

UNIT 3: REVIEW QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions: Choose the best answer choice for the following questions.

Questions 1–3 refer to the following quotation.

“SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty, and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination . . .”

—An Act in Addition to the Act, Entitled “An Act for the Punishment of Certain Crimes Against the United States”

1. This quotation refers to what piece of Federalist legislation?
 - (A) Alien Acts
 - (B) Sedition Acts
 - (C) Quota Acts
 - (D) Nationalization Acts
2. The main purpose of this legislation was to
 - (A) prevent anti-American immigrants from coming to America
 - (B) silence anti-Federalist critics of the current government policies
 - (C) allow the president to deport any immigrants deemed a threat to the American republic
 - (D) eliminate political corruption within federal offices
3. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were a direct result of Federalist policies, and they
 - (A) were designed to nullify Federalist laws that imposed on the individual rights of Americans
 - (B) embodied the idea of seceding from the federal government because of tyrannical policies
 - (C) advocated open relations with Britain to check the power of the Federalists
 - (D) began negotiations to ally themselves with the French in response to a government that abused the power of the Constitution

Questions 4–6 refer to the following quote.

“And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds—We do therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their Commissions . . . ”

—Proclamation of 1763

4. Following the Treaty of Paris in 1763, one of the biggest concerns of the British regarding North America was
- (A) creating a lasting peace with the French still residing in their new land acquisitions
 - (B) settling the newly acquired lands to establish commerce with Indians
 - (C) preventing westward expansion to mend relations with natives previously allied with the French
 - (D) establishing governments that could control French Quebec and Spanish Florida

5. Following the French and Indian War, the American colonists were determined to
- (A) declare independence from Great Britain
 - (B) settle lands in the Ohio River Valley
 - (C) create commercial relationships with Indians in the interior of the continent
 - (D) pay British merchants for the debt they incurred during the war
6. A direct result of colonial encroachment on native lands in the Great Lakes region led to
- (A) a renewed dispute between the *coureurs de bois* and American colonists
 - (B) an uprising led by an Ottawa chief, Pontiac
 - (C) hostilities between British regulars on the frontiers and American settlers wishing to venture west
 - (D) taxes on colonials to prevent their expansion westward

Questions 7–10 refer to the following quote.

“Article 2

His Majesty will withdraw all His Troops and Garrisons from all Posts and Places within the Boundary Lines assigned by the Treaty of Peace to the United States. This Evacuation shall take place on or before the first Day of June One thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and all the proper Measures shall in the interval be taken by concert between the Government of the United States, and His Majesty’s Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said Posts: The United States in the mean Time at Their discretion extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or Jurisdiction of any of the said Posts.

Article 6

Whereas it is alleged by divers British Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects, that Debts to a considerable amount which were bona fide contracted before the Peace, still remain owing to them by Citizens or Inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful Impediments since the Peace, not only the full recovery of the said Debts has been delayed, but also the Value and Security thereof, have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of Judicial proceedings the British Creditors, cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate Compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such Cases where full Compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained had and received by the said Creditors in the ordinary course of Justice, The United States will make full and complete Compensation for the same to the said Creditors."

—Excerpt from Jay's Treaty, 1795

7. The significance of Article 2 was that it urged the British to
 - (A) remove troops and garrisons from American homes and buildings
 - (B) hand over American posts that had been occupied by the British during the Revolution
 - (C) remove British soldiers from forts in American territories according to the Treaty of Paris
 - (D) evacuate its citizens from the territory as American settlers began moving west
8. As a stipulation of the treaty, according to Article 6, America
 - (A) could not guarantee that British debts that existed before the war would be paid
 - (B) agreed to consume the debts of its citizens and pay the British for compliance with terms of the treaty
 - (C) believed that the British merchants were falsifying claims and refused to acknowledge them
 - (D) would only agree to the terms of the treaty if British merchants relinquished all debt claims held with the Americans
9. As a result of the treaty,
 - (A) the British immediately began evacuating their forts and posts in the Old Northwest
 - (B) citizen Edmund Genet, a French minister, began advocating war against the British
 - (C) many Americans were angry because they saw the treaty as a sign of weakness against their former enemy
 - (D) John Jay was hailed as a hero in America because of his efforts to prevent another war
10. In the years following the treaty,
 - (A) Britain upheld all of its agreements with the United States as set forth in Jay's Treaty
 - (B) relations began to deteriorate between the United States and Britain because Britain failed to follow through with its commitments of the treaty
 - (C) Spain became more hostile to American commercial interests because it saw the United States as a British ally
 - (D) Thomas Jefferson annulled the treaty because of his anti-British sentiments and decided to sign a similar treaty with the French

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS

1. B

The Sedition Acts were passed in 1798 in conjunction with the Alien Acts. They were both passed during the Quasi-War with France and were met with harsh criticism because they violated the Constitution.

2. B

The Sedition Acts were aimed at anti-Federalist critics of Adams's presidency and his approach to the French during the Quasi-War. Anyone who was accused of speaking out against the Federalist policies could be fined and/or jailed.

3. A

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions embodied the first ideas of nullifying a federal law that violated individual rights. Thomas Jefferson traveled to Kentucky while James Madison stayed in Virginia to implement their nullification ideas.

4. C

The French and Indian War pitted many Native Americans against the British, and many resided in the territories the British acquired in 1763. They believed that it was necessary to try to coexist with these tribes in the area to prevent expenditures on frontier soldiers and posts.

5. B

The Americans believed that they had fought for, and now were entitled to settle, the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. Some had trickled in during previous years, but now that it was controlled by the British, they believed they had the right to settle these lands on their own accord.

6. B

Although the Proclamation Line of 1763 forbade settlement across the Appalachian Mountains, it was hard to enforce and American settlers began flooding into Indian lands. This caused a major uprising led by Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, and many lives were lost on both sides.

7. C

According to the terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, the British were supposed to evacuate their forts and posts in the Great Lakes region. They did not, which led Jay to once again call on them to follow the previous terms.

8. B

With the commercial relationship between English and American merchants intertwined before the Revolution, many English merchants were still owed money by Americans. The government agreed to consume these debts and pay them to the British in exchange for the British meeting the terms of the treaty.

9. C

John Jay was seen as a traitor once the public became aware of the treaty, and his body was burned in effigy in the streets. Most of the terms were never upheld on the British end.

10. B

The British never fully fulfilled their end of Jay's Treaty. Because they failed to evacuate forts or respect American interests and continued to arm hostile Indians in the Old Northwest, relations eventually deteriorated to the point of another war.