

## 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 independence
  - 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

- e. an example of racial tolerance and diversity
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 tariffs 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