



Chapter Review

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the statements made by the speakers and your knowledge of the early years of the United States.

Speaker A: The federal government must be permitted to do whatever it has to do to establish a sound economy.

Speaker B: If the federal government does not follow the Constitution to its exact letter, tyranny and the loss of individual freedom will result.

Speaker C: There is no provision in the Constitution that permits the establishment of a national bank.

Speaker D: The elastic clause gives Congress broad legislative powers.

1. Which speaker or speakers promote(s) the ideas of Alexander Hamilton?
 - (1) Speaker A only
 - (2) Speakers B and D
 - (3) Speakers C and D
 - (4) Speakers A and D.
2. The speaker or speakers most likely to support the Democratic-Republicans is/are
 - (1) Speakers A and B
 - (2) Speakers B and C
 - (3) Speakers C and D
 - (4) Speaker D only.
3. Which of the following best illustrates the "unwritten Constitution"?
 - (1) President George Washington signed the national bank bill into law.
 - (2) The Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties were established.
 - (3) Congress approved the Jay Treaty with Britain.
 - (4) John Adams made judicial appointments during the final months of his presidency.

Use the map on page 97 to answer questions 4 and 5.

4. Which generalization about the election of 1800 is accurate?
 - (1) The Federalist party was strongest in the Northeast.
 - (2) The Federalist party was strongest in the South.
 - (3) Democratic-Republicans lost the election.
 - (4) Democratic-Republicans had greater support in the North than in the South.
5. Which of the following did *not* participate in the election of 1800?
 - (1) the state of New Jersey
 - (2) people of New England
 - (3) people living in the Indiana, Northwest, and Mississippi territories
 - (4) the state of Georgia.

6. The Whisky Rebellion demonstrated that the federal government
- (1) established tyrannical authority
 - (2) had the power to enforce its laws
 - (3) needed the assistance of the state militia of Pennsylvania to stop the uprising
 - (4) established the authority to ban the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

- (3) were hostile in England
- (4) sought to avoid involvement in European affairs.

Base your answer to question 7 on the following statement and your knowledge of U.S. history and government.

"The Alien Law . . . affects only foreigners who are conspiring against us, and has no relation whatever to an American citizen. . . . The Sedition Act . . . prescribes a punishment only for those pests of society and disturbers of order and tranquillity. . . ."

—Timothy Pickering,
Secretary of State under
John Adams

7. The quotation is arguing that the Alien and Sedition Acts
- (1) are necessary and proper for the security of the United States
 - (2) apply only to foreign conspirators
 - (3) are unconstitutional and a violation of the First Amendment
 - (4) should be strengthened.
8. The foreign policies of Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe were similar in that they
- (1) aided the French Republic
 - (2) favored England

9. The main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine was to
- (1) exclude Portugal from Latin America
 - (2) encourage France to protect the Western Hemisphere
 - (3) create an alliance of Latin American nations
 - (4) warn European nations not to interfere in the affairs of nations in the Americas.

Base your answer to question 10 on the following statement:

"The United States of America . . . [are] fostering revolutions wherever they show themselves . . . they lend new strength . . . and reanimate the courage of every conspirator. If this flood of evil doctrines . . . should extend over the whole of [North and South] America, what would become of our [European] . . . institutions?"

—Prince Metternich of
Austria commenting
on the Monroe Doctrine

10. Prince Metternich takes the position that the Monroe Doctrine is
- (1) in the best interests of the nations of Latin America
 - (2) a plea on the part of the United States to allow it to remain neutral
 - (3) helpful to Austria but not the rest of Europe
 - (4) harmful to the interests of most of the powers of Europe.