Chapter 08  The Jeffersonian Vision

Section 1  Thomas Jefferson Administration

1. A major reason why Thomas Jefferson was interested in purchasing Louisiana from France was that he
   A. wanted to establish a precedent for the expansion of presidential authority.
   B. wanted an area beyond the Mississippi River to which eastern Native Americans (Indians) could be moved.
   C. had learned from Lewis and Clark of the untapped mineral resources in western areas
   D. hoped to cement a Franco-American alliance against the British.
   E. hoped to preserve an agricultural society by making abundant lands available to future generations.

2. The election of 1800 has been referred to as constituting "another revolution" because
   A. the House of Representatives decided the election.
   B. A Supreme Court decision was required to dislodge the Federalists.
   C. voter turnout increased drastically.
   D. the party in power stepped down after losing the election.
   E. force was required to get John Adams to leave the White House.

3. The Louisiana Purchase was significant because it
   A. eliminated Spain from the North American continent.
   B. gave the United States control of the Mississippi River.
   C. eased tensions between Western settlers and Native Americans (Indians).
   D. forced the British to evacuate their posts in the Northwest.
   E. reduced sectional conflict over the slavery issue.

4. The Embargo Act of 1807 had which of the following effects on the United States?
   A. It improved the balance of trade.
   B. It enriched many cotton plantation owners.
   C. It ruined American shipping.
   D. It was ruinous to subsistence farmers.
   E. It had little economic impact.

5. In 1804, Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel which was fought because
   A. Hamilton had formally accused Burr of treason and Burr felt he had to defend his honor.
   B. Burr blamed his loss of the 1804 election for governor of New York on Hamilton's charges that Burr was dangerous and untrustworthy.
   C. Hamilton had uncovered Burr's plan to form an independent republic comprised of American territories west of the Appalachians.
D. Burr had caught his wife in a sexual liaison with Hamilton and felt that he had to defend his honor.

E. Burr believed that Hamilton had financially destroyed him in a real estate deal in which Burr lost nearly all of his wealth.

6. The Louisiana Purchase resulted primarily from
A. efforts to prevent Spain from closing off westward expression by the United States.
B. glowing reports of the vast beauty and potential of the region as reported by Lewis and Clark in their return from their famous exploration of the region.
C. *American efforts to prevent war with France over control of the Louisiana Territory and secure American commerce rights in New Orleans and along the Mississippi River.*
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.

7. John Adams was defeated by Thomas Jefferson in the election of 1800 primarily due to
A. the platform of stronger federal defense policies advocated by Jefferson
B. the presence of the hated Aaron Burr as vice presidential candidate on Adams' ticket.
C. *divisions within the Federalist party over Adams' refusal to declare war on France.*
D. Adams' promises to abolish slavery if reelected.
E. Federalist fears that allowing a president to serve two consecutive terms would inevitably lead to abuses of power.

8. The purchase of the Louisiana Territory
I doubled the size of the United States
II guaranteed Western farmers access to the Mississippi River as an avenue of trade
III presented Jefferson with a constitutional dilemma since he was a "strict" constructionist.
IV gave the United States control of the port of New Orleans

A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. I, II, and III only
D. I, II, and IV only
E. *I, II, III and IV*
9. Thomas Jefferson hesitated accepting the Louisiana Purchase because
   A. it would bring the United States into conflict with the interests of Spain in North America.
   B. Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists opposed expanding the United States west of the Mississippi River.
   C. he believed the Constitution did not give him the authority to acquire new land.
   D. it would involve the United States in an entangling alliance with a European country.
   E. it would open new lands to slavery.

10. The following is the electoral college vote for president in the second race between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson, 73; Aaron Burr, 73; John Adams, 65; Charles Pinckney 64; John Jay, 1. Which of the following statements is true?
    A. The election was held in 1796.
    B. The election led to the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment.
    C. Because of the tie, the president was selected by the Senate, as specified by the Constitution.
    D. The presidential campaign was Jefferson's reelection to the presidency.
    E. The major issue of this election was the impressment of American sailors.
11. The illustration above was most likely meant to symbolize which of the following?
   A  *The principles of republican agrarianism*
   B  Improvements in agricultural technology
   C  Popular sovereignty
   D  Large-scale Plains farming
   E  The cult of domesticity

12. After the Revolution, the concept of the “republican mother” suggested that
   A  women would be responsible for raising their children, especially their sons, to be virtuous citizens of the republic.
   B  voting would soon become a privilege granted to educated and / or married women.
   C  the first duty of mothers was to serve the needs of government.
   D  wives and mothers would be welcome in the emerging political parties.
   E  women’s virtues had been the inspiration for the ideals of the Revolution.

13. All of the following describe Jefferson’s purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France EXCEPT
   A  It opened the Mississippi River permanently to western farmers.
   B  *It ended the threat of American Indian raids on western settlements.*
   C  It was made possible by the failure of Napoleon’s forces to suppress a slave revolt in Haiti.
   D  It showed Jefferson’s considerable flexibility in dealing with foreign policy.
E It violated Jefferson’s own views concerning the strict interpretation of the Constitution.

14. The Jefferson Administration advocated which of the following changes as a means of restoring republican ideals?
A Abolishing the Bank of the United States
B Reducing the scope of activities of the federal government
C Discontinuing the funding of state debts
D Increasing the size of the United States military
E Adopting the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions at the national level

15. In 1800, a group of African Americans planned an attack on Richmond, led by
A Frederick Douglass
B Joseph Smith
C Gabriel Prosser
D Denmark Vesey
E Nat Turner

16. In his campaign for reelection in 1804, President Jefferson claimed credit for all of the following EXCEPT
A western expansion
B the restoration of republican values
C cutting government spending
D enacting the Alien and Sedition Acts
E repealing Federalist excise and property taxes

17. President Thomas Jefferson claimed success in protecting American trading rights as a result of conflict with
A Britain
B France
C Russia
D Tripoli
E Spain

18. Frustrated by infringements on American trade during the administration of President Jefferson, Congress enacted all of the following to restrict trade with Britain and France EXCEPT
A the Non-Importation Act
B the Embargo Act
C the Non-Intercourse Act
D Macon's Bill Number 2
E the Rush-Bagot Treaty
19. For which of the following actions was President Jefferson portrayed as an agent of the devil, as indicated in the above Federalist cartoon?
   A the war with Tripoli
   B the purchase of the Louisiana territory
   C the attempt to remove Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase
   D the quasi-war with France
   E the Lewis and Clark expedition

20. Thomas Jefferson believed all of the following EXCEPT
   A *A strong national army is essential to keep order in the United States*
   B The farmer is the backbone of American society
   C The government is best that governs least
   D The president should practice republican simplicity
   E Freedom of speech is essential in a republic
21. The Supreme Court established which of the following by its ruling in *Marbury v. Madison*?

A. States have the authority to nullify acts of Congress
B. The Bank of the United States is constitutional under the implied powers clause
C. States may not interfere with interstate commerce.
D. *The Supreme Court has the authority to determine the constitutionality of congressional acts*
E. Government contracts cannot be repealed by popular majority

22. Under Chief Justice John Marshall, Supreme Court decisions tended to

A. *promote business enterprise*
B. restrict federal powers of taxation
C. restrict corporate development
D. expand state control of economic activity
E. reduce federal control of the economy

### Section 2  James Madison / War of 1812

23. Of the following, which was the principle issue on which the United States sought settlement with Great Britain at the outset of the War of 1812?

A. A guarantee of New England fishing rights off Newfoundland.
B. Free navigation of the Mississippi River.
C. Cancellation of pre-Revolutionary debts.
D. Access to trade with the British West Indies.
E. An end to impressment.

24. All of the following contributed to the coming of the War of 1812 EXCEPT

A. the *Chesapeake-Leopard* Incident.
B. British impressment of American seamen from American ships on the high seas.
C. the concerns of Western Americans that the Indian raids they suffered were being carried out with British encouragement.
D. the Congressional "War Hawks" desire to annex Canada.
E. *the armed confrontation between US and British forces along the Maine-Canada border.*

25. The United States declared war on Britain in June of 1812 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

A. *British occupation of the Mississippi River delta south of New Orleans.*
B. desires by some Americans to occupy Canada and annex it to the U.S.
C. the British navy's impressment of American sailors from American ships at sea.
D. British seizure of American merchant ships.
E. British collusion with Indian tribe in the Northwest Territory, aiding Indian efforts to prevent American settlement of this region.
26. James Madison asked for a declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812 for four reasons. Which was not included in his address to Congress?
   A. blockading American ports
   B. impressment of American seamen
   C. inciting Indians to attack settlers.
   D. the opportunity to grab part of Canada.
   E. violation of American neutral rights.

27. The greatest support for the War of 1812 came from
   A. New England merchants who blamed the decline of foreign trade on Great Britain.
   B. Roman Catholics who wanted to bring the Catholic population of Quebec into the Union
   C. the agricultural areas of the South and West.
   D. military leaders who wanted to end the Spanish presence in the trans-Mississippi West.
   E. the areas of New England and the Middle States where commerce and international trade were primary occupations.

28. During the first decade of the 19th Century, two Shawnee leaders, Tecumseh and the Prophet, worried the leaders of the United States because they
   A. were acting as agents of the British government
   B. were eager to avenge the Shawnee loss at Fallen Timbers
   C. tried to establish an Indian confederacy as a barrier against white expansion into the area south of the Great Lakes
   D. engaged in a reign of terror on the frontier
   E. were unwilling to meet American political leaders

29. The War of 1812 had all of the following effects EXCEPT
   A. it strengthened American industrial and manufacturing production.
   B. it virtually destroyed the Federalist party as a credible opposition to the Republican Party.
   C. it restored a sense of pride in most Americans and led to a wave of nationalism throughout the country after the conclusion of the war.
   D. it destroyed the power of the Indian tribes in the Northwest Territory.
   E. it led to an increased and more active American role in world politics.

30. The Hartford Convention of 1814 focused on
   A. revising military strategy against the British in the stalemated War of 1812.
   B. the creation of a national bank to stabilize U.S. currency and establish U.S. credit overseas.
   C. Federalist desires for a massive rewriting of the Constitution to neutralize the power of Southern Republicans.
   D. Republican desires for lessened federal control and increased states' rights in matters of international trade critical to New England's survival.
E. devising plans to convince Canada to join the United States in its war against England (the War of 1812) in return for Canadian independence after the war.

31. One of the unexpected results of the Hartford Convention was the
   A. nomination of Andrew Jackson for president
   B. **swift decline of the Federalist Party**
   C. decline of Iroquois rule in the northwest
   D. abolition of the three-fifths compromise
   E. end to the importation of slaves into the United States

32. At the Hartford Convention, which was held from December 15, 1814 to January 4, 1815, the Federalist delegates did all of the following EXCEPT
   A. manifested their discontent with the War of 1812.
   B. asserted the doctrine of states' rights.
   C. recommended a constitutional amendment which would require a two-thirds vote of Congress to declare war and admit new states.
   D. **renominated DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, for president.**
   E. attempted to secure financial assistance from Washington because the shores of New England were being blockaded by British squadrons

33. At the Hartford Convention (December 15, 1814, to January 4, 1815) the
   A. Republicans strongly reaffirmed the states' rights doctrine of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.
   B. governors of the New England states presented a resolution criticizing the Southern states for failing to support the war.
   C. "war hawks" demanded the immediate invasion of Canada.
   D. **Federalists proposed a constitutional amendment which would restrict the president to a single term and would prohibit successive presidents from the same state.**
   E. Republicans agreed to accept higher tariffs in return for the Federalists accepting the Embargo Acts.

34. The Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812
   A. created an Indian buffer state between the United States and Canada.
   B. **provided for the restoration of the status quo ante bellum.**
   C. settled the issue of American impressment.
   D. indemnified American shipowners for any ships seized by the British during the war.
   D. required the British to denounce the right of search and seizure.

35. The Treaty of Ghent signaled the end of the
   A. Revolutionary War.
   B. Spanish-American War
   C. **War of 1812**
   D. Mexican-American War.
   E. quasi-war with France.
36. The Battle of New Orleans in 1815
   I resulted in the emergence of Andrew Jackson as a military hero.
   II ended the possibility of a British Empire on the lower Mississippi River.
   III strengthened the Federalist party's grip on the national government.
   IV assured the ratification of the treaty ending the war without notable changes by the British.

   A. I and II only
   B. II and III only
   C. III and IV only
   D. I, II, and III only
   E. I, II and IV only

37. Which of the following men became a national hero as a result of the Battle of New Orleans in 1814?
   A. William Henry Harrison
   B. Abraham Lincoln
   C. Andrew Johnson
   D. Stonewall Jackson
   E. Andrew Jackson

38. Which of the following was a result of the War of 1812?
   A. the power of North American Indian tribes was increased
   B. the Treaty of Ghent resolved the issues of impressment and blockades
   C. nationalism was weakened
   D. local manufacturing was stimulated
   E. William Henry Harrison emerged as a national hero