United States History
Advanced Placement
Review Test #4 - The Virginia Dynasty
1800-1828

Directions: Read each question. Discuss the possible answers and choose the best one from the available options. You may consult your textbook, or any suitable reference book, to help you determine the solution. Mark the Scantron and submit it for grading at the end of the class period. (Note* Do not leave any answer blank.)

1. Which of the following is not true of the campaign and election of 1800?
   a. It was probably the ugliest in America history.
   b. Parties and party organization played a large role in the outcome.
   c. It underscored the Constitutional problems in the method of electing a president.
   d. It resulted in a clear victory for the winning candidate.
   e. The final result was altered by campaign smears involving Sally Hemings

2. The Federalists made a last gasp attempt to maintain power in 1800 by:
   a. the Alien and Sedition Acts
   b. the Jay Treaty
   c. the “midnight judges”
   d. the Essex Junto
   e. the Hartford Convention

3. The winner of the election of 1800 was chosen by the
   a. Senate
   b. Electoral College
   c. House of Representatives
   d. Supreme Court.
   e. a political compromise

4. As a direct consequence of this election, Amendment --- was added to the Constitution.
   a. One
   b. Six
   c. Nine
   d. Twelve
   e. Thirteen

5. When Thomas Jefferson said in 1801, “We are all republicans - we are all federalists,” he meant that
   a. Americans would never ally themselves with monarchical governments.
   b. federalists would be appointed to his cabinet.
   c. the two parties’ platforms were identical.
   d. the principles of American government were above party politics.
   e. he admired Hamilton’s policies.

6. The Jefferson administration advocated which of the following changes as a means of restoring republican ideals?
   a. Abolishing the Bank of the United States.
   b. Reducing the scope of activities of the federal government.
   c. Discontinuing the funding of state debts.
   d. Increasing the size of the United States military.
   e. Adopting the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions at the national level.

7. Which of the following was not a belief held by Jefferson and his followers?
   a. The ordinary farmer-citizen could, if properly educated, be trusted to govern through elected representatives.
   b. Urban people posed a threat to the republic, because they could easily become a lawless mob.
   c. The best citizen was one who tilled his own soil.
   d. Commercial activity was a danger to the republic.
   e. The power of the central government should be closely monitored.
8. Thomas Jefferson
   I. wanted the United States to remain a society of small independent farmers.
   II. believed that government by its nature restricted the freedom of the individual and at best was a necessary evil.
   III. feared the growth of cities which he believed would divide the nation into business and farming classes
   IV. established the University of Virginia.

9. The reaction of the republicans to Adams’ Alien and Sedition Acts was to issue the
   a. Ordinance of Nullification. b. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.

10. The Constitutional principle upon which Jefferson and Madison argued this question was
    a.  nullification b. interposition c. secession d. ratification e. The Supremacy clause

11. This philosophical perspective stated that a law which violated their rights could be declared null and void by
    a.  the President b. the judiciary c. the national legislature d. the individual states.
    e. the Supreme Court

12. The greatest accomplishment of Chief Justice John Marshall was that he
    a.  stopped the growth of Republican power.
    b.  prevented a Federalist revival in New England.
    c.  refused to expand the power of the judiciary.
    d.  made the judiciary a coequal branch of government.
    e. placed restrictions on the power of the legislative branch.

13. Which of the following is true of the case of Marbury vs. Madison?
    a. It established that Congress had the sole right to formulate national legislation.
    b. It supported Thomas Jefferson in his claim to have “executive review.”
    c. It supported William Marbury in his request for a bank charter.
    d. It affirmed the principle of judicial review.
    e. It determined the Senate’s right to “advise and consent.”

14. In the case of Marbury v Madison, the Supreme Court also
    a. affirmed its right to nullify an act of Congress.
    b. upheld Adams’ right to make “midnight appointments “ to the Court.
    c. confirmed the power of Congress to expand judicial authority.
    d. ordered Madison to deliver Marbury’s commission.
    e. denied the executive branch the right to dismiss Cabinet members.

15. A major reason why Jefferson was interested in purchasing the Louisiana territory from France was that he
    a. wanted to establish a precedent for the expansion of presidential authority.
    b. wanted an area beyond the Mississippi to which eastern Native American could be moved.
    c. had learned that Lewis and Clark had found large quantities of gold and silver deposits.
    d. hoped to cement a Franco-American alliance against the British.
    e. hoped to preserve an agricultural society by making abundant lands available to future generation.
16. Jefferson had reservations about buying the Louisiana territory because
   a. he doubted that he had the constitutional power to do so.
   b. he feared it would upset the western Indian tribes.
   c. the only people who would benefit would be speculators.
   d. The Spanish claimed the territory as theirs.
   e. The French would use the money for a war in Europe.

17. Federalists were upset by the Louisiana Purchase because they believed
   a. it was unconstitutional.
   b. more slave states would come into the Union.
   c. western states would ultimately become Republican states.
   d. the British were behind this maneuver.
   e. The French would use the money for a war in Europe.

18. One of the purposes of the Lewis and Clark expedition was
   a) to drive the Spanish out of Oregon.
   b) bring Protestantism to the Native Americans.
   c) build military outposts.
   d) explore the newly acquired western region.
   e. Establish an American claim to Oregon and Alaska.

19. Eli Whitney changed America with his invention of the cotton gin. Why?
   a. This allowed the southern states to secede.
   b. This encouraged the northern states to bring pressure on the institution of slavery.
   c. It made the institution of slavery profitable.
   d. It made the United States a world economic power the equal of France or Germany.
   e. It laid the foundation for a southern industrial base.

20. In addition to the cotton gin, Whitney also contributed to American technology with his development of
   a. interchangeable parts.
   b. development of the first practical locomotive.
   c. invention of the mechanical reaper.
   d. development of steam power.
   e. the stationary steam engine

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   c. invention of the mechanical reaper.
   d. installation of the first textile mill.
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   a. created significant deficits.
   b. cut the national debt almost in half.
   c. showed little interest in westward expansion.
   d. made peace with Aaron Burr.
   e. used the Alien and Sedition Acts against the Federalists.

23. Who was Jefferson’s Secretary of the Treasury?
   a. Albert Gallatin
   b. Charles C. Pinckney
   c. Samuel Chase
   d. Robert Fulton
   e. J. Q. Adams

24. Which of the following describes the “Lowell System” in early nineteenth century New England?
   a. A plan to promote and expand textile manufacturing activities.
   b. An agreement among the New England states to secede and form a New England Confederacy.
   c. A reform eliminating property-holding as a qualification for voting.
   d. A strategy to defend the New England states during the War of 1812.
   e. A congressional reapportionment plan during the 1820s.

25. Henry Clay’s “American System” called for all of the following except
   a. a tariff for the protection of industry.
   b. internal improvements at national government expense.
   c. sale of federal land to finance higher education.
   d. greater reliance on domestic financial resources.
26. All of the following conditions influenced the development of American agriculture during the first half of the nineteenth century except
   a. a government policy favoring rapid settlement of the public domain.
   b. a widespread interest in conserving soil and natural resources.
   c. the trend toward regional economic speculation.
   d. the enthusiasm for land speculation.
   e. improvements in transportation over water.

27. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was important because it
   a. established the role of the federal government in internal improvements.
   b. strengthened the ties between the eastern manufacturing and western agricultural regions.
   c. made the invention of the steamboat economically viable.
   d. spurred the innovation of the railroad industry.
   e. was the last major canal project before the Civil War.

28. Jefferson refused to ask for war after the Chesapeake-Leopard incident because he
   a. believed that a “peaceable coalition” would work.
   b. felt the British were within their rights.
   c. did not want the Federalists to make an issue out of it.
   d. was opposed to the concept of war in all cases.
   e. was afraid of British naval power.

29. The most popular and least successful of Jefferson’s policies was his
   a. decision to purchase Louisiana.
   b. handling of the Barbary pirates.
   c. reduction in the size of the military.
   d. reduction of the national debt.
   e. establishment of an Embargo against the warring European nations.

30. The Embargo Act hurt which of the following most?
   a. England
   b. France
   c. New England
   d. the South.
   e. The midwest

31. “No seaman, seafaring, or other person shall, upon the high seas be demanded or taken out of any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens of one of the parties, by the public or private armed ships belonging to, or in the service of, the other party ...” This was a statement by American negotiators on the issue of
   a. impressment
   b. international slave trade
   c. the policy toward illegal aliens
   d. the actions of the Barbary Pirates.
   e. the XYZ Affair

32. Which of the following did not contribute to the United States’ decision to declare war against Great Britain in 1812?
   a. American military and economic preparedness for war.
   b. American concern for national honor.
   c. The impressment of American seamen.
   d. British interference with United States commerce.
   e. American fears of British aid to native Americans on the frontier.

33. The congressional election of 1810 was important in that it
   a. added a number of young, western, anti-British representatives to the House.
   b. greatly increased the Republican party.
   c. brought in a number of peace advocates to Congress.
   d. gave rise to a new political party.
   e. greatly increased the Federalist party.

34. One of the major reasons for American entry into the War of 1812 was the
   a. French attacks on American shipping.
   b. American belief that the French were inspiring Indian resistance to American expansion.
c. Spanish attacks on American shipping.
d. American belief that the British were inspiring Indian resistance to American expansionism.
e. America’s desire to annex Canada.

35. The Hartford Convention was a manifestation of
   a. New England Federalist opposition to the War of 1812.
   b. New England’s desire to end United States trade with Great Britain.
   c. northern gratitude to general Jackson for his victory at New Orleans.
   d. the War Hawks’ impatience with President Madison’s conduct of foreign policy.
   e. western resentment against British backed American Indian attacks.

36. The Missouri Compromise did which of the following?
   a. prohibited slavery in all of the territories of the Louisiana Purchase.
   b. Provided admission to the Union of all future states in pairs, one slave and one free.
   c. Allowed Maine to enter the United States as a free state.
   d. Finally settled the question of congressional power over slavery in the territories.
   e. Provided for the annexation of Texas.

37. Monroe articulated his foreign policy doctrine (1823) primarily in order to
   a. respond positively to the recent Latin American revolutions.
   b. rule out any United States involvement in South American affairs.
   c. provide a rationale for United States intervention in the Isthmus of Panama.
   d. warn European nations against further colonial ventures in the Western Hemisphere.
   e. encourage Britain to help the fledging Latin American states.

Refer to this quotation for questions #38-40.

All men are created equal ...[and] they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ... among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.

38. This passage reflects the
   a. concept of the divine right of government.
   b. John Locke’s contract theory of government.
   c. the impact of Thomas Paine’s essay, The Rights of Man.
   d. Jefferson’s belief in Calvinism.
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39. The beauty of the document according to George Will (Videotape: *Jefferson*) was that this
   a. gave Americans an outline of what they stood for, something to which they could assent.
   b. gave Americans an idea of where Europe had failed, listing the crime of the King.
   c. gave the world’s leaders a guide by which they could evolve, both individually and as a nation.
   d. (a) and (c) only
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40. The troublesome part of this document was the fact that
   a. there was no clear statement of what an unalienable right consisted of.
   b. there was a contradiction between the stated goals and the reality of the nation.
   c. we would have to fight a war in order to achieve these goals.
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United States History
Advanced Placement-2
Virginia Dynasty;
1801-1828
1. D
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. E
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. E
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. A
22. B
1. Which of the following is not true of the campaign and election of 1800?
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   c. the impact of Thomas Paine’s essay, The Rights of Man.
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   a. there was no clear statement of what an unalienable right consisted of.
   b. there was a contradiction between the stated goals and the reality of the nation.
   c. we would have to fight a war in order to achieve these goals.
8. Pinckney’s Treaty with Spain is considered a diplomatic highlight of Washington’s administration because it
   a. allowed the United States to use the port of New Orleans.
   b. ceded Florida to the United States.
   c. invited Americans to settle in Texas.
   d. opened the Spanish Caribbean ports to American trade.
   e. withdrew Span’s military forces from the Caribbean.

23. The area marked “X” on the map was a part of
   a. Massachusetts Western Reserve
   b. the Northwest Territory
   c. the Louisiana Purchase
   d. the Mexican Cession
   e. the Oregon Country

21. Andrew Jackson supported all of the following except
   a. Indian removal.
   b. the right of nullification.
   c. the removal of federal deposits
   d. annexation of new territory
   e. use of the presidential veto power
1. Which was true about the Continental Congress when it drafted the Articles of Confederation?
   a) It was cautious about giving the new government powers it had just taken from the King.
   b) It gave Congress the exclusive right to issue money.
   c) It created a national court system for the adjudication of controversies.
   d) It rejected the arguments of men like Sam Adams who feared a strong central government.

2. By 1786, even defenders of the Articles of Confederation accepted the fact that one of the following needed to be strengthened.
   a) The power to tax.
   b) The executive.
   c) The court system.
   d) The army.

3. By the mid-1780s, advocates of a stronger central government included:
   a) military veterans who were upset by the Congressional refusal to fund their pensions.
   b) American manufacturers who were upset with the imposition of high national tariffs.
   c) creditors who demanded an inflation of the nation’s money supply.
   d) investors who wanted Confederation debts be repudiated.

4. Which of the following was not a characteristic of the men who attended the Constitutional Convention in 1787?
   a) They represented the great property interests.
   b) They were relatively young men.
   c) They believed in democracy.
   d) They were well educated.

5. The most significant division in the Constitutional Convention was between the representatives of:
   a) slave and free states.
   b) the large and the small states.
   c) eastern and western interests.
   d) agricultural and manufacturing interests.

6. James Madison’ Virginia Plan proposed:
   a) revision and strengthening of the Articles of Confederation.
   b) greater influence for the large states in the new nation.
   c) a unicameral national legislature with equal representation for all states.
   d) a bicameral legislature with state representatives in both houses chosen by popular vote.

7. The most important issue left unaddressed when the Constitutional Convention adjourned was:
   a) the issue of counting slaves for representation.
   b) whether to have an executive department or not.
   c) the absence of a Bill of Rights.
   d) the question of the power of the national government to tax.

8. The Constitution’s most distinctive feature was its:
   a) separation of powers with checks and balances.
   b) system for the direct election of the executive.
   c) lack of a national judicial system.
   d) single house legislature.
9. To prevent an “excess of democracy” and the tyranny of mob rule, the Constitution restricted direct popular election to:
   a) the president
   b) federal judges
   c) senators
   d) representatives

10. The most drastic departure from past experience under the Constitution was the creation of a
    a) directly elected Senate.
    b) national legislature
    c) powerful executive
    d) extensive and clearly defined court system.

11. Which of the following was not a belief of Alexander Hamilton?
    a) The best leaders are those who are democratically elected.
    b) A stable and effective government required an elite ruling class.
    c) The new government needed the support of the wealthy and powerful.
    d) A permanent national debt was desirable.

12. Hamilton’s Report on Credit presented a plan deliberately intended to
    a) bankrupt the states and increase the power of the federal government.
    b) give a special advantage to the rich and thus win their support.
    c) penalize speculation in government securities.
    d) aid veterans of the revolutionary War in financing land purchases.

13. Small farmer, who comprised the majority of the nation’s population, opposed Hamilton’s plans on the basis of:
   I. taxed them excessively
   II. favored a small and wealthy elite
   III. created too many government offices
   IV. put power in the hands of the slave holders
    a) I & II
    b) I & III
    c) II & III
    d) II, III, & IV

14. Jefferson and his followers believed that the Federalists were creating a political party because they were
    a) using their offices to reward supporters and buy allies.
    b) forming local associations to strengthen their stand in local communities.
    c) working to establish a national network of influence.
    d) all of the above.

16. The Constitution defined the status of the western Indian tribes as
    a) that of a series of independent nations.
    b) that of a series of conquered nations.
c) the same as states in the republic.
d) Their position was not clearly defined by the framers of the Constitution.

17. President Washington helped stabilize the western frontier by
   a) putting down the Whiskey Rebellion.
   b) allowing the existing states to incorporate additional land claims.
   c) refusing the bargain with Indian resistance leaders.
   d) relieving General “Mad Anthony” Wayne from his command.

18. After Washington’ Proclamation of Neutrality in 1793, France
   a) and England each respected the neutral shipping rights of American merchants.
   b) threatened to declare war unless America honored her treaty obligations.
   c) and especially England attacked American shipping, despite American neutrality.
   d) respected America’s freedom to trade, but England attacked all American shipping.

19. The correct combination for the birth of political parties in America is
   a) Federalists: George Washington
   b) Democratic - Republicans: Alexander Hamilton
   c) Federalists: James Madison
   d) Democratic - Republicans: Thomas Jefferson

20. When confronted with the Whiskey Rebellion, Washington
   a) lacked the power to suppress it.
   b) suppressed it peacefully with a tremendous show of force.
   c) ignored the issue until it died out on its own.
   d) met with the leaders and listened to their grievances.

21. Although the treaty negotiated by John Jay in 1794 fell short of his instructions, it did:
   a) little to improve commercial relations with England.
   b) give America undisputed sovereignty over the entire Northwest.
   c) end the impressment of American soldiers.
   d) indicate that the United States and France were going to war.

22. “The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible.” The source of this quotation was
   a) George Washington, “Farewell Address”
   c) Thomas Jefferson, “Response to the Report on Manufactures”

23. In the election of 1796
   a) Thomas Jefferson was the choice of southern Federalists.
   b) the Federalist Party united behind John Adams.
   c) George Washington took an active role.
   d) Adams gained the presidency but a rift developed be between Adams and Jefferson.

24. The XYZ Affair involved French attempts to
   a) obtain a bribe as a precondition to negotiating with the United States representatives.
   b) end the alliance of 1778 with America.
c) secure an alliance with America by bribing the negotiators sent by Adams.
d) persuade New England to secede from the Union.

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32. “The authority, therefore, given to the Supreme Court by the act of establishing the judicial courts of the United States, to issue writs of mandamus to public officers, appears not to be warranted by the Constitution, ... It is the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.” Identify the source.
   a) Judiciary Act of 1801.
   b) Marbury v. Madison
   c) McCulloch v. Maryland
   d) Gibbons v. Ogden

33. What was the central reason that Jefferson wanted to negotiate for the Louisiana territory?
   a) An Indian uprising in the Ohio Valley.
   b) Access to the port of New Orleans.
   c) Increased Spanish strength in the Gulf of Mexico.
   d) The impact on America if there was a war between England, France, and Spain.

37. The duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr resulted from
   a) A personal attack on Burr’s character by Hamilton.
   b) Burr’s opposition to Hamilton’s financial program.
   c) Burr’s refusal to withdraw from the contested election in 1800.
   d) Hamilton’s desire to establish himself as a military hero.

38. The Essex Junto was
   a) a federalist organization created to support Jefferson.
   b) the anti-Burr coalition in New York.
   c) a literary club in New England.
   d) e. a group of radical Federalists who wanted to take New England out of the Union.

43. The apparent goal of the “Burr conspiracy” was to
   a) make Burr a “king” of the American Southwest.
   b) invade Mexico and take it from the Spanish.
   c) return Louisiana to France.
   d) force Jefferson to accept Burr back into the Republican party.

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10. “In 1800 schoolchildren (ages 5-19) spend an average of only fourteen days in school each year. By 1850 this figure had nearly doubled, going to twenty-six days, and by 1860 it had risen to forty days per year, almost triple the figure for 1800. By 1860 the literacy rate at age twenty had attained modern levels, exceeding ninety percent among Whites.”

This passage describes results brought about chiefly through
a. state and local efforts in behalf of public schools.
b. the work of private charities and philanthropists.
c. the extension of federally supported school systems.
d. the increasing ability of families to afford tutors.
e. the establishment of church-supported schools.