
Select the answer choice that best responds to the question or completes the sentence prompt. There is a 1/4 point penalty for each wrong answer. Make sure your answer is clearly written on the answer sheet.

- The government that was created under the Articles of Confederation did not last a long time because
 - British and Spanish intervention in the colonies led to many rebellions against the states' political system
 - the "Continental" which the government printed became devalued and caused the American nation to enter an Economic Depression
 - the central government lacked the power to enforce its authority**
 - there was growing displeasure with how the Colonies had been functioning following the American Revolution
 - George Washington took control of the Confederation and immediately enforced a new and more centralized form of government
 - Which of the following best describes the conglomerate of states under the Articles of Confederation?
 - "All for one, and one for all"
 - "A firm league of friendship"**
 - "A House Divided"
 - "Federal Democratic Republic"
 - "E Pluribus Unum"
 - Which of the following groups of people would most likely have approved of the Articles of Confederation?
 - Citizens who desired strong centralized governments
 - People who were fervent supporters of states' rights**
 - Southern Aristocrats and Plantation owners
 - Northern Merchants, Factory Owners, and Bankers
 - Representatives of the Continental Congress
 - The Great Compromise between the Virginia and New Jersey plans addressed
 - North and South state disagreement over how slaves should be counted in the population
 - representation in the legislature determined by population or per state**
 - the creation of a national bank and the location of the U.S. capital
 - large and small state divisions over assumption of states' debt by the federal government
 - the structure of federalism favoring the state or national governments
 - One of the differences between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution was that
 - the Constitution increased the power of state governments
 - in response to the Federalists, the Constitution banned slavery throughout America
 - the Constitution gave the national government the power to collect taxes**
 - the Constitution granted universal suffrage
 - The Constitution established a policy for the admission of new states
 - The main difference between the Federalist and the Anti-federalist Political parties was that the Federalists
 - called for a loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - were approving of the Constitution except they wanted to add a Bill of Rights
 - were not as well financed as the Anti-Federalists
 - advocated for a strong centralized government which could correct many of the flaws of the Articles of Confederation**
 - disapproved of the practice of slavery
 - The agreement about the issue of slavery made by the Constitutional delegates was known as the
 - New Jersey Plan
 - Virginia Plan
 - Three-Fifths Compromise**
 - The Great Compromise
 - Bill of Rights
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8. The tenth amendment of the Bill of Rights was significant in particular, because it
- A) defined the rule of the construction of the Constitution
 - B) guaranteed trial by jury
 - C) provided for laws concerning prosecution, including the requirement of a grand-jury indictment and the protection from testifying against oneself
 - D) guaranteed that any powers not specifically delegated to the federal government or denied to the states in the Constitution rest with the states or the people**
 - E) gave the right to bear arms
9. Alexander Hamilton's justification for the establishment of a Bank of the United States rested on which of the following premises?
- A) Establishing a national bank was essential to the Federal government's power to regulate commerce
 - B) Nicholas Biddle was more qualified than Andrew Jackson to control the nation's currency reserves
 - C) The federal government has implied powers in policy areas not expressly restricted by the Constitution**
 - D) Without a national bank, the Bank of England would dominate American finance
 - E) The bank was necessary to fund the large budget deficits accumulated by the first Washington administration
10. A major result of the Whiskey Rebellion was that
- A) The inability of the US government to put down the rebellion caused the whiskey tax to be virtually nullified
 - B) As a compromise, the tariff rate on Scottish whiskey was doubled
 - C) The US government's victory over the rebels demonstrated that the new federal government would not be weak**
 - D) The US government's victory meant that the doctrine of nullification would no longer be a contentious issue
 - E) The inability of the US government to put down the rebellion resulted in Shays' Rebellion breaking out in Massachusetts

11. Base your answer to the following question on "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them."
--George Washington's *Farewell Address*
- What does the quotation above suggest about George Washington?
- A) He advocated a foreign policy of imperialism.
 - B) He believed strongly in maintaining neutrality and isolationism.**
 - C) He was a firm believer in the economic system of mercantilism.
 - D) He suggested that the United States should accept the role as the master diplomat.
 - E) He believed that only during wartime should the United States adopt a policy of neutrality.
12. There was a large amount of American protest for the Jay Treaty of 1794 because
- A) it forced Americans to reimburse Great Britain for extensive debts that the U.S. had incurred during its economic slump
 - B) it arranged compensation for slaves freed by the British during the Revolution
 - C) it failed to address the issue of British impressments of American ships into the British navy.**
 - D) it forced the United States to grant all of the land south of Florida to the Netherlands for failing to repay all of the money they had borrowed
 - E) it forbade trade with any lands in the West Indies
13. One main factor that led to the formation of the first two political parties in the United States in the 1790s was the conflict over the
- A) the spread of slavery into the western territories
 - B) support for the French Revolution
 - C) the decision to move the capital of the United States to Washington D.C.
 - D) strict versus loose interpretation of the Constitution**
 - E) the acceptance of Alexander Hamilton's economic plan

14. When the French Revolution broke out in the early 1790s, what was President Washington's reaction to the international conflict?
- A) He established a policy of lending weapons to the French monarchy.
 - B) He proposed a Proclamation of Neutrality.**
 - C) Being committed to their cause, Washington agreed to provide soldiers to assist the French revolution leaders.
 - D) He ordered the removal of all people of French descent living in the United States.
 - E) Washington ordered one of his top diplomats, John Jay, to work out a peace treaty in France.
15. What was one notable legacy of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?
- A) The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - B) The Embargo Act
 - C) The doctrine of Nullification**
 - D) The Second Bank of the United States
 - E) The Specie Circular
16. How did the Alien and Sedition Acts affect the relations between the two political parties?
- A) Both the Federalists and the Republicans supported the enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - B) The Alien and Sedition Acts cause a split in the Republican Party, leading some members to join the Federalists.
 - C) The Federalist-dominated Congress enacted the Alien and Sedition Acts as a way of increasing the power of the Adams presidency and the further centralizing the government.**
 - D) A split resulted in the Federalist party leading many members to join Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans.
 - E) Some Federalists who were frustrated by the Acts, formed the new Democratic Party.
17. How did the XYZ Affair affect public sentiment toward the French?
- A) Americans took pride in providing aid to their new revolutionary ally.
 - B) Americans welcomed French immigrants to the United States.
 - C) Public feeling against France ran high as a result of its deceptive form of diplomacy.**
 - D) Believing strongly in Washington's suggestion of neutrality and isolationism, Americans were indifferent about U.S. negotiations with France.
 - E) Americans became sympathetic toward the defeated French crown and desired a return to the monarchy.
18. Which of the following describes the general qualities of the Republicans at the time of the election in 1796?
- A) They supported Hamilton's national bank and a strong centralized government.
 - B) They opposed the creation of the Electoral College.
 - C) They tended to be a party of farmers and supported more democratic values.**
 - D) They advocated a policy of neutrality during the French Revolution.
 - E) They favored Great Britain and the Jay's Treaty.
19. The Election of 1800 is most important because
- A) John Marshall became Chief Justice directly before it
 - B) it was the first transition of power from one party to another**
 - C) it started the chain of events that led to the War of 1812
 - D) it ended the belief that a National Bank was necessary
 - E) the Alien and Sedition Acts were passed
20. What was unusual about the election of 1800?
- A) More than five candidates ran for President
 - B) A tie resulted between the two Republican candidates, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr**
 - C) The Senate had to ultimately make the decision of who would become the next President.
 - D) The new Whig Party ran a candidate for President.
 - E) The election took place in January as opposed to November.

21. Federalists gained seats in both houses of Congress in the elections of 1808 because

- A) Thomas Jefferson was an extremely unpopular president
- B) the Embargo Act was very unpopular**
- C) most people from the Northeast sided with them
- D) Alexander Hamilton led them in the House
- E) they supported war with the then unpopular England

22. The Barbary Wars were

- A) a series of conflicts against the Sioux Indians in the Americans Northwest
- B) a series of conflicts against radical leftist governments in Central America
- C) a series of conflicts against North African countries sending out pirates against Americans ships**
- D) a series of conflicts between the Union and Confederacy in the far West during the Civil War
- E) a series of conflicts against Canada at the beginning of the Revolutionary War

23. The Louisiana Purchase had an important geographic impact because it

- A) motivated Americans to move westward**
- B) gave America control of parts of Canada
- C) reduced British control of North America
- D) smoothed out relations with Native Americans
- E) brought Florida into the Union

24. In the waning years of his presidency, Thomas Jefferson responded with force when dealing with

- I. The Barbary pirates
- II. British impressment of U.S. sailors
- III. British firing on the *Chesapeake*

- A) I only** B) I and II only
- C) I and III only D) II and III only
- E) I, II, and III

25. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* was significant because it

- A) increased Jefferson's influence as president
- B) gave the Federalists one of their few political victories
- C) defined the Supreme Court's role for years to come**
- D) forced Congress to rewrite the Judiciary Act of 1789
- E) was the first case heard by Chief Justice John Marshall

26. Which statement best describes the development of the Supreme Court during the tenure of John Marshall?

- A) The Supreme Court went from being a marginal branch of government to being a major force.**
- B) Marshall held the reins of the Supreme Court ably, adding new law along the way.
- C) Marshall gave the states more power in relation to the Federal government.
- D) The Supreme Court gave individuals protections from both the state and Federal government.
- E) The Supreme Court's decisions forced Congress to draw up several new amendments.

27. The significance of the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* is that it

- A) established the principle of judicial review
- B) weakened the Federal judiciary
- C) demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states**
- D) gave the President the right of executive privilege
- E) strengthened the system of checks and balances

28. The Americans' most decisive victory in the War of 1812 came under Andrew Jackson at

- A) Fort McHenry **B) New Orleans**
- C) Detroit D) Tippecanoe Creek
- E) the Thames

29. At the Battle of Tippecanoe
- A) **William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnees**
 - B) the Shawnee, with the help of the British propelled the Americans out of Indiana
 - C) Tecumseh inflicted great damage on the Americans, defeating them and keep them back
 - D) the French aligned with the Indians to attack the British and Americans
 - E) George Armstrong Custer defeated the Shawnees, leaving half dead or wounded
30. A benefit for America which resulted from the War of 1812 was that
- A) the war demonstrated America's military might
 - B) the war helped reinvigorate the country's two-party system
 - C) **American manufacturing grew and became more self-sufficient**
 - D) America won control of the Oregon territory from Britain
 - E) America captured the port of New Orleans
31. The following were all causes of the War of 1812 EXCEPT
- A) British impressments of American sailors
 - B) the United States' embargo on trade with Britain
 - C) Southern War Hawks' eagerness to acquire territory in the West
 - D) **Aaron Burr's conspiracy to create a new nation in the West**
 - E) British anger at American trade policies
32. The main purpose of the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 and Macon's Bill Number 2 was to
- A) **reinvigorate America's trading situation**
 - B) avoid war
 - C) prevent war between Britain and France
 - D) prevent the federal government from meddling in private enterprise
 - E) restart American trading between New England and the South
33. Which of the following statements about French colonization in North America is correct?
- A) French colonies were more populous than those of the English.
 - B) Jacques Cartier founded Quebec in the early 1600s.
 - C) At one point, the French had possession of New Amsterdam.
 - D) For the most part, the French had poor relations with the Native Americans.
 - E) **The French established fur trading posts in the Midwest.**
34. How did the Columbian Exchange impact Native Americans?
- A) Native Americans unified under a single government to fight off the Spanish.
 - B) Europeans introduced corn, tomatoes, and potatoes to Native Americans.
 - C) **Millions of Native Americans were wiped out by disease.**
 - D) The Spanish converted Native Americans to Protestantism.
 - E) The Aztecs acquired new weapons that helped them conquer their neighbors.
35. Which statement provides an accurate description of a joint stock company?
- A) A company owed by a king and a queen
 - B) A company owned by a king and his advisers
 - C) A company owned jointly by a king and investors
 - D) A company that gets investment capital from the government
 - E) **A company that gets investment capital from shareholders**
36. Jamestown grew prosperous as a result of
- A) hunting and farming
 - B) **tobacco**
 - C) inland exploration
 - D) the slave trade
 - E) its status as a royal colony

37. Which of the following statements about the founding of Rhode Island is most accurate?
- A) It was originally settled by the Dutch.
 - B) It was the second colony established in America.
 - C) It was the first religiously tolerant colony.**
 - D) It was founded by George Whitefield.
 - E) It was the first middle colony.
38. Which of the following is NOT among the effects of the French and Indian War?
- A) England became the world's dominant naval power.
 - B) England ended its policy of salutary neglect toward the colonies.
 - C) American colonists earned a new sense of empowerment.
 - D) American colonists gained more trust in the British government.**
 - E) Chief Pontiac led an attack against frontier settlements.
39. Representatives from seven colonies formed a plan for intercolonial government in 1754 called the
- A) Albany Plan**
 - B) Hartford Convention
 - C) Connecticut Compromise
 - D) New Jersey Pact
 - E) American System
40. The purpose of the Proclamation of 1763 was to
- A) keep the Americans away from conflict with the Spanish
 - B) prevent hostilities between the Native Americans and the Americans**
 - C) allow British prospectors to take the valuable ore deposits west of the Appalachians
 - D) take the remaining valuable lands for rice growing for the British
 - E) make sure France did not mount another come back in North America
41. The Tea Act of 1773 was primarily an attempt by England to
- A) lower the price of tea by decreasing demand for it in the American Colonies
 - B) bail out the bankrupt British East India Company, by granting them a monopoly on tea in America**
 - C) reconcile any disputes with the colonies by offering cheap tea even with a tea tax
 - D) encourage moderation of tea use in the colonies
 - E) create a shift in wealth from Britain's North American colonies to its colonies in Asia
42. Many colonists, including Loyalists, protested the Stamp Act because
- A) many townspeople suspected that the colonial officials were secretly benefiting from the tax
 - B) Parliament had enacted the Stamp Act, not the colonial legislature, despite the tax being implemented on letters, newspapers and other printed goods within the American colonies**
 - C) the tax was expensive and many people lost the privilege to send mail because they could not afford to
 - D) the taxation burden placed on the Colonists would relieve that placed on the shoulders of British citizens
 - E) it was in greater detail and more strictly enforced than any of the previous policies initiated by England
43. The Battle of Saratoga was significant because
- A) it won Americans the support of the capable French military**
 - B) even though America lost, it managed to debilitate British forces
 - C) it was the first instance in which America demonstrated its military capacity
 - D) it changed Loyalists' opinion of the war effort
 - E) it resulted in an overconfident British army that eventually surrendered

44. The Declaration of Independence was important at the time of the American Revolution mainly because of

- A) Thomas Jefferson's exemplary writing ability
- B) its long list of grievances against the British King, George III, essentially declaring freedom from the British Crown**
- C) its focus on human rights and a government based on the consent of the people
- D) other nations' immediate respect for America's declared freedom
- E) the prominence that each of the signers of the document had within the Colonies

45. What did the Treaty of Paris stipulate about the Loyalists?

- A) The states were urged to compensate the Loyalists for seized property.**
 - B) All of the Loyalists were forced to support the newly-independent colonies or else they would be sent back to England.
 - C) Any loyalist was prevented from ever holding a government position in America.
 - D) The burden of financing the war placed on the affluent Loyalists.
 - E) The Loyalists should be treated like any other colonist living in America.
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Answer Key
Unit 3 Exam

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|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 1. | <u>C</u> | 37. | <u>C</u> |
| 2. | <u>B</u> | 38. | <u>D</u> |
| 3. | <u>B</u> | 39. | <u>A</u> |
| 4. | <u>B</u> | 40. | <u>B</u> |
| 5. | <u>C</u> | 41. | <u>B</u> |
| 6. | <u>D</u> | 42. | <u>B</u> |
| 7. | <u>C</u> | 43. | <u>A</u> |
| 8. | <u>D</u> | 44. | <u>B</u> |
| 9. | <u>C</u> | 45. | <u>A</u> |
| 10. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 11. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 12. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 13. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 14. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 15. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 16. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 17. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 18. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 19. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 20. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 21. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 22. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 23. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 24. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 25. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 26. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 27. | <u>C</u> | | |
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| 31. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 32. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 33. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 34. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 35. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 36. | <u>B</u> | | |
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