**American History: Final Exam Review 🡪 Unit 3**

1. What piece of legislation established the federal court system and defined the responsibilities of the Supreme Court?
	1. *Marbury vs. Madison*  c. Hamilton’s Financial Plan
	2. the doctrine of judicial review d. The Judiciary Act of 1789
2. The early political party that favored a strong central government, supported Hamilton’s economic plan, and favored the interests of business over farmers was which of the following?
	1. The Federalists c. The Democratic-Republicans
	2. The Democrats d. The War Hawks
3. Which ***best explains*** the lasting constitutional principle established by *Marbury vs. Madison*?
	1. The Supreme Court has the authority to decide a law’s constitutionality
	2. The laws made by Congress do not apply to the president of the United States
	3. American citizens are at all times free to express their opinions
	4. Any person convicted in a lower court had the right to appeal to a higher court
4. What was the significance of Chief Justice John Marshall’s leadership of the US Supreme Court?
	1. Extending the protections of the Bill of Rights to women
	2. Ensuring the authority of the federal judiciary
	3. Restricting the authority of the legislative branch
	4. Promoting the powers of the presidency
5. It roughly doubled the size of the United States in 1803 and its constitutionality was a problem for President Jefferson. What was it?
	1. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions c. Pinckney’s Treaty
	2. The Adams-Onis Treaty d. The Louisiana Purchase
6. Which of the following was an effect of the War of 1812?
	1. The Federalist party increased its political dominance
	2. US manufacturing and national pride increased
	3. The US expanded its territory by conquering land previously belonging to the British
	4. Thomas Jefferson was elected president
7. What did President Washington warn Americans against in his Farewell Address?
	1. Foreign alliances c. Rapid westward expansion
	2. Abolition of slavery d. Suffrage for women
8. In an attempt to avoid war with the British in the early 1800s, what did President Jefferson persuade Congress to do?
	1. Declare a trade embargo between the US and Great Britain
	2. Surrender disputed territory in the Great Lakes region to Great Britain
	3. Apologize for US raids across the Canadian border
	4. Lower tariffs for all British goods entering the United States
9. Which of the following treaties was an armistice that ended the War of 1812?
	1. Pinckney’s Treaty c. Treaty of Greenville
	2. Jay’s Treaty d. Treaty of Ghent
10. Other than the United States, which nation was MOST affected by Pinckney’s Treaty?
	1. Great Britain c. France
	2. Spain d. Canada
11. Which of the following statements might have been heard from a “War Hawk” prior to the War of 1812?
	1. “We must go to war! Britain has violated our rights to open trade by impressing our sailors and they encourage Indians on the frontier to resist our westward expansion”
	2. “We must not rush to war. Britain has a powerful navy and we are in no position to resist her”
	3. “It is my contention that this convention here in Hartford send ambassadors to Washington to express our disappointment with the government’s waging of this war”
	4. “It is not our desire to possess new lands or take any territory from Great Britain. We merely want to show our enemy that we will not be intimidated on the high seas”
12. Which of the following was agreed upon in John Jay’s treaty with Great Britain?
	1. Neutral shipping rights for American vessels
	2. The joint occupation of the Oregon territory
	3. The removal of British troops from the Northwest Territory
	4. A ban on British fur traders south of the US-Canadian border
13. The *Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions* were significant because they:
	1. Assumed that the balance of power between slave states and free states would remain consistent in Congress
	2. Outlawed the formation of a national bank, thereby ruining Hamilton’s plan
	3. Prevented President Washington from seeking a third term
	4. Introduced the “doctrine of nullification” in which states refuse to follow federal laws they feel are in violation of the Constitution
14. In response to the war between Great Britain and France, President Washington:
	1. Convinced Congress to defend France against Great Britain
	2. Issued a Proclamation of Neutrality
	3. Tried to remain neutral but eventually declared war against France
	4. Closed all American ports to European trade
15. The Treaty of Greenville is an example of which of the following trends in early US History?
	1. The fact that women and minorities could not vote
	2. The tendency of the US to become involved in conflicts with Great Britain over impressments
	3. The inability of the Spanish to control their North American territories
	4. The fact that Native Americans continually lost land to white settlers
16. Which statement best describes the result of the XYZ Affair?
	1. Strong anti-French sentiment swept the United States
	2. An agreement by the French to evacuate the Northwest territory
	3. Americans were allowed to use the Mississippi River for trade
	4. An end to French impressments
17. Which of the following illustrated the strong Federalist opposition to the War of 1812?
	1. Embargo Act of 1807 c. Convention of 1800
	2. Hartford Convention d. Treaty of Ghent
18. Which of the following is true about the Battle of New Orleans?
	1. The British won a crushing victory
	2. William Henry Harrison led American troops
	3. The battle was fought after the war had officially ended
	4. The British loss of the battle led them to seek a peace treaty with the US
19. One of the factors that led to the War of 1812 was impressments. What were impressments?
	1. The refusal of the French to return runaway slaves who had escaped to Canada
	2. The French seizure of smugglers who had crossed into Canada
	3. The British seizure of American sailors from US ships for service in the British Royal navy
	4. The British act of drafting Native Americans along the US border into the British army
20. What was the major goal of the Lewis and Clark expedition?
	1. Drive the French out of fur trading forts along the Mississippi
	2. Drive the Spanish out of the lands of the Southwest
	3. Find a water route across the continent & gather information about natural resources west of the Mississippi
	4. To explore and gain control over the Native Americans living west of the Mississippi
21. The term “midnight judges” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of federalist judges.
	1. Jefferson’s attempt at last minute appointments
	2. Adam’s attempt at last minute appointments
	3. Madison’s attempt at last minute appointments
	4. Washington’s attempt at last minute appointments
22. The best summary of early U.S. foreign policy is that \_\_\_\_.
	1. The United States tried to be neutral but eventually declared war against Britain
	2. The United States never followed a policy of neutrality
	3. The United States was consistently anti-European
	4. The United States policy lacked direction and goals
23. Hamilton’s argument that the government had power to create a national bank was based on the Constitution’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Preamble c. Guarantees to the states
	2. Elastic clause d. Bill of Rights
24. Which of the following groups were denied suffrage under the new government?
	1. Women, African Americans, Native Americans
	2. Women, white landowners, African Americans, Native Americans
	3. All white men, African Americans, Native Americans
	4. Any African American who had not obtained his or her freedom, Native Americans, elite whites
25. Which section of the country was adversely affected by the Embargo Act of 1807?
	1. The New England states c. The Southern states
	2. The western territory d. All sections of the country were adversely affected
26. What was Hamilton’s solution to paying off the national debt?
	1. Tax only foreign goods.
	2. Encourage Congress to establish the Bank of the United States.
	3. Allow states to only pay the debt the individual state owed.
	4. Move the capitol of the US to Philadelphia, PA.
27. Why were Democratic-Republicans outraged by the Alien and Sedition Acts?
	1. They believed the laws would draw the US into foreign wars.
	2. They believed the laws violated freedom of speech
	3. They believed the laws would open the gates to French immigrants
	4. They believed the laws would give too much power to the courts.
28. *“John Marshall has made his decision now let him enforce it.”*

On what occasion did President Andrew Jackson **MOST** likely make the above statement?

* 1. After the Court ruled that Congress had the right to establish a national bank in McCullough v. Maryland
	2. After the Court ruled that only Congress has the power to regulate interstate and international commerce
	3. After the Court ruled that the Cherokee were entitled to their land in Worcester v. Georgia
	4. After the Court backed Henry Clay’s appointment as Secretary of State by John Quincy Adams
1. Which of the following increased southern planters’ reliance on slaves?
2. Missouri Compromise C. Invention of the cotton gin
3. Invention of the steamboat D. Lowell System
4. What was the significance of the Monroe Doctrine?
5. It asserted the United States’ dominance of the Western Hemisphere
6. It was a departure from America’s Isolationist foreign policy
7. It maintained the balance of free and slave states in the US Congress
8. It established a system of roads, tariffs, and taxes to improve the US economy
9. The years from 1815 to 1825 were known as the *Era of Good Feelings* because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the US relationship with England was good

B. the slavery issue was quiet

C. the existence of only one major political party eliminated competition

D. the US was the number one industrial nation in the world

1. Which of the following did artists of the Hudson River School and James Fennimore Cooper have in common?
2. They were both famous for their contributions to transcendentalism
3. They both depicted neoclassical architecture in their works
4. They both were distinctly “American” in that they depicted life on the US frontier
5. They both were praised by Alex de Tocqueville upon his visit to the US
6. Which of the following was a direct result of the passage of the “Tariff of Abominations”?
7. South Carolina nullified the tariff leading to a power struggle with President Jackson
8. Southern states started gradually freeing slaves because the tariff made it too expensive to own them
9. Andrew Jackson vetoed the tariff believing it was too harmful to the southern economy
10. South Carolina seceded from the Union in protest of the tariff
11. The Marshall Court, through its rulings, such as McCulloch v. Maryland & Gibbons v. Ogden, continually increased the power of the \_\_.
12. private citizens c. national government
13. state government d. municipal government
14. Which of the following ideas is not associated with the political carton of Andrew Jackson?
15. President Jackson is shown trampling on the Constitution.
16. The cartoon would have been favored by the Whigs.
17. President Jackson had vetoed re-chartering the Bank of the United States
18. Reflects Jackson’s support of South Carolina during the nullification crisis.
19. Of the following, which is an example of the spoils system put in place by Andrew Jackson?
20. A loyal supporter receives special consideration when it comes to legislation that the president intends to push through Congress
21. A loyal supporters is given a position in government as a reward for his support.
22. A loyal supporter is promised money for his support.
23. A loyal supporter is forgotten by the president after the election; thus the term “spoils”
24. Washington Irving, Edgar Allen Poe & Nathaniel Hawthorne were \_\_\_.
25. Authors who focused on the American landscape
26. Leading figures in the transcendentalist movement
27. Authors who focused on distinctly “American “ themes
28. Founders of the utopian movement
29. Which of the following was not considered a part of Henry Clay’s American System?
30. A protective tariff c. A strong national bank
31. Internal improvements d. Encouraging foreign imports
32. The main purpose of the Indian Removal Act was to move the eastern Native Americans and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
33. settle them in the more fertile lands of the West
34. open their lands to white settlement
35. develop their lands into national parks
36. protect them from the attacks of white settlers
37. How was the controversial presidential election of 1824 decided?
38. The Supreme Court ruled that Andrew Jackson had won the most popular votes, thereby winning the election
39. The House of Representatives selected John Quincy Adams as the winner after no candidate received the majority of the electoral votes
40. Henry Clay was selected to be president by the Senate because of the “corrupt bargain”
41. A second national election was held due to vote fraud, with Andrew Jackson being elected soundly the second time

*Use the following chart to answer questions 47-49*

**Sectional Differences**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Issue | North | South | West |
| States Rights | opposed | favored | opposed |
| Internal Improvements | Supported Western demands for internal improvements | opposed | favored |
| Tariff  | for | against | Supported Northern demands for a protective tariff |

1. Which section took the lead in demanding a tax on manufactured goods coming into the United States from foreign countries?
2. West c. South
3. North d. West and the South
4. Which part of the country was most outspoken about the need for the federal government to build roads and canals between the East and the West?
5. North c. West
6. South d. South and the North
7. Which area believed that a state had the right to nullify a federal law or secede from the Union?
8. South c. West
9. North d. West and the South
10. In what way did Noah Webster’s work serve to create a distinctly American language?
11. Through his architecture designs
12. His dictionary created an “American language.”
13. He painted image of the American frontier.
14. He wrote novels depicting the American frontier.