1. Who became President of the United States as a result of the election of 1800, also known as “The Revolution of 1800” due to a change in political parties?
	1. James Madison
	2. John Adams
	3. Alexander Hamilton
	4. Thomas Jefferson
2. Which of the following is incorrect concerning The War of 1812?
	1. The war itself really had no decisive outcome.
	2. The Federalist Party grew in strength as a result of this war.
	3. It served as a turning point for the young republic of the United States.
	4. It helped pull Americans from many distinct regions together against an old enemy.
3. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the American West in the early 19th century?
	1. In 1790, only about 5% of Americans lived west of the Appalachian Mountains.
	2. By 1820, about 25% of the American population lived west of the Appalachian Mountains.
	3. Cincinnati’s greatest trade connection was not with New Orleans, but actually lay upriver with Pittsburgh to its north.
	4. Statistics from Cincinnati, Ohio support the idea that Americans were moving into the “Old Northwest” in great numbers in the early 19th century.
4. Which of the following statements is correct concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803?
	1. Even before President Madison had purchased the Louisiana Territory, he was making plans for this expedition.
	2. St. Lewis, Missouri was named after the president’s personal secretary, who led the entire expedition, beginning in that great city – “The Gateway to the West.”
	3. Sacajawea’s knowledge of the west and language skills played an important role in the success of the expedition.
	4. The underlying motivation was prompted by Alexander Hamilton’s widely shared belief that the future prosperity of the republic required the expansion of yeoman farmers in the west.
5. Which of the following is a correct chronological listing of the first five presidents?
	1. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe
	2. Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, Madison
	3. Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Adams
	4. Washington, Franklin, Adams, Burr, Jefferson
6. In spite of a Federalist resurgence in 1808 and 1812, who became U.S. President in 1812?
	1. John Adams
	2. Alexander Hamilton
	3. Thomas Jefferson
	4. James Madison
7. Mr. Fernandez would have been a Federalist in support of ratifying the Constitution.
	1. True
	2. False
8. Which of the following statements concerning The War of 1812 is incorrect?
	1. The vote to go to war against Britain for a second time reflected that the United States was unified regionally, politically, socially, and economically.
	2. Henry Clay, leader of the War Hawks from Kentucky, urged President Madison to go to war against Britain.
	3. The war was largely the result of deteriorating conditions in the American West against the Indians, as well as on the Atlantic with the British.
	4. The vote to go to war against Britain was split in Congress, implying that the country was not unified at the beginning of the war.
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect concerning the War of 1812?
	1. The Americans hoped to get a jump on the British by conquering Canada in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, but were disjointed and failed.
	2. The British were overtaken in October, defeated at the battle of the Thames by Americans led by future American president William Henry Harrison.
	3. The British were able to devote more men and ships to the American arena after having defeated Napoleon.
	4. President Jefferson had to flee the city with his wife Sally Hemmings.
10. Hamilton proposed a tariff and the creation of a national bank soon after the launching of the United States government in order to…
	1. Stop the export of raw materials to Great Britain.
	2. Help develop manufacturing/ industry in the United States.
	3. Help develop the American labor movement.
	4. Punish Great Britain for postwar harassment of American shipping.
11. Under the Articles of Confederation, the United States government had no power to…
	1. Levy taxes.
	2. Declare war.
	3. Request financial and military assistance from the states.
	4. Make amendments.
12. Which group would most likely support the Articles of Confederation?
	1. Those who wanted a strong chief executive.
	2. Those who feared a strong central government.
	3. Those who favored creating a national judiciary.
	4. Those who felt the states needed help from a national government.
13. Under the Articles of Confederation, it required a \_\_\_\_ vote for a bill to

become a law, but under the Constitution of the United States, it only requires a \_\_\_\_ vote of both houses to pass a bill onto the president.

* 1. 2/3, simple majority (50%+1)
	2. Simple majority, 2/3
	3. 51%, 2/3
	4. 3/4, simple majority
1. A major weakness in the Articles of Confederation was that they…
	1. Made it too difficult for the national government to raise money from the states.
	2. Required the ratification of only a simple majority of the states.
	3. Created a chief executive with too much power.
	4. Created a Supreme Court with too much power to nullify laws created by the Congress and President.
2. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the function

of the “Elastic Clause” of the Constitution?

* 1. It gives the president authority to affect the course of Congressional legislation.
	2. It gives Congress greater powers than those enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1-17 which may be “necessary and proper.”
	3. It prevents Congress from enacting bills of attainder and ex post facto laws.
	4. It gives the Senate the power to approve or reject treaties negotiated by the president.
1. The positions of loose construction and strict construction of the Constitution were first established in letters written by Hamilton and Jefferson to President Washington over the issue of…
	1. American obligations to France under the Treaty of 1778.
	2. Consolidation of the national, state, and foreign debt and funding at par.
	3. An appropriate response to the Whiskey Rebellion.
	4. Creating a Bank of the United States.
2. Which of the following was not an argument of the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution?
	1. Is prudent to commit to so small a number the decision of great questions, which will come before them? Reason revolts at the idea.
	2. Can you find men in Georgia who are acquainted with the situation in New Hampshire?
	3. The president of the United States is impeachable at any time during his continuance in office.
	4. All of the above were arguments of the Anti-Federalists.
3. Which of the following was not an argument of the Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution?
	1. The president is indirectly derived from the choice of the people, according to the example in most of the states.
	2. Energy in government is essential to that security against external and internal danger…
	3. It is insisted, indeed, that this constitution be received, be it ever so imperfect…But remember, when the people once part with power, they can seldom or never resume it again but by force.
	4. Hence it is that there can be few men in society, who will have sufficient skill in the laws to qualify them for the stations of judges…
4. Which of the following correctly pairs a weakness of the Articles of Confederation with its remedy under the Constitution of the United States?
	1. No national judiciary – establishing the Supreme Court in Article I
	2. No power to tax – Congress given power to tax, enumerated in Article I, Section 8
	3. No executive department – presidency established in Article III
	4. States retained sovereignty – National government sovereign in Article VII
5. Which of the following colonies was well-known for its early attempt at representative self-government through creation of The House of Burgesses in 1619, which was nicknamed a “seminary for sedition” by a frustrated King James I?
	1. Maine
	2. Virginia
	3. Massachusetts
	4. New York
6. Which of the following was not a part of Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton’s financial philosophy or fiscal plan for the United States?
	1. He believed that the new government needed the support of the wealthy and powerful to succeed.
	2. He believed that by creating a national debt, creditors would have a permanent stake in seeing the nation survive.
	3. He believed an excise tax and tariff to be necessary for funding the government and meeting the interest payments on the assumed debt from the states.
	4. He was concerned that the Constitution did not grant them the specific power to create a national bank.
7. Which of the following accurately reflects one of the arguments made by Federalists during the debates over ratification of the Constitution?
	1. Supreme Court justices should be appointed by the state legislatures.
	2. Supreme Court justices should be appointed for life, or during terms of good behavior.
	3. Supreme Court justices will have too much power in determining important issues concerning civil liberties.
	4. Supreme Court justices should serve two to six year terms and have to be re-elected by the people.
8. Which of the following accurately reflects an argument made by an Anti-Federalist during debates over ratification of the Constitution?
	1. The state governments will “dwindle away,” at the expense of the national gov’t.
	2. The state governments will prosper, or grow, under the new national government.
	3. The president, just like all of the state governors, is impeachable at any time.
	4. Legislation, or laws, must be sanctioned with power in order to force compliance.
9. Which of the following was not part of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson’s philosophy concerning Hamilton’s plan?
	1. He believed the Constitution should be interpreted narrowly, or strictly.
	2. He feared that Americans who had purchased government bonds during the Revolution would be taken advantage of.
	3. He believed that the Constitution clearly granted the Congress the power of creating a national bank, but feared its power over farmers.
	4. He believed the future of America was to be found in the virtuous farmer, and not with the wealthy industrialists of the Northeast.
10. Which group would most likely have supported the Anti-Federalists concerning ratification of the Constitution?
	1. Farmers and debtors
	2. Influential politicians from the Northeast
	3. People who felt that America was falling to pieces under the Articles of Confederation.
	4. Wealthy and well-educated capitalists
11. What was considered to be the most radical Article of the new Constitution?
	1. Article I – establishing the Congress
	2. Article III – creating the Supreme Court
	3. Article IV – concerning relations among the states
	4. Article VII – ratification process
12. Which of the following correctly articulates the “paradox” of the Articles?
	1. They were strong enough for peacetime, but too weak to fight a war.
	2. They granted the national government too much power, yet also granted sovereignty to the states.
	3. They were strong enough for wat, but too weak during a time of peace.
	4. They contained a Bill of Rights, yet infringed upon the liberties of the American people.
13. Who wrote the Constitution for the state of Massachusetts?
	1. Thomas Jefferson
	2. John Adams
	3. Benjamin Franklin
	4. James Madison
14. Which of the following did not write any of The Federalist Papers?
	1. Alexander Hamilton
	2. James Madison
	3. John Jay
	4. Patrick Henry
15. For what two reasons was the first session of Congress considered to be a creative force in our constitutional life as a nation?
	1. Drafting and ratifying the Bill of Rights and passing the Judiciary Act of 1789
	2. Passing the Judiciary Act of 1789 and regulating child labor in industry
	3. Drafting and ratifying the Bill of Rights and creating the Food and Drug Administration
	4. None of the above
16. Which of the following is not a legacy of President George Washington?
	1. He encouraged Americans to trust the presidency with his magnanimous character.
	2. He established the tradition of only serving for two terms.
	3. He refused to join a political party, but eventually adopted Federalist policies.
	4. All of the above are part of his legacy.
17. Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the effect of a protective tariff?
	1. The tariff helped American manufacturing by raising the prices of American goods.
	2. The tariff helped American business by encouraging people to buy imported goods.
	3. The tariff helped American manufacturing by raising the prices of imported goods.
	4. The tariff helped American business by making it easier to sell goods to Britain.
18. On Christmas Eve 1814, “The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” brought an end to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, hardly justifying three years of fighting.
	1. Paris, Revolutionary War
	2. Ghent, French and Indian War
	3. Ghent, War of 1812
	4. Paris, “Mr. Madison’s War”
19. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the Supreme Court created the doctrine of “Implied Powers,” found in *Article I, Section 8, and Clause 18*, which is entitled the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clause.”
	1. Liberal
	2. Power
	3. Elastic
	4. Restrictive
20. Which Article of the Constitution firmly established the Supreme Court, as well as other “inferior courts as Congress shall from time to time deem necessary,” but made no mention of the court’s power of judicial review?
	1. Article I
	2. Article II
	3. Article III
	4. Article IV
21. The case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1810) was the first Supreme Court decision to invoke the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clause, found in *Article I, Section 10* of the Constitution.
	1. *Fletcher v. Peck,* Contract
	2. *Roe v. Wade,* Privacy
	3. *Marbury v. Madison,* Judicial
	4. *McCulloch v, Maryland*, Tax
22. The original number of justices on the Supreme Court was \_\_\_\_, but today Congress has increased that number to \_\_\_\_.
	1. 5, 9
	2. 6, 9
	3. 6, 7
	4. 6, 11
23. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the Supreme Court’s decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)?
	1. The state of Virginia was pleased with the decision of Chief Justice Marshall and treated him as a hero upon his return home.
	2. Chief Justice Marshall said that, “The power to tax is the power to destroy.”
	3. The state of Maryland had issued a stamp tax on the National Bank, and the bank refused to pay.
	4. Marshall basically increased the powers of the national government over states.
24. Which of the following Supreme Court justices helped establish the judiciary as a co-equal among the executive and legislative branches in the early 19th century?
	1. John Jay
	2. John Roberts
	3. John Marshall
	4. Oliver Wendell Holmes
25. Who did President Andrew Jackson appoint as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as a political favor?
	1. John Roberts
	2. Roger B. Taney
	3. John Marshall
	4. William Howard Taft