

Nation Learns to Stand Test

1. Alexander Hamilton's financial plan for the United States included all of the following except...
 - a. National tax revenues decreased.
 - b. High tariffs increased foreign trade.
 - c. Treasury policies contributed to widespread inflation.
 - d. The newly created Bank of the United States helped stabilize the economy

Base your answer to question 2 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

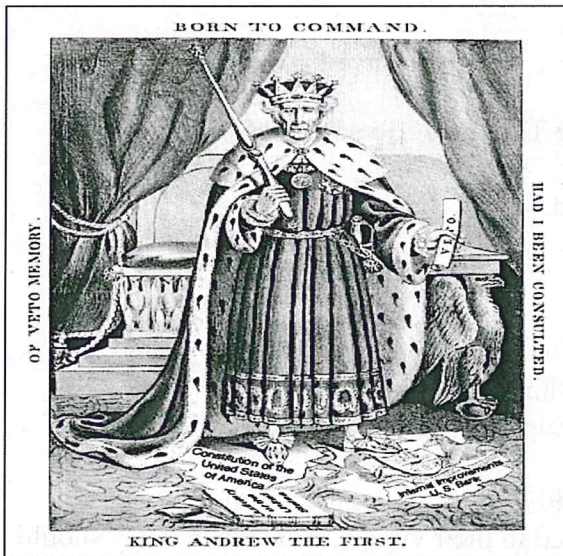
... Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate [connect] ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes [changes] of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities [antagonisms]....

— President George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

2. According to the passage, President Washington believed that the United States should:
 - a. seek financial aid from European nations
 - b. end all existing Europeans friendships
 - c. avoid involvement in the political disputes of Europe
 - d. discontinue commercial relations with Europe
3. Henry Clay's American System promoted all of the following except,
 - a. the building of canals and roadways
 - b. raising tariffs on foreign goods to protect industry
 - c. reestablishing the Bank of the United States
 - d. lowering tariffs to create a more competitive market
4. On the issue of creating a national bank, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton differed on whether to
 - a. apply a strict or loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - b. establish a tariff to raise revenue
 - c. use deposits to finance a new navy
 - d. issue loans to farmers
5. Why did the first two political parties develop during Washington's presidency?
 - a. Thomas Jefferson believed that Alexander Hamilton wanted to keep Americans reliant on agriculture.
 - b. John Quincy Adams believed that the Federalists would bring back monarchy to the US
 - c. The Federalists and the Democratic republicans differed in their view of how the country should develop.
 - d. The Federalists believed in a strict interpretation of the constitution whereas the Dem-Rep believed in a loose interpretation.
6. The outcome of the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) strengthened the authority of the
 - a. national government
 - b. state governors
 - c. territorial legislatures
 - d. local police

7. The establishment of the president's cabinet as part of the United States government was the result of
- law passed by Congress
 - constitutional amendment
 - precedent started by George Washington
 - ruling of the United States Supreme Court
8. The War of 1812 has been called the "Second War for American Independence" primarily because the
- British blocked United States access to the port of New Orleans
 - United States continued to resist taxes imposed by Great Britain
 - British government had never fully respected the United States as a free nation
 - United States and Great Britain had not signed a peace treaty after the Revolutionary War
9. One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Exposition (1832) are similar is that each
- claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
 - formed part of the unwritten constitution
 - supported the federal government's power to declare war
 - provided a way for new states to enter the Union

Base your answer to question 10 on the picture below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Library of Congress (adapted)

10. This portrayal of President Andrew Jackson reflects the opinion of some of his opponents that the
- executive branch had become too powerful
 - British had too much influence over the president
 - president had become too sympathetic to the common man
 - spoils system had failed to improve the government

11. One result of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory (1803) was that the United States
- acquired California from Spain
 - gained control of the port of New Orleans
 - ended border conflicts with British Canada
 - annexed Florida

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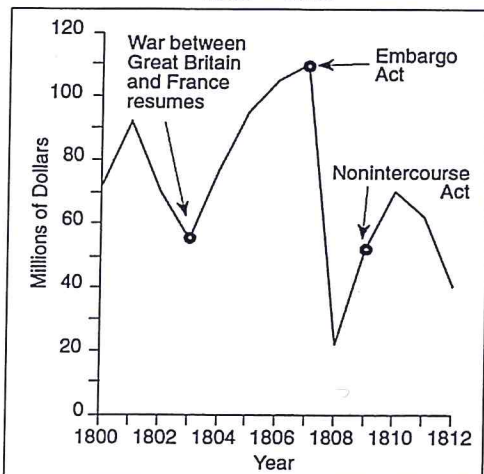
12. President George Washington set a precedent for all future presidents by
- appointing a career soldier to be Secretary of War
 - choosing a friend to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - campaigning actively for office
 - deciding that a president should have a cabinet of men that advise him
13. Who was the inventor who made it possible to use interchangeable parts?
- Eli Whitney
 - Samuel Slater
 - Benjamin Franklin
 - Thomas Edison
14. The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) was significant because it established that the Supreme Court
- had limited powers over state courts
 - had the power to choose its own members
 - could declare a federal law unconstitutional
 - could impeach the president and other government officials
15. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- The XYZ Affair
 - The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - John Marshall & the Supreme Court

- James Madison's Presidency
- George Washington's Presidency
- John Adam's Presidency
- Thomas Jefferson's Presidency

Base your answer to question 16 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**United States Exports
1800 – 1812**

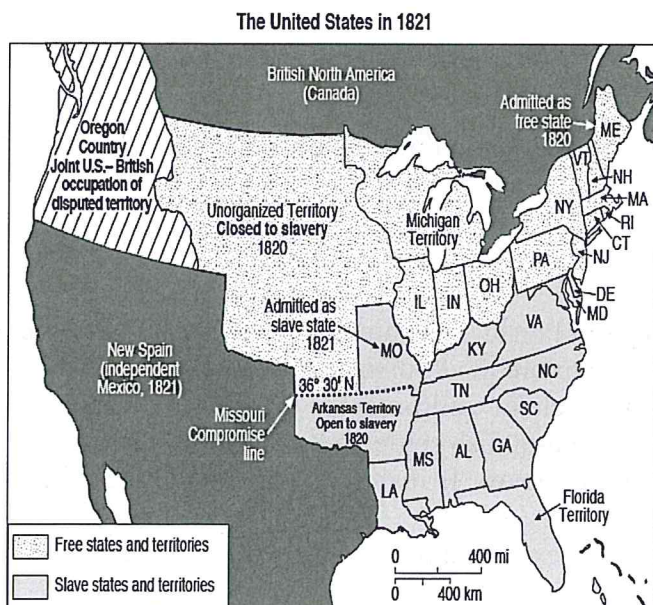


Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States* (adapted)

16. Why did President Thomas Jefferson send Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Purchase?
- To claim California for the United States
 - To establish settlements in the Southwest
 - To remove British outposts from United States land
 - To explore a route to the Pacific Ocean

17. The main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
- stake a claim to Mexican territory
 - limit European influence in the Americas
 - force the British out of the Oregon Territory
 - establish full control over Canada
18. The Judiciary Act of 1789 did which of the following?
- Gave the Supreme Court the power of judicial review.
 - Gave the federal government the right to regulate interstate commerce.
 - Created the federal court system including the Supreme Court.
 - Created the Protocol for which court a case started in.
19. Which of the following is in the correct order?
- Washington, Adams, Madison, Jefferson, J.Q. Adams, Monroe, Jackson
 - Washington, Madison, Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, J.Q. Adams
 - Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Monroe, J.Q. Adams, Jackson
 - Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J.Q. Adams, Jackson
20. All of the following are reasons the United States went to war with Britain in 1812 except,
- South American revolution against Spain
 - incitement of Native Americans
 - preserve the nation's honor
 - impressment of United States sailors
21. Which of the following assertions about the War of 1812 is *false*?
- It produced intense feelings of patriotism among Americans.
 - It strengthened American Indian resistance to Americans.
 - It produced a boom in American manufacturing.
 - It strengthened Americans' faith in the democratic experiment.

Base your answers to questions 22 and 23 on the map below and your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, Addison Wesley Longman, 1999 (adapted)

22. The map illustrates the impact on the United States of the:
- Great Compromise
 - Missouri Compromise
 - Dred Scott decision
 - Emancipation Proclamation
23. The map supports the conclusion that between 1820 and 1821 the US wanted to,
- maintain an equal number of free and slave states
 - ban slavery west of the Mississippi River
 - bring slavery to the Oregon Country
 - open territories in the North to slavery

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24. Which of the following is not a result of the War of 1812?
 - a. Growing sense of nationalism at home
 - b. Increased respect from other countries
 - c. The British left their American outposts
 - d. The United States got the territory of California

25. President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to
 - a. attack the Tariff of Abominations
 - b. reward supporters with United States government jobs
 - c. win support for construction of the Erie Canal
 - d. gain passage of the Indian Removal Act

26. What effect did the cotton gin have on cotton?
 - a. Cotton was more expensive and led to the decline of slavery in the South
 - b. Cotton could not be produced quickly
 - c. the value of cotton decreased
 - d. Cotton was easier and cheaper to produce which led to a rise in slave populations.

27. Which statement about the election of 1824 is NOT true?
 - a. John Quincy Adams won the election even though he did not win the popular vote
 - b. Andrew Jackson and his supporters called the election a “corrupt bargain”
 - c. Neither candidate had a majority of the electoral votes.
 - d. Andrew Jackson won the election by winning the popular vote.

28. Which of the following statements about foreign policy is true of the period from 1815-1825?
 - a. America gave up significant amounts of land to maintain peace.
 - b. France regained the port of New Orleans through the Adams-Onis treaty.
 - c. American nationalism allowed for large land gains and increasing power.
 - d. America remained neutral during this time.

29. Which of the following statements is true of the industrial revolution in the United States?
 - a. It was a fundamental change in government that led to an increase in democracy.
 - b. Technological advancements changed the way goods were manufactured.
 - c. The second great awakening was a direct result of the industrial revolution.
 - d. A sense of nationalism grew out of the industrial revolution.

30. How did the expansion of voting rights in the early 1800s affect the Election of 1828?
 - a. Andrew Jackson’s chances of winning the presidency rose because his heroism during the war made him popular with voters.
 - b. The public’s interest in hearing the candidates attack each other’s personalities dropped because of voters’ renewed focus on issues.
 - c. Andrew Jackson’s campaign chose to avoid the issue of tariffs because he did not want to aggravate regional conflicts.
 - d. Political parties became more important because they influenced the process by which state legislatures chose presidential electors.