

UNIT IV

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1-3 refer to the following:

“...effigies of Andrew Oliver [stamp master] and Lord Bute were hung on a tree...the council labeled such actions ‘boyish sport.’ [the governor]...ordered the sheriff to take down the effigies but the sheriff did not dare. After sunset the effigies were carried to a new building erected by Andrew Oliver, which the mob tore down.... When Governor Bernard asked the colonel of the militia to out his men, the colonel said it was useless, since probably all his drummers were in the mob. Thomas Hutchinson [Lieutenant Governor] and the sheriff went to the riot only to have rocks thrown at them and they ran from the scene. The forces of law and order in Boston were helpless and the riot ended about midnight, probably because after eighteen hours of activity, the members of the mob were worn out. The next day a frightened Andrew Oliver resigned as stamp distributor.”

Merrill Jensen, *The Founding of a Nation: A History of the American Revolution 1763-1776*, 1968

1. The colonial response to the Stamp Act was to
 - (A) comply with the law as good British subjects
 - (B) rely upon petitions to get the law repealed by Parliament
 - (C) riot and intimidate officials to stop the distribution of the stamps
 - (D) file legal action against the act so the British courts could nullify the act
2. The action of the colonials in this 1765 incident would ultimately lead to the
 - (A) American Revolution
 - (B) writing of the Constitution
 - (C) abolition of the Navigation Acts
 - (D) jailing of the mob leaders
3. In order to improve their image, after this incident against the Stamp Act the Boston mob began to call themselves
 - (A) Minutemen
 - (B) Committees of Correspondence
 - (C) Colonial Militias
 - (D) Sons of Liberty



Questions 4-8 refer to the following quotation:

“Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned;...we have prostrated ourselves before the throne....

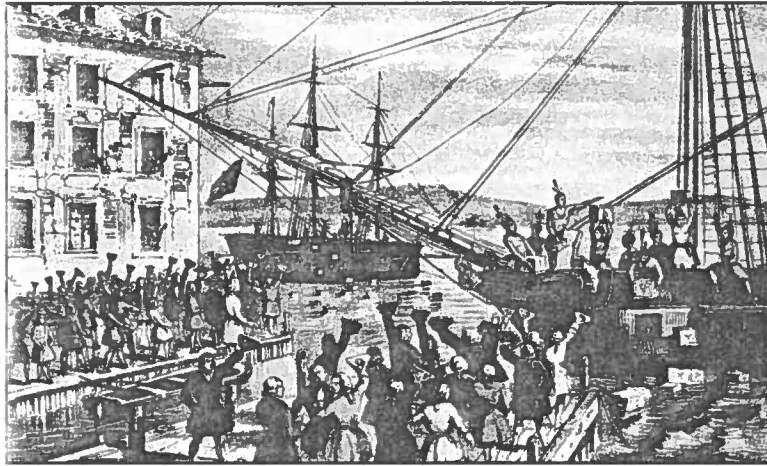
Our petitions have been slighted;... There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free—... we must fight!...They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger?... Shall we gather strength by... inaction? Sir, we are not weak,... Three millions people,...are invincible.... There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us.... There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! The war is inevitable—and let it come!... Gentlemen may cry, “Peace! Peace!”—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun!... Our brethren are already in the field!... Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!”

Patrick Henry – March 23, 1775

4. The conflict that Patrick Henry is referring to eventually became the
 - (A) French and Indian War
 - (B) War Between the States
 - (C) Revolutionary War
 - (D) American-British War
5. When Henry refers to “our petitions have been slighted” which of the following is a subsequent petition that was spurned by the British?
 - (A) Petition of Rights
 - (B) Olive Branch
 - (C) Petition to the Courts
 - (D) Laurel Wreath
6. The idea of God raising up friends to fight our battles for us became a major part of what 19th century movement that saw providence as guiding the country?
 - (A) Great Awakening
 - (B) Abolitionism
 - (C) Social Gospel
 - (D) Manifest Destiny
7. Henry’s statement of “give me liberty or give me death” was put into practice by Nathan Hale when he was being put to death by the British and said.
 - (A) I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country
 - (B) we have met the enemy and they are ours
 - (C) the end may justify the means as long as there is something to justify the end
 - (D) it is better to die on your feet than live on your knees
8. Henry’s statement of a British guard will be stationed in every house was a reference to which British practice of quatering that was detested by the colonials and was later outlawed in the
 - (A) Articles of Confederation
 - (B) Suffolk Resolves
 - (C) Washington’s Farewell Address
 - (D) Bill of Rights



Questions 9-11 refer to the following:



Nathaniel Currier, "The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor," 1846

9. This 1773 event captured in the lithograph directly led to
- (A) the death of Crispis Attucks and four others
 - (B) the establishment of "home rule" for Massachusetts
 - (C) British issuing the "writs of assistance"
 - (D) convening of the First Continental Congress
10. As a consequence of this event the British took which subsequent action?
- (A) Passed the Coercive Acts that the colonials called the Intolerable Acts
 - (B) Petitioned the colonial legislature asking them to pay for the tea
 - (C) Rescinded the Tea Act because of the success of the Sons of Liberty
 - (D) Blamed the Mohawk Indians for the destruction of the tea
11. A modern day protest by groups calling themselves the "Tea Party" movement oppose
- (A) an extension of the New Deal programs under President Clinton
 - (B) undeclared and unpaid for wars in Afghanistan and Iraq
 - (C) the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act & Affordable Care Act
 - (D) Great Society overreaches including the War on Poverty, the War on Drugs, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children



For Questions 12-13 refer to the following quote:

Historian Carl Becker has written, "...the American Revolution was fought not only over home rule, but who should rule at home."

- 12 Which of the following statements could be used to support this interpretation?
- (A) The Revolution was two-sided, on one hand a struggle between the colonists and England and on the other hand a struggle between the colonists themselves
 - (B) These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman
 - (C) Americans, although having political disagreements, some of which sparked violence, had nonetheless always operated within a framework of agreement on basic principles, namely political and economic liberalism
 - (D) Throughout American history there has been a wide consensus about which policies to follow and the colonists were no exception to this as they comprised a homogeneous group that engaged in a unified battle against the English as a common enemy
13. All of the following are factual or interpretive statements that support the Becker interpretation EXCEPT
- (A) the North-end mob clashed with the South-end mob over the political control of the streets of Boston
 - (B) James Otis' motivation in arguing against the "writs of assistance" had as much to do with his opposition to the Hutchinson machine that controlled the politics of Massachusetts as it did over any issue of "natural rights"
 - (C) class conflict between the merchants and the artisans characterized the internal revolution in the cities of the colonies
 - (D) The Revolution was effected [sic] before the War commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people, a change in their religious sentiments of their duties and obligations



Questions 14-15 refer to the following excerpt:

“That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator and the manner of discharging it, can be directed by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.”

Virginia Declaration of Rights, June 12, 1776

14. The ideas expressed in this document were later incorporated into
- (A) the U.S. Constitution
 - (B) Declaration of Independence
 - (C) First Amendment
 - (D) Gettysburg Address
15. Most modern day neo-conservatives and conservatives would object to which of the following:
- (A) the Christian practice of love and charity
 - (B) freedom of religion
 - (C) reason directing man’s action
 - (D) absence of the word God

UNIT IV

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

1. **(C)** Colonial leaders against the Stamp Act utilized the North and South End mobs to intimidate government officials and it is no wonder that the Stamp Master Andrew Oliver resigned after his house was torn down and colonial authorities did nothing about it.
2. **(A)** The violence of the mob leaders in defying authority and rendering the Stamp Act null and void before it could go into effect was an important step that would lead to the American Revolution. This action convinced the colonials that violence and rioting could pay off as the Stamp Act was repealed by Parliament.
3. **(D)** In what was a brilliant public relations move the rebranding of the North and South End mobs to the Sons of Liberty helped to clean up their image. Their actions in the future would have more legitimacy with the new, cleaned up, name.
4. **(C)** Unlike the Civil War, a war with many names, the war in which the 13 colonies achieved their independence from Great Britain is usually called the Revolutionary War. Henry's bombastic and inflammatory speech is leading up to that war although he does make reference to it already beginning with the line, "Our brethren are already in the field!"
5. **(B)** On June 3rd, 1775, more than a month after Henry's speech, the Continental Congress formed a committee to draft a letter to the King. The original members of this committee were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Johnson, John Rutledge, John Jay and William Livingston. This committee presented its letter to the Congress on June 24, but it was not approved and Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson were added to the Committee. Jefferson wrote the next draft, but Dickinson, leader of the moderates at the Continental Congress, thought the Jefferson draft was too harsh. He made alterations to Jefferson's draft and his version was presented to Congress and approved, but not unanimously. This letter has come to be known as the Olive Branch Petition, because it extended an offer of reconciliation to the King. The Olive Branch is a



symbol of peace. The letter affirmed the loyalty of the colonists to the King and assured him that they did not seek independence, only redress of their grievances. Congress' vote in support of Dickinson's draft, which was more kowtowing in its tone toward the king, showed Congress' willingness to give those who held Dickinson's views a last chance at reconciliation, though they generally didn't believe it would work. It did not work as King George III refused the petition.

6. **(D)** As men of the Enlightenment it is surprising that there are so many references to God in the Founding Fathers' speeches and writings. There is an assumption that the deity will be on the side of the colonials and will make sure it will raise up friends to help our battles for us. This idea of "with God on our side" was a common belief at the time of the Revolution and was later popularized by the nationalistic historians like George Bancroft. It was a major justification for Manifest Destiny in the 19th century.
7. **(A)** What more ringing words of revolutionary fervor than Henry's, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!" In a speech filled with hyperbole this is most hyperbolic of all.
8. **(D)** The Quartering Act of 1765 was intended to help the British defray the cost of maintaining troops in America. The Act required that the colonists had to supply British troops with food, munitions, rum and barracks. Bitterly resented by the Americans, especially because the troops were used to enforce Parliament's new tax policies, the negative effect this had on colonial sentiment toward the British was a major issue of the dispute. Using the military in civil affairs convinced many colonials that they would be governed by military force unless they met this force with force to maintain the liberties they insisted were being trampled. This practice was stopped for good with adoption of the Bill of Rights.
9. **(D)** At the time of the Currier lithograph the event we know today as the Boston Tea Party had not received its abbreviated name. The modern name would come later in the 19th century. This incident of protest would lead to the formation of the First Continental Congress.
10. **(A)** After doing almost nothing against other colonial protests the British Parliament got serious in the response to the destruction of the tea, and passed the Boston Port Bill closing the harbor for any shipment of goods, which would not be reopened until the tea was paid for. Other parts of the Coercive Acts included the Administration of Justice Act protecting governmental officials from prosecution and stipulating that trials would be held in England. The Massachusetts Government Act gave the Governor (appointed by the crown) the power over all appointments and town meetings could not be held without his written approval of time, place, and agenda. A new Quartering Act legalized the quartering of troops in private residences.
11. **(C)** The modern phenomena of groups who call themselves the Tea Party is a combination of libertarianism and populism that is generally anti-government and its members are self-professed conservatives. Often confused in its goals it is supposed to be anti-taxes, pro-Constitution, and opposed to the federal debt. At a meeting, one member held up a sign telling the government to "keep your hands off my Medicare." Much of their energy is spent on protecting the rich from higher taxes, and they have had an inordinate amount of influence on the Republican Party primary elections.

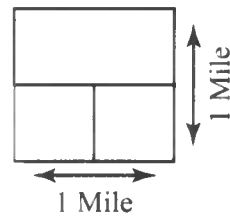
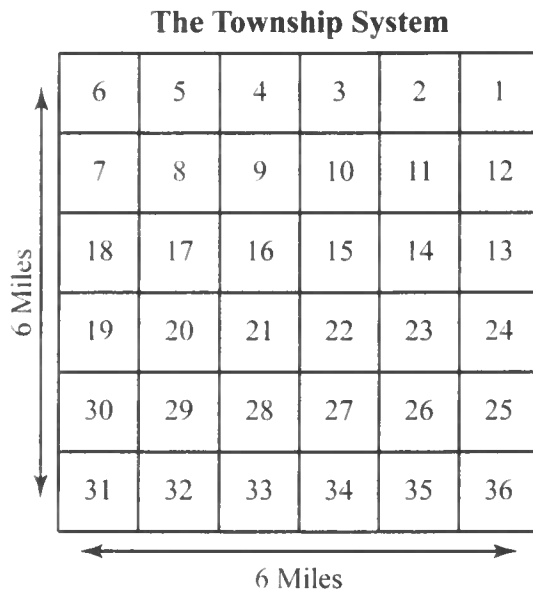


12. **(A)** This interpretation, first presented by historian Carl Becker, indicates the extent of the disagreement that existed in the colonies between various groups and factions. He believes that the political parties in what became the state of New York were embroiled in a tremendous rivalry. The members of the “conservative” wing wanted only to go so far as to assert their rights as Englishmen, while the radical element desired independence. In short, Becker describes the desire for a significantly different form of government than that which England had, and had existed in the colony prior to the insurrection, but in the end the form was the same.
13. **(D)** All of the statements are made by various historians who support the view that the revolution had both conservative and radical elements that were at odds with each other, except for the statement from John Adams that the Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people before it commenced.
14. **(C)** The phrase “free exercise of religion” would be the cornerstone of the First Amendment along with freedom of the press, assembly, speech, and the right of petition.
15. **(D)** Many conservatives and neo-conservatives lament the absence of God and/or Jesus Christ from public discourse and institutions, and would see the word “Creator” as a weak substitute. They have been trying for years to get mandatory prayer and/or Bible reading back into the schools.

UNIT V

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

For Questions 1-3 refer to the chart below:



Full Section = 640 acres
 Half Section = 320 acres
 Quarter Section = 160 acres

1. Use the image above to figure out how many square miles would be contained in a township according to the Land Ordinance of 1785?
 - (A) 6
 - (B) 36
 - (C) 360
 - (D) 640

2. According to the Land Ordinance of 1785 the 16th section was going to be reserved for
 - (A) a religious meeting house
 - (B) government buildings
 - (C) a village green
 - (D) schools

3. A further subdivision of the land into 40 acres would logically be called a (an)
 - (A) 80 acre section
 - (B) half-quarter section
 - (C) quarter-quarter section
 - (D) partial section



Questions 4-7 refer to the following:

“We like to think in America that we are a democratic people. We point to our Declaration of Independence as a great democratic document, as it is; yet our weakness as a nation is that we have allowed the Declaration to remain a mere declaration, while we have operated our nation under a constitution that puts checks upon democracy at every turn... Each of these innovations, the secret ballot, the primary, and the reformed party is a step toward democracy—a step toward the Declaration of Independence and away from the Constitution, which so feared majority rule that the majority was hedged about with checks and balances at every possible point.”

William Allen White, *The Old Order Changeth*, 1910

4. According to the passage above which of the following could be an anti-democratic measure in the Constitution?
- (A) The fact that Congress could make all laws that are necessary and proper
 - (B) The full faith and credit clause
 - (C) Choosing the House of Representatives
 - (D) Selection of a President by the Electoral College rather than popular vote
5. Amendments 15, 19, 26 made changes to the Constitution to allow for more
- (A) liberty
 - (B) democracy
 - (C) property
 - (D) equal protection of the laws
6. Which of the following ways of selecting government officials could be considered the most democratic in the un-amended Constitution?
- (A) Choosing the Supreme Court
 - (B) Choosing the United States Senate
 - (C) Choosing the House of Representatives
 - (D) Choosing the President
7. The White thesis sees what document as the protector of democracy?
- (A) Declaration of Independence
 - (B) Constitution
 - (C) Bill of Rights
 - (D) Federalist Papers



Questions 8-11 refer to the following:

“The term ‘well born’ implied a hereditary aristocracy, and it is true that by the 1780s such a thing did exist in America, but its basis was pecuniary [relating to money], property, not birth, was the major factor in determining class structure. Phrases such as ‘the rich,’ ‘men of wealth and ability,’ ‘men of Sense and Property’ describe the upper class as the Revolutionary generation saw it.... Such men were frequently termed ‘gentlemen,’ a word which usually implied superior wealth as well as superior status as the phrase “gentlemen of property” suggests. Indeed, wealth was essential in order to acquire the attributes of a gentleman: to dress fashionably, become educated, patronize arts, purchase luxuries, and conduct oneself in society as gentlemen were supposed to do. The distinction between gentlemen and other sorts of men existed everywhere...”

Jackson Turner Main, *The Anti-Federalists; Critics of the Constitution 1781-1788*, 1961

8. Class structure in America existed in the 1780s but was based on all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) birth
 - (B) wealth
 - (C) property
 - (D) ability
9. Those who had the attributes of superior wealth and status in the 1780s in America were given the descriptive title of
- (A) aristocracy
 - (B) the rich
 - (C) Mr.
 - (D) Gentlemen
10. The change that occurred between the 1780s and the 1880s regarding men of wealth is that the men of wealth of the latter period, the so-called, *nouveaux riche*, or new rich were primarily men of
- (A) property
 - (B) commerce/manufacturing
 - (C) high social status
 - (D) hereditary wealth
11. Fashionable dress, education, art patronage and buying luxuries were all attributes of
- (A) men of hereditary wealth
 - (B) the well born
 - (C) gentlemen
 - (D) self-made me



Questions 12-15 refer to the following:

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

Preamble to the United States Constitution, 1789

12. This government established in 1789 replaced which of following governments?
- (A) Articles of Confederation
 - (B) Parliament
 - (C) Continental Congress
 - (D) Declaration of Independence
13. The phrase “do ordain” in this document has what kind of connotation?
- (A) Secular
 - (B) Religious
 - (C) Intellectual
 - (D) Economic
14. This document was based on the idea of which theory of government?
- (A) compact
 - (B) divine right
 - (C) sovereignty of the people
 - (D) hereditary
15. The U.S. Constitution primarily represents a
- (A) statement of philosophy
 - (B) propaganda document
 - (C) law or ordinance
 - (D) change of government

UNIT V

CONFEDERATION & CONSTITUTION

1. **(B)** As a way of organizing the land in the Northwest Territory the Land Ordinance of 1785 developed a system that combined the New England system with ideas from Thomas Jefferson. Each section of land would be 360 acres—one square mile. In order to make a square, a township would be made up of 36 sections consisting of 36 square miles of land. A section could be divided into half (320 acres) and quarter sections 160 acres. These quarter sections could be further divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters (80 acres) and $\frac{1}{4}$ quarters (40 acres).
2. **(D)** The idea of preserving a prime section of the township for schools or education was a far-sighted stipulation of the Land Ordinance of 1785, which established the land organizational structure of the area known as the Northwest Territory. This stipulation assured that this region would have public education and these so-called land grant schools would be a positive feature of the development of this region.
3. **(C)** The 40 acre division became commonplace and it constituted $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ or a quarter-quarter section; hence, one quarter of one quarter of a section. The proverbial “40 acres and a mule” proposed by Thaddeus Stevens during Reconstruction to be given to the Freedmen to farm is a classic example of this quarter-quarter section.
4. **(D)** Over time, the Electoral College became more democratic than the one created by the “Founding Fathers,” when it was considered to be a bulwark against democracy. An elite group of electors would be chosen by each state legislature to select the President. The fact that four men have been elected President (John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, Benjamin Harrison, and George W. Bush) with fewer votes than their principal opponent is a testament to how un-democratic the Electoral College can be.
5. **(B)** Three constitutional amendments, 15 (blacks), 19 (women), and 26 (18 to 21 year olds) extended the right to vote. These advancements in democracy increased the franchise that had been limited to white males—originally only those who owned property—to include most of the adult population.



6. **(C)** Of the four parts of the government under the original Constitution, the only one that was democratically elected was the House of Representatives. The President was elected by an elite group of electors chosen by state legislatures, members of the U.S. Senate were elected directly by state legislatures (until this was changed to a direct vote of the people by the 17th Amendment), and Justices of the Supreme Court are chosen by the President and the U.S. Senate.
7. **(A)** White clearly states, “We point to our Declaration of Independence as a great democratic document.” Also, he sees innovations like the secret ballot and the primary election as steps toward democracy as well as the sentiments expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
8. **(A)** A number of attributes went into establishing a class system in the U.S. at the time the Constitution was adopted. Whatever hereditary aristocracy that existed was not based on any birth right, but was based on money or property.
9. **(D)** To tie together the various attributes of the money aristocracy that existed including wealth, property, ability, and men of sense, the term gentlemen was used to separate this upper class from other sorts of men.
10. **(B)** The wealthy men of the post Civil War age who became the millionaires of the “Gilded Age” owed their wealth to the profits made primarily from commerce and manufacturing. These *nouveaux riche* did not have the same characteristics of the men of the Constitutional period, as many of these newly wealthy were a far cry from being gentlemen.
11. **(C)** Along with the three attributes mentioned the purchase of luxuries were the attributes of those who would “conduct oneself in society as gentlemen were supposed to do,” according to their social class.
12. **(A)** The Articles of Confederation, written by John Dickinson, were adopted by the 2nd Continental Congress on November 15, 1777 after a long debate over taxation and representation. They were not ratified until 1781 when the 13th state Maryland finally agreed to them once Virginia dropped its claims to western lands. This government represented the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence and was a weak central government because that is what the original founders believed in as the opposite of the strong central government of the British crown. Problems over taxation and interstate commerce led to it being replaced by the Constitution in 1789.
13. **(B)** The phrase “do ordain” has a religious connotation as ordination is usually thought of as the process making someone a priest, minister, or pastor to give them authority. A lessor meaning is to establish by decree or law, which was probably the intention in the Preamble.
14. **(C)** The opening phrase says it all, “We the people,” means the government of the Constitution is established by power or sovereignty that comes from the people, not the states, the national government, or the political leaders, but the populace.
15. **(D)** The Constitution established in 1789 was the second government of the United States replacing the first government, the Articles of Confederation.

UNIT VI

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1-3 refer to the following:

“Opponents of the Federalists... calling themselves ‘Republicans,’... hoped to convince the voters that the Federalists were monarchists. In fact, both agreed that republicanism was best for America, just as both agreed that federalism was right.... Federalists were republicans, but for them the adjective ‘aristocratic’ had to modify the noun ‘republican.’ They believed in government by the few who were the best; and, the best, in Hamilton’s view were the rich, the well-born, and the able. They comprised an economic, a social, and an intellectual elite. The Jeffersonians opposition to Federalists believed in a broader base. The adjective ‘democratic’ ought to modify ‘republican.’ Not all Jeffersonians liked the democratic emphasis; they feared the consequences of Federalist claims that tyranny of mobs was a threat to the ordered life of a good republic... Federalists often preferred to speak of their opponents as democrats rather than as republicans for that reason.”

Raymond H. Robinson, *The Growing of America: 1789-1848*, 1973

1. Which modern day political party is often perceived as being the party of the rich, well-born, and the able?
 - (A) Republican
 - (B) Democrat
 - (C) Libertarian
 - (D) Federalist
2. What term was seen as a negative one by the Federalist and some of the Jeffersonians?
 - (A) Republican
 - (B) Aristocratic
 - (C) Democratic
 - (D) Federalism
3. The first time a political party could use the term democrat openly without trepidation was under which man’s Presidency?
 - (A) George Washington
 - (B) Andrew Jackson
 - (C) Martin Van Buren
 - (D) Abraham Lincoln



Questions 4–8 refer to the following quotation:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

Bill of Rights, 1789

4. This statement is from which document in United States History?
- (A) Preamble to the U.S. Constitution
 - (B) Declaration of Independence
 - (C) 1st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
 - (D) Articles of Confederation
5. Which of the following institutions does the document refer to in prohibiting certain actions?
- (A) State Governments
 - (B) Senate and House of Representatives
 - (C) Supreme Court
 - (D) President and Cabinet
6. The freedoms mentioned in the quotation above are usually known collectively as
- (A) civil liberties
 - (B) rights of passage
 - (C) democracy
 - (D) liberal rights
7. The phrase “respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof” means
- (A) tax money can be used to support churches
 - (B) established churches can be supported by the government
 - (C) private religious schools are exempt from constitutional limitations
 - (D) people have the right to found a religion and worship as they please
8. All of the following are rights or freedoms guaranteed in this document EXCEPT
- (A) speech
 - (B) petition
 - (C) voting
 - (D) assembly



Questions 9-11 refer to the following:

“It was the French Revolution, and... the war... that made the party breach un-negotiable and almost irreconcilable.... From the spring of 1793, when the provocative French Minister Citizen Genet arrived... there came a series of events which rapidly polarized the leaders and their followers, and finally inflamed them to the point at which the entire political system was threatened: the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, the scourging of the Democratic Societies by Washington, the heated debate over Jay’s Treaty in 1795, the frenzy over the conduct of the French in the XYZ affair in 1798, the undeclared naval war with France, the Alien and Sedition Acts... [causing] each side to doubt the legitimacy and Americanism of the other.... Each party saw the other has having a foreign allegiance, British or French, that approached... treason.”

Richard Hofstadter, *The Idea of a Party System: The Rise of Legitimate Opposition in the United States, 1780-1840*, 1969

9. The development of political parties into the Federalists and Jeffersonians came primarily because of discord over
- (A) Religion
 - (B) Economics
 - (C) Social structure
 - (D) Foreign policy
10. The reference to foreign allegiance to the British was a reference to which political party?
- (A) Federalist
 - (B) Republican
 - (C) Whig
 - (D) Democratic
11. The Jeffersonians or Democratic Republicans were most opposed to which of the following Federalist sponsored measures that attempted to stifle the Jeffersonians dissent?
- (A) Undeclared naval war with France in the Caribbean
 - (B) Conduct of the French in the XYZ affair
 - (C) Passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - (D) Whiskey Tax



Questions 12-15 refer to the following:

“Some Federalist, ...wished to honor President Washington with a title... The stronghold of this ‘monarchical faction’ was the Senate.... this body... proposed to address the President as ‘His Excellency’ or ‘His Elective Highness,’ and a committee... reported in favor of ‘His Highness the President of the United States and Protector of the Rights of the Same’.... Since the House of Representatives refused to concur with the Senate in the matter of a title... a joint committee was appointed. But the committee was unable to reach an agreement, and in the end the Senate was obliged to accept defeat... [and] as a last gesture of defiance, the Senate put itself on record in favor of annexing a title to the office of President from a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations.”

John C. Miller, *The Federalist Era, 1789-1801*, 1960

12. The reason the that the President of the United States was not given a title is because
- (A) the Constitution forbid it
 - (B) Washington was not in favor of a title
 - (C) House and Senate could not agree
 - (D) a title was foreign to the American political experience
13. The failure to provide the President with a formal title resulted in what subsequent title that emerged out of practice and experience?
- (A) Mr. President
 - (B) Citizen President
 - (C) Hail to the Chief
 - (D) Honorable President
14. The reference the Senate made of “a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations” was likely referring to
- (A) the democratic nations of the world
 - (B) economic trading partners of the U.S.
 - (C) an international alliance system
 - (D) European monarchies
15. What later 19th century political movement dealt the death knell to the trappings of monarchy that the Federalist flirted with?
- (A) Manifest destiny and western expansion
 - (B) Jacksonian democracy
 - (C) Mid-century immigration of Irish and Germans
 - (D) The Whig Party’s American System

UNIT VI

FEDERALIST ERA (1788–1800)

1. **(A)** Although many modern day Republicans deny it, they are often perceived as the party of the rich, usually money rich, well-born, and the able, at least when they are compared to the Democrats.
2. **(C)** The term democrat or democratic was a pejorative one during the Federalist era. In order to discredit the Jeffersonians, Federalist used the moniker democrat. The Jeffersonians countered by calling the Federalists monarchist but that term was not as negative as democrats, which was associated with a threat to order by the mobs.
3. **(B)** Being the first president to proudly have the term democrat attached to his name, the controversial concept of Jacksonian Democracy made Jackson different than all previous presidents. The term Jacksonian Democracy refers to the ascendancy of Andrew Jackson and the Democratic Party after the election of 1828 and it alludes to the entire range of democratic reforms that proceeded alongside the Jacksonians' triumph—from expanding the suffrage to restructuring federal institutions. Some modern scholars have criticized Jacksonianism because of its ties to slavery, the subjugation of Native Americans, and the celebration of white supremacy in the movement of manifest destiny, a Jacksonian off-shoot.
4. **(C)** The fundamental civil rights or personal freedoms are contained in this document, the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution. These rights include freedom of religion, speech, the press, assembly, and the right of petition. These were considered to be the unalienable rights of mankind that could not be taken away by the government. They are a part of the Bill of Rights but contain the most important substantive rights as opposed to the procedural rights in the other amendments.
5. **(B)** The prohibitions in the 1st Amendment are directed specially against Congress, the bicameral national legislature consisting of the separate bodies of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
6. **(A)** The term usually associated with the rights spelled out in the document is civil liberties.



7. **(D)** People's right to religion was the first right mentioned in the 1st Amendment. It was natural to establish this right, as earlier groups like the Puritans and the Separatists, had come to the New World primarily because they were looking for religious freedom for themselves.
8. **(C)** Speech, petition, and assembly were all fundamental rights guaranteed in the 1st amendment but voting rights took a long time to be acquired and are still being fought over today. A basic principle of democracy is the right to vote, but the word democracy does not appear in the Constitution. Originally, voting was reserved to property owning white males over 21. The fight to give others the right to vote, African Americans with the 15th Amendment, women with the 19th Amendment, and those 18 years of age with the 26th Amendment was long and contentious.
9. **(D)** It is ironic that issues of diplomacy and foreign policy would lead to the final break between two groups, Federalist and Jeffersonians (Democratic Republicans or Republicans) and create two political parties. The anti-party sentiment that was so prevalent at the time the Constitution was adopted went by the wayside when the reality of actual governing took over, and the parties emerged as being necessary in the new Republic. They came into existence because individuals do not see every political issue the same way, and they remain in place today for the same reason. Like taxes, parties are unloved but necessary.
10. **(A)** It was the Anglophile nature of the Federalists' that led to the formation of political parties. The pro-British Jay Treaty was the straw that caused the final break, as the Jeffersonians could not stomach what they saw as the Federalist bowing down to the British.
11. **(C)** In an attempt to stifle political opposition, especially of leading Jeffersonian publicists who were European nationals, these laws were passed by Congress and signed by John Adams in 1798. The Alien Act gave the President the power to deport any alien regarded as dangerous to the public peace and safety or if they were suspected of "treasonable or secret" inclinations. The Sedition Act made it a high misdemeanor punishable by severe fines and jail penalties for anyone speaking, writing, or publishing with intent to defame the U.S. government, Congress, or the President. The fine could not be for more than \$2,000 or more than two years in jail. It succeeded in repressing political opposition as 25 prosecutions and 10 convictions of Jeffersonian editors and printers took place.
12. **(C)** This debate over a title for the President, which lasted for almost a month at the inception of the first Congress after the adoption of the Constitution, shows just how small minded politicians could be even in an age of the political giants referred to as the Founding Fathers. The Senate monarchical tendencies seems ludicrous in modern times but even today they still cleave to archaic practices like one man announcing a filibuster so a bill cannot be voted on. Luckily for American institutions, the House held firm against an un-American, aristocratic type of title.
13. **(A)** No one is sure exactly how the term Mr. President came into being but after the debacle of the Senate attempt for a title, one theory holds that Washington consented to the demands of James Madison and the United States House of Representatives that the title be altered to "Mr. President." This could be true as the title of "Mr." was one of respect, but did not denote the high status of the aristocracy.
14. **(D)** Still in its monarchical phase, the Senate wanted to impress the countries of Europe that were basically monarchies. They did not think a President without a title could command such respect. Today, the simple title of Mr. President commands the greatest respect in the world. It is not the title that makes the office but the office that makes the title.



15. **(B)** Not until the Jacksonians came to power in the 1820s, bringing with them an advancement of democracy, that the monarchical and aristocratic tendencies were ended forever. The Revolution of 1800 when the Jeffersonians took power peacefully wounded them, but the pro monarchy faction was not eliminated until Jackson's election in 1828.