



APUSH Reading Quiz 11

The Triumphs & Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic (1800-1812) Special FRUIT FLAVORED Edition!

1. All of the following contributed to the coming of the War of 1812 *except*
- the Chesapeake-Leopard incident.
 - British impressment of American seaman from American ships.
 - the concerns of Western Americans that the Indian raids they suffered were being carried out with British encouragement.
 - the Congressional "War Hawks" desire to annex Canada.
 - the armed confrontation between U.S. and British forces along the Maine-Canada border.**

The main thing on this one is that you knew A-D WERE causes of the War. Aside from that, if you read, you would also know E did NOT happen.

2. The central point in John Marshall's decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* concerned the power of
- the federal government to regulate interstate commerce.
 - the Supreme Court to declare federal laws unconstitutional**
 - the states to tax the Bank of the United States.
 - Congress to charter the Bank of the United States.
 - none of the above

Remember: Don't get lost in what was going on with Marbury and Madison. The main point about Marbury v. Madison was that it established the concept of judicial review- the idea that it would be the US Supreme Court (as a branch of the NATIONAL government) that would decide if actions of Congress (in this case the Judiciary Act) or of the states (in a later case) were unconstitutional (rather than the STATES which is what was argued in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions)

3. Of the following, which was the principal issue on which the United States sought settlement with Great Britain at the beginning of the War of 1812?
- a guarantee of fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland.
 - free navigation of the Mississippi River.
 - cancellation of pre-Revolutionary debts.
 - whether the U.S. had paid back Loyalists for property damaged during the Revolution.
 - an end to impressment**

Which, ironically ended up NOT being solved by the War at all. Given what the other choices were, you should NOT have missed this one!

4. What was the *primary* reason the Federalists opposed the Louisiana Purchase?
- they objected to buying anything that was tainted with the blood of the French Revolution.
 - they wanted to be the party in power when it was purchased.
 - Alexander Hamilton came out against it.
 - They believed that the Constitution had to be interpreted strictly.
 - they believed that the purchase would lead to a decline in their voice in American politics.**

And it did. The answer is NOT D because they actually didn't believe this at the time. They began to believe it later, in part BECAUSE OF the Louisiana Purchase.

5. Which of the following was true of Macon's Bill #2?
- It forbade American ships from leaving port.
 - It permitted trade with all nations, but promised that if either Britain or France would lift its commercial restrictions upon American trade, the U.S. would embargo the other power.
 - It forbade trade with England and France, but promised to open trade with either or both nations should either country cease violating American neutral rights.**
 - It repealed the Embargo Act of 1807.
 - It opened American trade to all nations, but appealed to the international court to protect American neutral rights on the high seas.

Look it up. This is what it did. If you're still confused, look up: (1) The Embargo Act; (2) The Non-Intercourse Act; (3) Macon's Bill No. 2

6. The purchase of the Louisiana Territory
- doubled the size of the United States.**
 - guaranteed Western farmers access to the Mississippi River as an avenue of trade.**
 - presented Jefferson with a constitutional dilemma since he was a strict constructionalist.**
 - gave the United States Control of the Port of New Orleans.**
- 1, 2, and 4 only
 - 1, 2, and 3 only
 - 1, 3, and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3, and 4**
 - none of the above combinations

I guess since it MORE than doubled the size, you could argue about #1 (which would make the answer 2, 3, and 4 or E), but I STILL think D is the best answer.

7. During his Presidency, Thomas Jefferson supported which of the following policies?

- (1) western expansion
- (2) federal support for scientific expeditions
- (3) a reduction of federal spending
- (4) the elimination of federal tariffs
- (5) freedom of the seas.

- a. 1, 2, and 3 only
- b. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only**
- c. 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
- d. 1 and 3 only
- e. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

What, Mr. Anderson? #1 is TRUE?- Think of LEWIS & CLARK!
#4 is NOT true- he reduced it, but did NOT eliminate.

8. After assuming the presidency, Thomas Jefferson's actions as president would be most correctly described by which of the following statements?

- a. Imprisoned by his own views of limited government, Jefferson found it practically impossible to achieve important goals and ended his two terms in office in disillusionment, having accomplished very little.
- b. Allying himself with the Federalists, Jefferson appointed John Marshall as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and pursued an aggressive agenda against both Britain and France and their violations of U.S. neutral rights.
- c. Dissolving the federal establishment which had been constructed by Washington and Adams, Jefferson replaced all Federalist office holders with loyal Republicans, dismantled Federalist programs and reduced the size of the U.S. government.
- d. Moving away from his personal concept of strict construction of the U.S. Constitution toward a more practical broad interpretation of the powers granted the federal government, Jefferson embraced many of the positions he had criticized before assuming the presidency.**
- e. Denouncing political parties as dangerous to republican government, Jefferson sought to maintain an administration which was neutral towards both Republicans and Federalists, and promoted national territorial expansion.

We talked about this. A LOT.

9. John Marshall's Supreme Court decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* established

- a. a means for installing or removing judges in office.
- b. rules for impeachment trials of federal judges.
- c. a procedure for renewing expired treaties.
- d. a way for states to nullify a federal law they found unconstitutional.
- e. none of the above**

D is what the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions argued. The answer would be "judicial review" which isn't there, therefore: E.

10. Native Americans in the West allied themselves with the British in the War of 1812 primarily for which of the following reasons?

- a. They wanted to stop American settlers from taking their lands.**
- b. They were persuaded to do so by Aaron Burr who was attempting to set up an Indian-British confederacy with himself as head.
- c. They wanted to establish an Indian confederacy in the area of the Louisiana Purchase.
- d. They had historically been friendly with the British.
- e. They had signed a treaty with the British promising them military aid against the United States.

Which is why they allied with the British during the Revolutionary War also. Which didn't work out so well once the British DID leave those forts following the War of 1812. One of the most profound effects of the War of 1812: Native Americans = SCREWED.

11. Which of the following are INCORRECTLY paired?

- a. Thomas Jefferson—Louisiana Purchase
- b. Tecumseh—Battle of Tippecanoe
- c. Henry Clay—warhawks
- d. James Madison—the declaration of war in 1812
- e. James Monroe—Macon's Bill No. 2**

Remember that Bailey said Madison was the "DUPE OF NAPOLEON"?

12. Thomas Jefferson's so-called "Revolution of 1800" changed the Federalist policies of Washington and Adams in all of the following areas *except*?

- a. the number of people employed by the U.S. government.
- b. foreign policy in regard to the Barbary Pirates.
- c. the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- d. the Hamiltonian tariff and Bank of the United States.**
- e. foreign policy in regard to impressment and the seizing of American ships.

This answer is correct because Jefferson did NOT change the Bank of the U.S. (even though he did reduce the tariff).

13. Which of the following statement most accurately characterizes the foreign policy goals of Jefferson and Madison before 1812?

- a. strengthen U.S. trade relations with Britain and France
- b. maintain U.S. neutral rights without going to war**
- c. seek an alliance with either Britain or France
- d. explore various means for acquiring Canada
- e. provide aid to independence movements in Latin America

Which were Washington & Adams' goals too. Ironic that War ended up happening then, isn't it?

14. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, Tecumseh and "the Prophet" worried U.S. leaders because
- They were agents of the British government.
 - They expressed their desire to seek revenge against the U.S. for the Shawnee defeat at Fallen Timbers.
 - They tried to establish an Indian confederacy as a barrier against white expansion into Native American Territory.**
 - They engaged in a "reign of terror" against American settlements on the frontier.
 - They were unwilling to meet with American political leaders and were critics of the War of 1812.

If IS what they did. Not sure what else to say for this one!

15. Which of the following helped to destroy the Federalist party?

- the purchase of Louisiana**
- Alexander Hamilton's murder of Aaron Burr
- the repeal of the Alien & Sedition Acts
- Marshall's nomination to the Supreme Court
- the development of the mosquito fleet

I didn't like that B was worded in a way that made it like a "trick question" (Burr murdered Hamilton, NOT vice-versa), but I STILL think you should have gotten it right. You know (even from an earlier question on the quiz) that A did in fact help destroy the Federalist Party.

16. What sentiment did Jefferson voice during his 1801 inaugural address?

- That America could now emulate the principles of the French Revolution.
- That members of the Federalist Party had committed grave abuses of civil rights and would be severely punished.
- That political parties were contrary to the Constitution and would be abolished.
- That the suffrage should be extended to women.
- none of the above**

A correct answer would be that the principles of American government were above party politics. To quote Jefferson in 1801: "We are ALL Republicans, we are ALL Federalists."

17. In his campaign for reelection in 1804, President Jefferson claimed credit for all of the following *except*

- western expansion.
- the restoration of republican values.
- the elimination of the Hamiltonian tariff.**
- cutting government spending.
- repealing Federalist excise and property taxes.

This is like the third time you've seen this on this quiz (man, I know... and I missed it ALL 3 times, Mr. Anderson!)- he did NOT eliminate the tariff (he did reduce it though).

18. The Louisiana Purchase was significant in part because

- it eliminated Spain from the North American continent.
- it eliminated France from the North American continent.
- it increased tensions between western settlers and American Indians.**
- it forced the British to evacuate their posts in the Northwest.
- it ended British impressment.

This came straight out of Mr. Anderson's mouth RIGHT BEFORE YOU TOOK THE QUIZ!

19. The House of Representatives chose the President in 1800 because

- no candidate received a majority of electoral votes.**
- Adams refused to cede power to Jefferson.
- Aaron Burr wished to become President.
- too few votes were cast.
- none of the above

Look it up.

20. How did Jefferson's acquisition of the Louisiana Territory constitute a broad view of the use of presidential power?
- a. **Jefferson committed the United States to accept a treaty transferring the territory even though the Constitution did not explicitly authorize the purchase of new land.**
 - b. Jefferson eventually bypassed his emissary Madison and engaged in secret diplomacy in order to secure the transfer.
 - c. Jefferson changed the Constitution in order to make the transfer legal.
 - d. Jefferson authorized military expenditures to take the territory in violation of the U.S. Constitution.
 - e. It reflected Jefferson's States Rights approach to government.

You knew this. (If you didn't, you SHOULD have!)

- ~~20. Which of the following helped to destroy the Federalist party?~~
- ~~a. the purchase of Louisiana~~
 - ~~b. Alexander Hamilton's murder of Aaron Burr~~
 - ~~c. the repeal of the Alien & Sedition Acts~~
 - ~~d. Marshall's nomination to the Supreme Court~~
 - ~~e. the development of the mosquito fleet~~

21. Which of the following was NOT a stated foreign policy aim of President Jefferson?
- a. a possible alliance with England
 - b. war on the Barbary pirates
 - c. **purchasing Florida from Spain**
 - d. forcing the British and French to respect American neutrality
 - e. an end to impressments

A happened (as did a possible alliance with Spain) because of French control of Louisiana. C happened MUCH later.

22. According to Thomas Jefferson, which of the following was most vital to the security of the United States in 1803?
- a. the issue of impressment
 - b. the mouth of the Columbia River
 - c. the development of a U.S. Marine Corps
 - d. **New Orleans**
 - e. New England

See explanation for #21.

23. The Louisiana Purchase resulted *primarily* from
- a. efforts to prevent Spain from closing off westward expansion by the United States.
 - b. glowing reports of the vast beauty and potential of the region as reported by settlers.
 - c. **American efforts to increase American business and commerce.**
 - d. Federalist desires to establish a strong confederation of antislavery states west of the Mississippi River and further limit the power of the Southern Republicans.
 - e. Republican desires to further dilute the Federalist power base in New England by expanding the country and reducing Federalist influence.

There was no other way to get Western crops out to market and goods in except down the Mississippi through that port.

24. The Embargo Act of 1807 had which of the following effects on the United States?
- a. It improved the balance of trade.
 - b. It helped bring about respect for American neutrality on the seas and ended the practice of impressments.
 - c. It enriched many cotton plantation owners.
 - d. **It ruined American shipping.**
 - e. It had little economic impact.

You knew this. (If you didn't, you SHOULD have!)

25. The *major* reason Napoleon decided to sell Louisiana to the United States was that he
- a. feared he could not retain Louisiana if France became involved in a war with England.
 - b. wished to placate the United States because of its loss of the "right of deposit".
 - c. believed such a sale would provide a maritime rival for England in future years.
 - d. expected the addition of western territory would ultimately divide the United States into two separate nations.
 - e. **hoped to raise money for his war against England.**

And had given up any hope of a North American empire.