



THE FEDERALIST ERA: NATIONALISM TRIUMPHANT

CHAPTER 5

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. The Articles of Confederation government did *not*
 - (a) establish a federal bureaucracy.
 - (b) negotiate foreign trade agreements.
 - (c) establish a federal land policy.
 - (d) end the postwar economic depression.
2. After the Revolutionary War, New England merchants were hard hit by being excluded from trade
 - (a) with the southern states.
 - (b) with the French.
 - (c) with the British West Indies.
 - (d) with the Spanish southwest.
3. To many who opposed it, Shays' Rebellion was a reminder that
 - (a) the possibility of a military coup was always present.
 - (b) slaves could not be trusted.
 - (c) the national government was too weak.
 - (d) the states must be allowed to handle their own problems.
4. Most of those who attended the Philadelphia Convention were
 - (a) nationalists.
 - (b) states' rightists.
 - (c) Antifederalists.
 - (d) Loyalists.
5. The major question at the Philadelphia Convention involved the question of
 - (a) representation in the national government.
 - (b) slavery in the new republic.
 - (c) domestic rebellion in the states.
 - (d) paper currency issued by the states.
6. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention did *not* agree that
 - (a) the United States should have a federal system of government.
 - (b) the national government should be republican in form.
 - (c) government should protect private property.
 - (d) slavery should be abolished.
7. The original Philadelphia Constitution did *not* specifically provide that
 - (a) Congress could regulate interstate trade.
 - (b) the president could veto acts of Congress.
 - (c) states could issue paper currency.
 - (d) states could tax their citizens.
8. Opponents of the Philadelphia Constitution objected to the absence of a
 - (a) provision for popular ratification.
 - (b) specific list of powers of the national government.
 - (c) guarantee of individual civil liberties.
 - (d) provision for proportional representation.

9. In New York, ratification of the Constitution was obtained after its supporters promised
 - (a) commercial favoritism for the port of New York.
 - (b) larger representation for the state in Congress.
 - (c) the first vice-presidency for the state's governor.
 - (d) a bill of rights would be amended to the Constitution.

10. The *Federalist Papers* were written by
 - (a) Hamilton as a platform for his new Federalist Party.
 - (b) Madison and Jefferson as a critique of Federalist practices.
 - (c) Madison, Jay, and Hamilton in support of the ratification of the Constitution.
 - (d) the Virginia delegates in support of a federal system of a federal system of government.

11. The initial source of public revenue enacted by the first session of Congress was a tax on
 - (a) whiskey.
 - (b) imports.
 - (c) personal incomes.
 - (d) real estate.

12. Hamilton's plan for funding the national debt assumed that people were primarily motivated by
 - (a) a concern for the welfare of the less fortunate.
 - (b) a keen sense of justice and fair play.
 - (c) religious conviction.
 - (d) economic self-interest.

13. Madison and Jefferson agreed to Hamilton's assumption program in return for a promise involving
 - (a) the sale of western lands.
 - (b) the location of the national capital.
 - (c) levying of excise taxes.
 - (d) adoption of the Bill of Rights.

14. For Hamilton to get a national bank, he had to argue in favor of
 - (a) a "strict" view of the Constitution.
 - (b) the concept of "balanced government."
 - (c) the "due process" clause of the Constitution.
 - (d) the doctrine of "implied powers."

15. Congress enacted all of Hamilton's financial program *except*
 - (a) the protective tariff and subsidies to manufacturing.
 - (b) the funding the national debt at par.
 - (c) the creation of a national bank.
 - (d) the federal assumption of the states' debt.

16. Which one of the following is least related to the other three?
 - (a) General "Mad Anthony" Wayne
 - (b) Shays' Rebellion
 - (c) Battle of Fallen Timbers
 - (d) Treaty of Greenville

17. In Jay's Treaty, Jay got the British to agree to all of the following *except*
 - (a) evacuation of northwest forts.
 - (b) recognition of America's neutral right.
 - (c) compensation for ships seized in the West Indies.
 - (d) opening British colonial ports in Asia.

18. Spain agreed to allow Americans use of the Mississippi River and the right of deposit in New Orleans in the
 - (a) Treaty of San Ildefonso.
 - (b) Jay-Gardoqui Treaty.
 - (c) Treaty of San Lorenzo.
 - (d) Jay Treaty.
19. In his Farewell Address, Washington warned Americans against the dangers of foreign alliances
 - (a) and political parties.
 - (b) and a national bank.
 - (c) and “implied powers.”
 - (d) and trade agreements.
20. In which pair of items are the two items *least* related to each other?
 - (a) Whiskey Rebellion—Farewell Address
 - (b) XYZ Affair—undeclared “quasi-war” with France.
 - (c) Alien and Sedition Acts—Kentucky and Virginia Resolves
 - (d) Convention of 1800—Franco-American Alliance
21. Shays’ Rebellion contributed to the movement for a new constitution by
 - (a) demonstrating the desire of western farmers for a strong government to assist them.
 - (b) raising the fear of anarchy and disorder, especially among wealthy conservatives.
 - (c) raising the prospect of British or French interference in American domestic affairs.
 - (d) demonstrating that the Northwest Ordinance had failed to resolve western land issues.
22. In addition to George Washington, the most influential figures in the Constitutional Convention
 - (a) included Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Shays, and John Hancock.
 - (b) included Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Paine.
 - (c) included John Adams, Abigail Adams, and Gouverneur Morris.
 - (d) included Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton.
23. The “Great Compromise” provided that
 - (a) the House of Representatives would be elected by the people and the Senate by the states.
 - (b) the large states would be taxed on population and the small states based on territory.
 - (c) there would be separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches.
 - (d) there would be representation by population in the House and equal representation in the Senate.
24. One immediate innovation *not* mentioned in the Constitution that was developed by George Washington’s administration was
 - (a) the cabinet.
 - (b) the military joint chiefs of staff.
 - (c) the Supreme Court.
 - (d) the vice presidency.
25. The Bill of Rights is the name given to provisions that came into existence as
 - (a) an executive proclamation of President George Washington.
 - (b) a written agreement between the federal government and American citizens.
 - (c) a set of rulings issued by the Supreme Court.
 - (d) the first ten amendments to the federal Constitution.
26. Which of the following sets of rights are *not* included in the Bill of Rights?
 - (a) freedom of religion, speech, and the press
 - (b) rights to education and travel
 - (c) rights to bear arms and to be tried by a jury
 - (d) rights to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances

27. The essential disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson over the proposed national bank was
 - (a) whether or not the Constitution should be loosely constructed to permit its establishment.
 - (b) whether or not it would be economically wise to create a single national currency.
 - (c) whether the bank should be under the control of the federal government or the states.
 - (d) whether or not such a bank would plunge the federal government into excessive debt.
28. The first American political parties developed out of
 - (a) the disagreement of Jefferson and his states' rights followers with Hamilton's economic policy.
 - (b) the belief of the Founding Fathers that organized political opposition was necessary.
 - (c) the continuing hostility of the Antifederalists to the legitimacy of the new federal Constitution.
 - (d) patriotic opposition to foreign intervention in American domestic affairs.
29. The Whiskey Rebellion was most significant because
 - (a) it showed that American citizens would rise up against unfair taxes.
 - (b) it showed the new federal government would use force if necessary to uphold its authority.
 - (c) it demonstrated the efficiency of the American military.
 - (d) it showed the strength of continuing Anti-federalist hostility to the new federal government.
30. The United States became involved in undeclared hostilities with France in 1797 because of
 - (a) fierce American opposition to the concessions of Jay's Treaty.
 - (b) American anger at attempted French bribery in the XYZ Affair.
 - (c) French interference with American shipping and freedom of the seas.
 - (d) President Adams' sympathy with Britain and hostility to Revolutionary France.
31. The Alien and Sedition Acts were aimed primarily at
 - (a) the Jeffersonians and their allegedly pro-French activities and ideas.
 - (b) the opponents of President Adams' peace settlement with France.
 - (c) Napoleon's French agents infiltrating the country.
 - (d) the Hamiltonian Federalists and their pro-British activities and ideas.
32. Jefferson's Kentucky resolutions argued that
 - (a) the Alien and Sedition Acts were dangerous but constitutional.
 - (b) the states ought to secede from the federal government.
 - (c) the states had the right to nullify unconstitutional federal laws.
 - (d) the Supreme Court had the right to declare legislation unconstitutional.
33. Hamilton wanted the federal government to take over in full the Revolutionary War debt of the Continental Congress and the states because he believed that
 - (a) this would cause a heavy loss to speculators in certificates.
 - (b) the payment of all such obligations was guaranteed in the Constitution.
 - (c) this would cause well-to-do creditors to favor the new federal government.
 - (d) the states unanimously approved such a policy.
34. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions
 - (a) attacked the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - (b) were written by Madison and Jefferson.
 - (c) claimed the right of a state to protect its people from unconstitutional federal laws.
 - (d) all of the above.
35. Speculators were able to take advantage of which of these Federalist measures?
 - (a) the excise tax
 - (b) the refunding of the national debt by paying full face value of Revolutionary War bonds
 - (c) the tariff
 - (d) placing the federal capital on donated land by Virginia and Maryland

36. Which of the following people scored a victory over the Indians that opened Ohio to white settlement and won a promise by the British to evacuate forts in the Northwest Territory?
- (a) Gabriel Prosser
 - (b) Anthony Wayne
 - (c) Stephen Decatur
 - (d) Matthew Lyon
 - (e) John Peter Zenger
37. The most important result of the Annapolis Meeting of 1786 was
- (a) that it added support for the Articles of Confederation.
 - (b) the establishment of new, more efficient trade regulations for the United States.
 - (c) the settlement of problems involving Spain's control of the Mississippi River.
 - (d) the recommendation to call a meeting to revise the Articles of Confederation in 1787.
 - (e) the growing political power of James Madison.
38. Shays' Rebellion involved
- (a) discontented New England merchants.
 - (b) western settlers demanding Indian territory.
 - (c) supporters of free trade with Great Britain.
 - (d) discontented farmers in Massachusetts.
 - (e) Continental Army officers who had been denied their pensions.
39. An important procedural decision approved at the opening of the Constitutional Convention
- (a) involved publicizing the convention's meetings and debates.
 - (b) involved its refusal to allow the small states to present their plans for constitutional revision.
 - (c) involved the decision to keep deliberations as secret as possible.
 - (d) involved the election of James Madison as chairman.
 - (e) the requirement of a plurality rather than a simple majority to implement changes.
40. The Virginia Plan was the handiwork of
- (a) William Rufus.
 - (b) Patrick Henry.
 - (c) Thomas Jefferson.
 - (d) Ben Franklin.
 - (e) James Madison.
41. The plan proposed by William Paterson
- (a) gave too much power to the national government.
 - (b) proposed a two-house national legislature.
 - (c) represented the wishes of the smaller states.
 - (d) was strongly supported by Madison and his colleagues.
 - (e) denied Congress power to tax or regulate trade.
42. Those who were opposed to the Constitution were called
- (a) Antifederalists.
 - (b) Federalists.
 - (c) States' Righters.
 - (d) Radicals.
 - (e) Nationalists.
43. The three-fifths rule concerned the issue of
- (a) slavery.
 - (b) the number of branches in the national government.
 - (c) checks and balances.
 - (d) presidential power.
 - (e) the number of votes required in the House to pass legislation.

44. Regarding slavery, one of the Constitutional Convention's most important decisions
- allowed the slave trade to continue immediately.
 - called for the ending of the slave trade in 1808.
 - provided for an immediate end to the importation of African slaves.
 - declared slavery to be illegal as of 1808.
 - declared that slaves could not be purchased in the United States after 1808.
45. The ___ proposed a new form for government that was acceptable to the smaller states.
- Virginia Plan
 - "three-fifths rule"
 - Connecticut Plan
 - Franklin Compromise
 - New Jersey Plan
46. The uproar surrounding the formation of the Society of Cincinnati was triggered by
- public fears that this was the beginning of an hereditary aristocracy in America.
 - angry women, since membership was exclusively male.
 - religious leaders who felt the society was pagan in its rituals.
 - parents who feared the consequences of young men and women meeting without chaperones.
 - southerners who questioned the society's anti-slavery stance.
47. Which of the following individuals is *incorrectly* matched with his position in the first cabinet?
- Alexander Hamilton—Secretary of the Treasury
 - Thomas Jefferson—Secretary of State
 - Henry Knox—Secretary of War
 - James Madison—Secretary of Commerce
 - Edmund Randolph—Attorney General
48. During Washington's second term in office,
- foreign affairs became a much more important focus.
 - relations with Great Britain and France improved dramatically.
 - Hamilton and Jefferson resolved their differences over domestic policy.
 - Hamilton ceased to be a force in American politics.
 - the European war unified American officials in support of France.
49. Why did the Sedition Act distress many Americans?
- It threatened their political rights.
 - It kept the Federalists in power.
 - It suspended free elections.
 - It expanded the power of Congress.
 - It allowed libel convictions without a jury trial.
50. Which rebellion allowed Washington with an opportunity to show the strength of the new nation?
- Stono Rebellion
 - Shays' Rebellion
 - Paxton Boys' Rebellion
 - Bacon's Rebellion
 - Whiskey Rebellion
51. The first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court was
- Alexander Hamilton.
 - Oliver Ellsworth.
 - John Jay.
 - Edmund Randolph.
 - Benjamin Franklin

52. Which treaty gave the United States access to the Mississippi River and New Orleans for trade?
- (a) Treaty of Greenville
 - (b) Saratoga Treaty
 - (c) Pinckney's Treaty
 - (d) Jay's Treaty
 - (e) Jefferson's Treaty
53. Under the provisions of the Virginia Plan,
- (a) the Articles of Confederation would have been amended to allow Congress to levy taxes.
 - (b) a bicameral legislature would have been organized according to state population.
 - (c) an independent judiciary would have final control.
 - (d) an independent chief executive elected by popular vote would check legislative power.
 - (e) a single house legislature would equally represent all states.
54. When the French Revolution developed into a war with Britain, George Washington
- (a) supported Britain.
 - (b) assisted France militarily.
 - (c) tried to capture French possessions in North America and the West Indies.
 - (d) remained neutral.
 - (e) sought to invade and seize Canada from the British.
55. In which pair are the two items *not* positively related to each other?
- (a) implied power—"necessary and proper" clause
 - (b) strict construction—Tenth Amendment
 - (c) loose construction—"elastic" clause
 - (d) Jefferson—loose construction
 - (e) Republicans—strict construction

True/False: Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.

56. Shays' Rebellion raised the fear of anarchy among conservatives and significantly strengthened the movement for a stronger central government.
57. The states sent their delegates to Philadelphia in 1787 for the clear purpose of writing a new Constitution with a strong national government.
58. The "Great Compromise" at the convention resulted in a bicameral legislature, with different principles of representation in the House and the Senate.
59. The Antifederalists opposed the Constitution partly because they thought it gave too much power to the states and not enough to Congress.
60. Two important political institutions not mentioned in the Constitution that became established in the first Washington administration were the cabinet and political parties.
61. Hamilton's basic purpose in all his financial measures was to strengthen the federal government by building up a larger national debt.
62. Hamilton financed his large national debt by revenues from tariffs and taxes on products such as whiskey.
63. In the battle over the national bank, Jefferson favored a "loose construction" of the Constitution and Hamilton favored a "strict construction."

64. The British showed their respect for Washington's military ability by carefully refraining from any acts that would violate American neutrality.
65. Jeffersonian Republicans believed that the common people were not to be trusted and had to be led by those who were better educated and wealthier.
66. The Jeffersonian Republicans generally sympathized with Britain in foreign policy, while the Hamiltonian Federalists sympathized with France and the French Revolution.
67. Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed over whether Great Britain or France should be America's closest European ally.
68. Thomas Jefferson tended to emphasize the importance of industrial development when forecasting the future of the United States.
69. Jay's Treaty accomplished little of what John Jay had hoped to achieve when he began his negotiations with the British.
70. All the states had to ratify the Constitution before the new government could take effect.
71. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention elected James Madison president of the convention.
72. Citizen Genet angered Americans when he persuaded United States' privateers to attack Great Britain.
73. During the French Revolution, the people of France overthrew the French monarchy and replaced it with a republic.
74. Rhode Island and Connecticut were seen as the key states in the ratification of the Constitution, for had both of them rejected it, the Constitution would have been virtually impossible to put into effect.
75. The nation's very first capitol was located in New York City when the Constitution went into effect.