History 1301 Unit 2 Take-home Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. To aid in the war, George III hired Germans known as:
   a. Hamburgers
   b. Saxons
   c. Hessians
   d. Prussians
   e. Bavarians

2. Tom Paine’s *The American Crisis*:
   a. stated the impossibility of beating the British
   b. urged Congress to make Washington a temporary dictator
   c. bolstered American morale
   d. supplied Washington with battle plans
   e. blamed Congress for the army’s defeats

3. In late December 1776, George Washington was able to reverse American fortunes by:
   a. recapturing New York City from the British
   b. convincing Congress to give the army all the resources it needed
   c. getting France and Spain to enter the conflict
   d. destroying a British force outside of Boston
   e. winning battles at Trenton and Princeton

4. In 1777, Washington dealt with the threat of smallpox to his army by:
   a. ordering a mass inoculation
   b. sending most of his soldiers home
   c. placing his camp under quarantine
   d. providing soldiers clean quarters and healthy food
   e. asking for a halt in the fighting

5. In 1779, Spain entered the war as an ally of:
   a. France
   b. Britain
   c. the United States
   d. Holland
   e. Canada

6. On the western frontier, Indian tribes such as the Iroquois:
   a. stayed neutral
   b. supported the Americans
   c. fled further west to escape the fighting
   d. supported the British
   e. switched sides constantly

7. An important American victory—“the turning point of the war in the South”—was at:
a. Savannah
b. Camden
c. Vincennes
d. Charleston
e. Kings Mountain

8. The treaty with Britain that ended the Revolutionary War:
   a. protected the rights of Loyalists
   b. gave Florida to the United States
   c. recognized American in dependence
   d. gave America a claim to Newfoundland
   e. imposed war damages on the British

9. During the Revolution, black soldiers or sailors:
   a. fought exclusively for the British
   b. frequently deserted
   c. were not allowed to take part in combat
   d. were present at most of the major battles
   e. encountered little racial discrimination

10. Because of this denomination’s associations with the British, the Revolution was especially detrimental to the status of the:
    a. Quakers
    b. Baptists
    c. Methodists
    d. Presbyterians
    e. Anglicans

11. Which of the following was NOT a power of the national government under the Articles of Confederation?
    a. full authority over foreign affairs
    b. the right to levy taxes on trade and commerce
    c. control of government in the western territories
    d. authority to coin money, run a postal service, and direct Indian affairs
    e. to settle disputes between states

12. The United States departed from the colonial policies of Great Britain by:
    a. promising equal statehood to all unsettled western territory
    b. prohibiting national control of trade with other nations
    c. promising citizenship for all western Indians
    d. prohibiting the movement of slaves between states, except for sale
    e. requiring all taxes to be approved by the voters

13. The United States contended with Spain over:
    a. freedom to navigate the Mississippi
    b. trade with Spain’s colonies
    c. ownership of Florida
    d. Spain’s cruel treatment of Indians
e. discrimination toward Catholics in America

14. The convention which assembled in May 1787 was supposed to:
   a. write a new constitution
   b. address the country’s financial crisis
   c. revise the Articles of Confederation
   d. nominate someone for president
   e. discuss better trade relations with Britain

15. The Constitution addressed slavery by:
   a. referring numerous times to “slaves” or “slavery”
   b. stating that the African slave trade could not be banned before 1808
   c. requiring that all slaves count toward a state’s congressional representation
   d. making it legal in every state
   e. requiring that slaves have full legal protections

16. In regard to the Supreme Court, the Constitution:
   a. specified it would have nine justices
   b. required it to have a chief justice
   c. said nothing
   d. said it could declare laws unconstitutional
   e. placed it under the control of Congress

17. Most of *The Federalist* essays were written by:
   a. James Madison
   b. John Jay
   c. Patrick Henry
   d. Alexander Hamilton
   e. Sam Adams

18. The last of the thirteen original states to ratify the Constitution was:
   a. Delaware
   b. New York
   c. Rhode Island
   d. Virginia
   e. Massachusetts

19. By 1790, the United States:
   a. had less than a million people
   b. reached from the Atlantic to the Appalachians
   c. remained a predominantly rural society
   d. was free of significant regional differences
   e. was confident of success under its new constitution

20. Alexander Hamilton’s basic vision of the United States was to make it:
   a. a vibrant capitalist power
   b. a democratic model for the world
   c. a mighty empire like ancient Rome
   d. committed to limited government and social equality
21. The national bank proposed by Hamilton:
   a. would be totally owned by the federal government
   b. had unanimous support in Congress
   c. was specifically authorized by the Constitution
   d. would provide a stable national currency
   e. was ultimately opposed by President Washington

22. The emergence of political parties:
   a. was anticipated by the writers of the Constitution
   b. was strongly encouraged by President Washington
   c. resulted from a division between monarchists and republicans
   d. brought the United States to the brink of civil war
   e. reflected basic philosophical differences between Jefferson and Hamilton

23. Edmond Genet:
   a. came to the United States to escape the revolutionary excesses of the French Revolution
   b. encouraged Americans to attack Spanish territory on the frontier
   c. quickly won the sympathy of Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists
   d. was deeply involved in the XYZ Affair
   e. became a leading member of the Republican Party

24. Opposition to Hamilton’s excise tax on whiskey was strongest among:
   a. merchants
   b. Federalists
   c. veterans
   d. frontier farmers
   e. church goers

25. Daniel Boone led settlers into:
   a. Ohio
   b. Indiana
   c. Arkansas
   d. Alabama
   e. Kentucky

26. The 1796 presidential election:
   a. was the nation’s first partisan election
   b. was free of personal attacks
   c. resulted in a landslide win for John Adams
   d. showed Washington’s loss of popularity
   e. was a total loss for Thomas Jefferson

27. In the election of 1800:
   a. Jefferson campaigned around the country
   b. Jefferson was attacked as an atheist and a radical
   c. Federalists enthusiastically united behind Adams
d. the parties agreed on the major issues
e. Hamilton intrigued to get Burr elected

28. The election of 1800 did all of the following EXCEPT:
a. elevate Jefferson to the presidency
b. mark the first time an opposition party came to power
c. show the emergence of a more democratic politics
d. leave John Adams disappointed at the state of the nation
e. cause Federalist rioting in the streets of the capital

29. Jefferson’s inauguration was notable for:
a. its sharp partisan tone
b. his impassioned delivery of his speech
c. being the first in Washington, D.C.
d. the luxurious surroundings
e. all of the above

30. In the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court:
a. showed its commitment to states’ rights
b. ruled that Marbury should occupy his judicial position
c. made itself the government’s most powerful branch
d. proved it was not influenced by politics
e. declared a federal law unconstitutional

31. The Louisiana Purchase was a problem for Jefferson because:
a. the cost was too high for the United States to pay
b. acquisition of new Indian lands was contrary to his principles and beliefs
c. the territory was ideal for slavery, which he opposed
d. he believed that the Constitution did not give authority to acquire new land
e. it would be hard to defend it against the Spaniards

32. Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to:
a. make peace with the Indians
b. establish a settlement in Louisiana
c. capture California
d. spread Christianity westward
e. map and explore well beyond the Mississippi

33. The 1804 presidential election resulted in:
a. a comeback for the Federalists
b. Aaron Burr’s duel with Alexander Hamilton
c. Jefferson’s landslide reelection
d. the rise of a powerful third party
e. months of confusion over the actual winner

34. In the *Essex* case:
a. a British court ruled that enemy goods were subject to seizure even if shipped through neutral ports
b. a French gunboat that ran aground in North Carolina was burned
c. the American navy seized and improperly searched a British ship
d. certain provisions of Pinckney’s Treaty were violated
e. Britain explained why its impressment of American sailors was legal

35. President Madison’s attempts to deal with British and French interference with American trade:
   a. were far more effective than Jefferson’s
   b. showed his belief in peace at any price
   c. boosted the domestic economy
   d. revealed that Napoléon could be trusted
   e. led to war with the British

36. Western settlers and politicians believed war with Britain might enable:
   a. monopoly of the fur trade
   b. expansion to the Pacific
   c. conquest of Canada
   d. an alliance with Tecumseh
   e. an alliance with Napoléon

37. The naval Battle on Lake Erie resulted in:
   a. the death of Tecumseh
   b. American control of Canada
   c. the end of British naval supremacy
   d. Commodore Perry’s glorious victory
   e. a British invasion of New York

38. The Treaty of Ghent:
   a. guaranteed American shipping rights
   b. gave the British access to the Mississippi River
   c. recognized the clear U.S. victory
   d. ended the war
   e. gave the United States part of Canada

39. As a result of the War of 1812, President Madison:
   a. ran for a third term
   b. was even more committed to limited government
   c. learned the value of some Federalist policies
   d. is recognized as a great president
   e. switched parties

40. Following the War of 1812, President Madison endorsed:
   a. increasing purchases of British goods
   b. a return to agriculture
   c. reducing the size of the navy
   d. a national university
   e. abolition of slavery

41. Which of the following opposed a national bank in 1816?
   a. John C. Calhoun
   b. Daniel Webster
c. Henry Clay
d. James Madison
e. John Quincy Adams

42. In the first half of the nineteenth century, internal improvements:
   a. finally became the responsibility of the national government
   b. were supported mainly by people in the West
   c. were supported mainly by people in New England and the South
   d. were supported mainly by people who held to a strict interpretation of the Constitution
   e. caused the national debt to skyrocket

43. The phrase “Era of Good Feelings” resulted from President Monroe’s tour of:
   a. New England
   b. Canada
   c. the West
   d. Pennsylvania
   e. the deep South

44. Andrew Jackson led American troops into Florida in 1818:
   a. to recapture runaway slaves
   b. to collect debts owed to the United States by Spain
   c. in pursuit of hostile Seminoles
   d. to acquire a port on the Gulf Coast
   e. to further his personal political ambitions

45. Missouri’s admission to the Union as a slave state was balanced by the admission of the free state of:
   a. Maine
   b. Ohio
   c. Vermont
   d. Minnesota
   e. Wisconsin

46. In the early 1800s, the Supreme Court decisions associated with John Marshall consistently championed:
   a. states rights
   b. a literal reading of the Constitution
   c. national authority
   d. Jeffersonian Republicanism
   e. judicial supremacy

47. In 1824 the United States signed a treaty with Russia concerning:
   a. claims in Alaska
   b. claims in Oregon
   c. trading rights in the Atlantic
   d. trading rights in the Pacific
   e. regulation of fishing and whaling

48. All of the following were presidential candidates in 1824 EXCEPT:
   a. Andrew Jackson
b. William Crawford
c. John Calhoun
d. John Quincy Adams
e. Henry Clay

49. The Tariff of 1828:
   a. was once again opposed by Daniel Webster
   b. showed Calhoun’s continued devotion to nationalism
   c. lowered tariff’s dramatically over President Adams’s objections
   d. boosted the presidential hopes of Jackson
   e. caused the breakup of the Republican party

50. In this new political era, Jackson had a tremendous advantage because of his:
   a. identification with common people
   b. aristocratic manners
   c. education
   d. eloquence as a speaker
   e. clear stance on the issues