



# JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

## CHAPTER 6

### Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. After the Election of 1800, the Constitution was amended to change
  - (a) the suffrage requirements for voting in national elections.
  - (b) the date of presidential inaugurations.
  - (c) voting procedures in the electoral college.
  - (d) the laws regarding political parties.
2. A major contribution of the Federalists was their
  - (a) leadership skill in organizing the national government.
  - (b) toleration of political opponents.
  - (c) strict neutrality toward the European war.
  - (d) equal concern for the concerns of northern merchants and southern planters and farmers.
3. Thomas Jefferson did *not* favor
  - (a) states' rights.
  - (b) individual freedom.
  - (c) military preparedness.
  - (d) limited government.
4. President Jefferson's first administration was responsible for all of the following *except*
  - (a) repealing the Whiskey Tax.
  - (b) reducing the national debt.
  - (c) revoking the national bank's charter.
  - (d) cutting appropriations for national defense.
5. The legal precedent for the Supreme Court's authority to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional was established when
  - (a) the House impeached federal judge John Pickering.
  - (b) the *Marbury v. Madison* ruling was handed down in 1803.
  - (c) Congress repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801.
  - (d) a federal court acquitted Aaron Burr of treason charges.
6. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* concerned
  - (a) foreign alliances.
  - (b) "high crimes and misdemeanors."
  - (c) "midnight justices."
  - (d) the Bank of the United States.
7. President Jefferson's first foreign policy decision was to
  - (a) purchase Louisiana from the French.
  - (b) send a naval squadron to the Mediterranean.
  - (c) remove the British from the forts in the Northwest Territory.
  - (d) purchase Florida from Spain.
8. Which of these Caribbean islands played a key role in the Louisiana Purchase?
  - (a) Barbados
  - (b) St. Croix
  - (c) St. Dominique
  - (d) Martinique

9. What is the correct order for the following events: (1) Louisiana Purchase; (2) Election of 1800; (3) *Marbury v. Madison*; (4) Burr conspiracy
  - (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
  - (b) 2, 3, 1, 4
  - (c) 3, 1, 4, 2
  - (d) 1, 4, 3, 2
10. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was commissioned to explore the
  - (a) Red River Valley.
  - (b) Spanish Southwest.
  - (c) Louisiana Territory.
  - (d) Trans-Appalachian West.
11. Jefferson's presidency was characterized by of all the following *but*
  - (a) national prosperity.
  - (b) territorial growth.
  - (c) international peace.
  - (d) Republican popularity.
12. After the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, the war between Britain and France became a war of
  - (a) guerrilla tactics.
  - (b) prolonged siege.
  - (c) economic attrition.
  - (d) trench warfare.
13. The *Chesapeake* affair involved fragrant use of
  - (a) the Rule of 1756.
  - (b) judicial review.
  - (c) the Continental System.
  - (d) impressments.
14. Thomas Jefferson's political career "ended on a sour note" because of the failure of the
  - (a) Lewis and Clark Expedition.
  - (b) Louisiana Purchase.
  - (c) Republican effort to purge the courts of Federalists.
  - (d) Embargo Act.
15. In the following pairs, the two items are directly related to each other in each case *except*
  - (a) Continental System—impressment
  - (b) *Marbury v. Madison*—Judiciary Act of 1789
  - (c) *Chesapeake* affair—Embargo Act
  - (d) Election of 1800—Twelfth Amendment
16. The most "revolutionary" development in the critical Election of 1800 was
  - (a) the nasty campaign smears against Jefferson.
  - (b) Jefferson's radical proposal for overturning the existing political system.
  - (c) the peaceful transition of power from one political party to its opponent.
  - (d) political parties each running a candidate for election.
17. Jefferson was forced to reverse his strong opposition to substantial military forces because of
  - (a) growing French intervention in Santo Domingo and Louisiana.
  - (b) the plunder and blackmailing of American shipping by North African states.
  - (c) the threat to America posed by the British-French wars.
  - (d) the political attacks by his Federalist opponents.

18. Jefferson's greatest concern in purchasing Louisiana was
  - (a) whether it was in America's interest to acquire the territory.
  - (b) whether the cost was excessive for his small-government philosophy.
  - (c) whether the purchase was permissible under the Constitution.
  - (d) how to defend and govern the territory once it was part of the United States.
  
19. Although greatly weakened after Jefferson's election, the Federalist Party's philosophy continued to have great influence through
  - (a) the propaganda efforts of Federalist agitators.
  - (b) the Federalist control of the United States Senate.
  - (c) the Federalist judicial rulings of John Marshall.
  - (d) Federalist sympathies in the United States army and navy.
  
20. The term "midnight justices" refers to
  - (a) Federalist judges appointed by John Adams at the last moment of his administration.
  - (b) federal judges who held late-night court sessions to hear controversial cases.
  - (c) judges like William Marbury who sued to have their late-night appointments confirmed.
  - (d) states' rights judges appointed by Jefferson immediately after his election.
  
21. Which of the following was *not* among the consequences of the Louisiana Purchase?
  - (a) geographical and scientific discoveries of the Lewis and Clark expedition
  - (b) a weakening of the power of the president in foreign affairs
  - (c) preservation of a neutralist foreign policy and avoidance of conflict with France
  - (d) growth in national unity and decline of the Federalist Party
  
22. Impressment was the British practice of
  - (a) forcibly seizing American sailors for their navy.
  - (b) stopping American ships to search for deserters.
  - (c) prohibiting American ships from entering European ports.
  - (d) demanding that American ships pay blackmail for protection against attack.
  
23. Jefferson's Embargo Act provided that
  - (a) America would not trade with Britain until it ended impressments.
  - (b) American goods could be carried in Americans ships.
  - (c) America would sell no military supplies to either warring nation, Britain or France.
  - (d) America would prohibit all exports.
  
24. One unintended effect of the embargo was
  - (a) to induce Britain and France to respect American neutral rights.
  - (b) to increase Jefferson's popularity in New England.
  - (c) to encourage domestic manufacturing in New England.
  - (d) to strengthen the American navy.
  
25. The embargo was replaced in 1809 by
  - (a) the Non-Intercourse Act prohibiting trade with Britain and France only.
  - (b) free and open trade with all nations.
  - (c) the Navigation Acts permitting trade in all non-military goods.
  - (d) an undeclared war with Britain.
  
26. Thomas Jefferson believed that
  - (a) educated farmers were the most virtuous citizens and best upholders of republican liberty.
  - (b) state governments had too much power, and the federal government had not enough.
  - (c) the United States should develop prosperous cities, filled with new industries.
  - (d) the rich should pay heavier taxes so that government could provide more services for the poor.

27. As the chief negotiator with France, he engineered the Louisiana Purchase
  - (a) James Madison.
  - (b) John Quincy Adams.
  - (c) John Marshall.
  - (d) James Monroe.
28. The Barbary States were located in
  - (a) North Africa.
  - (b) South America.
  - (c) the Caribbean.
  - (d) South Africa.
29. After 1800, the Federalists retained control of
  - (a) the presidency.
  - (b) Congress.
  - (c) the judicial branch.
  - (d) the military.
30. The so-called Yazoo controversy involved
  - (a) illegal bond sales by Federalist politicians.
  - (b) the fraudulent sale of public lands by the Georgia legislature to private interests.
  - (c) repeal of the national bank.
  - (d) illegal removal of Cherokee Indians from their tribal lands.
31. In *Fletcher v. Peck*,
  - (a) the court supported the argument of the state.
  - (b) the court upheld the sanctity of the contracts.
  - (c) the court upheld legislative fraud-impaired contracts.
  - (d) the court could not rule on the constitutionality of state laws.
  - (e) the justices were divided in their opinions.
32. In the famous duel of July 11, 1804, Aaron Burr killed
  - (a) Thomas Jefferson.
  - (b) John Adams.
  - (c) Alexander Hamilton.
  - (d) George Randolph.
  - (e) Charles Pinckney.
33. Aaron Burr was charged with treason for trying to
  - (a) separate the West from the rest of the United States.
  - (b) create a military rebellion.
  - (c) force Jefferson to acknowledge his political power.
  - (d) secure control over Cuba.
  - (e) encourage New Orleans to secede.
34. Which acts created a “paper blockade” of the British Isles?
  - (a) Orders of Council
  - (b) Rule of 1756
  - (c) Berlin and Milan decrees
  - (d) Intolerable Acts
  - (e) Defensive Acts
35. Jefferson’s foreign policy
  - (a) allowed Madison to return to domestic concerns.
  - (b) had seriously damaged the British economy.
  - (c) brought an alliance with France.
  - (d) created more harm than good for the United States.
  - (e) strengthened relations with Europe, despite the war.

36. In pursuing the purchase of Louisiana, Jefferson violated this principle that he had rigidly insisted upon earlier:
- (a) nullification.
  - (b) “millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.”
  - (c) “no manifest destiny.”
  - (d) rights for Native Americans.
  - (e) limited interpretation of the Constitution.
37. Americans found British actions with regard to naturalization and impressments particularly objectionable because they
- (a) seemed favorable to the Spanish, Canadians, and Indians.
  - (b) resulted in disruptions, which lessened profits for shipping.
  - (c) demonstrated Great Britain’s failure to recognize American citizenship.
  - (d) violated civil rights.
  - (e) hoped their objections would please Napoleon.
38. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution
- (a) abolished slavery.
  - (b) led to the creation of the judicial branch.
  - (c) gave to the federal government the authority to create a national bank.
  - (d) prevented a president from seeking a third term.
  - (e) required that presidential and vice-presidential elections be separated in the electoral college.
39. The concept of judicial review means that
- (a) the executive branch can veto legislation.
  - (b) the president has the final say in all decisions of the judicial branch.
  - (c) the courts have the power to determine the constitutionality of laws.
  - (d) the Supreme Court is required to review all laws passed by Congress.
  - (e) a state court can overturn a decision of the Supreme Court if it’s in the state’s best interest.
40. Which of the following is *least* like the other three?
- (a) Meriwether Lewis
  - (b) Robert Livingston
  - (c) Zebulon Pike
  - (d) William Clark

**True/False: Answer “A” for true and “B” for false.**

41. Upon taking office, Jefferson dismissed most Federalist appointees and replaced them with his Republican supporters.
42. Jefferson and his secretary of the treasury, Gallatin, kept most Federalist financial policies—such as funding, assumption, and the Bank of the United States—in place.
43. The Jeffersonian Republicans showed their hostility to the Federalist Supreme Court by impeaching Chief Justice John Marshall.
44. Jefferson’s envoys to Paris initially intended to buy only New Orleans and the immediate vicinity in order to keep the mouth of the Mississippi River out of French hands.
45. Jefferson’s deepest concern about the Louisiana Purchase was that the price of \$15 million was too high.
46. Jefferson’s embargo badly hurt Federalist New England but did little damage to the Republican South and West.

47. In his trial for treason, Aaron Burr was found not guilty.
48. The importation of slaves stopped after 1807.
49. In *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court disallowed the authority of the federal courts to overturn state laws.
50. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size the United States.
51. The Louisiana Territory stretched from the Mississippi River to where the Columbia River emptied into the Pacific.
52. The British announced the Berlin and Milan decrees to blockade the French in Europe.
53. The “lame duck” period is after a president has been defeated in an election but the new president has not yet been inaugurated.
54. Sacagawea was the Shoshone guide and translator who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition and proved to have been an invaluable asset to the exploration of the Louisiana Territory.
55. The Federalists opposed the purchase of Louisiana because there was no specific provision within the Constitution that allowed the president to take such action.