

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

In each set below, three choices accurately complete the sentence and one does not. Write the letter of the choice that does NOT accurately complete the sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Judiciary Act of 1789
- A. appointed the first Chief Justice.
  - B. created federal circuit and federal district courts.
  - C. helped federal laws remain "the supreme Law of the Land."
  - D. provided for the number of justices to make up the Supreme Court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Washington's cabinet included the Department of
- A. War.
  - B. State.
  - C. Treasury.
  - D. Commerce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Alexander Hamilton
- A. believed educated, elite, upper-class citizens should lead the government.
  - B. proposed that the government assume the debts of the states.
  - C. opposed the establishment of a national bank.
  - D. clashed with Thomas Jefferson over government policies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Bank of the United States
- A. was approved by Congress.
  - B. was opposed by Thomas Jefferson.
  - C. was supported by Alexander Hamilton.
  - D. passed a protective tariff on goods produced in Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Republican Party of the late 1700s
- A. supported Jefferson's vision.
  - B. supported strong state governments.
  - C. supported a strong central government.
  - D. was later known as the Democratic-Republican Party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An excise tax
- A. was an import tax placed on goods produced in Europe.
  - B. was levied on whiskey during Washington's second term.
  - C. was supported by Secretary Hamilton to increase revenue.
  - D. infuriated farmers in western Pennsylvania.

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

7. Compare the political views of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. neutrality    | F. sectionalism                      |
| B. John Jay      | G. Edmond Genét                      |
| C. XYZ Affair    | H. Thomas Pinckney                   |
| D. nullification | I. Alien and Sedition Acts           |
| E. Little Turtle | J. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions |

- \_\_\_ 8. Outraged Democratic-Republicans called these laws a clear violation of freedom of speech under the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_ 9. This event angered Americans and led to an undeclared naval war with France.
- \_\_\_ 10. These declarations claimed that states have the right to consider void any act of Congress that they deem unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_ 11. This leader of the Miami Confederacy was replaced after he urged his allies to make peace with General Wayne.
- \_\_\_ 12. This American diplomat negotiated a treaty in which Britain agreed to evacuate its posts in the Northwest Territory.
- \_\_\_ 13. This is the official attitude that George Washington took in response to the war between France and Britain, despite the 1778 treaty with France.
- \_\_\_ 14. These laws were intended to counter what the Federalists perceived as a growing threat to the peace and safety of the United States.
- \_\_\_ 15. This American diplomat negotiated a treaty in which Spain agreed to give up all claims to land east of the Mississippi and north of Florida.
- \_\_\_ 16. The electoral college votes in 1796 indicated that this attitude was dividing the country.
- \_\_\_ 17. This French diplomat caused an uproar by making efforts to recruit Americans for the war effort against Great Britain.

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

18. What do you think was the greatest U.S. diplomatic or military success of the years of the Washington and Adams administrations? Support your opinion.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Aaron Burr             | H. midnight judges       |
| B. Sacajawea              | I. Meriwether Lewis      |
| C. Federalists            | J. Thomas Jefferson      |
| D. Democratic-Republicans | K. Louisiana Purchase    |
| E. William Clark          | L. Marbury v. Madison    |
| F. John Marshall          | M. Judiciary Act of 1801 |
| G. judicial review        |                          |

- \_\_\_\_ 19. The House of Representatives decided the presidential election of 1800 when \_\_\_\_ and his running mate, \_\_\_\_, received the same number of electoral votes.
- \_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_ served as a guide to the expedition led by \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ to explore the lands gained from France as a result of the Louisiana Purchase.
- \_\_\_\_ 21. The political decline of the \_\_\_\_ was hastened by the political moderation of \_\_\_\_, which proved to Americans that he was not a radical.
- \_\_\_\_ 22. An 1803 court case, \_\_\_\_, affirmed that the Supreme Court had the right to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, a principle known as \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_ 23. President Adams appointed \_\_\_\_ as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A staunch supporter of the \_\_\_\_, he would serve for more than thirty years, handing down decisions that strengthened the power of the Supreme Court and the federal government.
- \_\_\_\_ 24. Just prior to leaving office, President Adams pushed the \_\_\_\_ through Congress, increasing the number of federal judges by sixteen. Adams promptly filled most of these positions with his supporters. These judges were referred to as \_\_\_\_ because Adams signed their appointments in the closing hours of his term.

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

25. Thomas Jefferson has gone down in history as one of America's greatest presidents. Why do you think he is viewed this way? Support your answer with details about his abilities and accomplishments.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| A. Britain   | H. impressment            |
| B. France    | I. Treaty of Ghent        |
| C. armistice | J. James Madison          |
| D. embargo   | K. Andrew Jackson         |
| E. blockade  | L. the United States      |
| F. Tecumseh  | M. Thomas Jefferson       |
| G. war hawks | N. William Henry Harrison |

- \_\_\_\_ 26. In 1803, war breaks out between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_ 27. In 1806, Britain attempts to \_\_\_\_, or seal off, Napoleon's Europe.
- \_\_\_\_ 28. By 1807, Americans are deeply angered by \_\_\_\_, the British policy of seizing Americans at sea and drafting them into the British navy. After the Chesapeake incident, President \_\_\_\_ convinces Congress to declare an embargo.
- \_\_\_\_ 29. In 1810, young nationalists from the South and West enter Congress. Led by John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, they become known as the \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_ 30. In 1811, Shawnee chief \_\_\_\_ forms a Native American confederacy. The confederacy suffers a setback when it loses the Battle of Tippecanoe to forces led by \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_ 31. In 1812, the Senate \_\_\_\_ declares war on \_\_\_\_\_. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry leads American forces to an important victory on Lake Erie. \_\_\_\_ is killed while fighting for the British at the Battle of the Thames.
- \_\_\_\_ 32. In 1814, Washington, D.C. is attacked and many government buildings are burned. The \_\_\_\_ is negotiated, declaring an \_\_\_\_, or end to the fighting.
- \_\_\_\_ 33. In 1815, Tennessee General \_\_\_\_ leads American soldiers to victory against superior forces at the Battle of New Orleans.

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

34. What, if anything, did the War of 1812 accomplish? Support your ideas.