

1. John Adams' "midnight judges" and FDR's "court packing" plan were similar in that both
 - A) sought to influence the judiciary by making favorable appointments to positions
 - B) attempted to restructure the Supreme Court by adding more seats
 - C) were done during the president's "lame duck" period
 - D) failed to pass through Congress and into law
 - E) were executive orders that were later partially overturned by the Supreme Court
2. If the "Citizen" Genet affair was an antagonistic response to European aid in the American Revolution, then what was the antagonistic response to America's treatment of "Citizen" Genet?
 - A) The Whisky Rebellion
 - B) The XYZ Affair
 - C) The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
 - D) The Pinckney Treaty
 - E) The election of 1800
3. "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute" was a popular slogan referring to
 - A) "Citizen" Genet
 - B) the Jay Treaty
 - C) the XYZ Affair
 - D) the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - E) the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
4. Base your answer to the following question on The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
 - I. Were a response to the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - II. Introduced the doctrine of nullification
 - III. Were a rudimentary form of judicial review
 - A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
5. The election of 1796 had an unusual result because
 - A) a "dark horse" candidate was elected President
 - B) the election was decided by the House of Representatives
 - C) George Washington received the most electoral votes but refused to be inaugurated for a third term
 - D) the persons elected President and Vice President were members of opposing parties
 - E) the sitting President was elected Vice President
6. Which of the following statements most closely resembles the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?
 - A) A state legislature passes a bill declaring that a federal law is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced within the state.
 - B) A state legislature passes a bill calling on the federal government to pass a piece of legislation
 - C) A state legislature passes a bill limiting the jurisdiction of federal courts within that state
 - D) A state legislature passes a bill making it a crime to speak against the United States
 - E) A state legislature passes a bill enacting an excise tax on whiskey
7. From 1798 to 1800 the United States waged an undeclared Naval War against which country?
 - A) Spain
 - B) Great Britain
 - C) The Netherlands
 - D) Portugal
 - E) France
8. The statement, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," was voiced by some Americans in response to which event?
 - A) The Barbary War
 - B) The passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - C) The Whiskey Rebellion
 - D) The XYZ Affair
 - E) The Revolution of 1800
9. What was one notable legacy of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?
 - A) The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - B) The Embargo Act
 - C) The doctrine of Nullification
 - D) The Second Bank of the United States
 - E) The Specie Circular
10. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions denounced what law?
 - A) The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - B) The Fifth Amendment
 - C) The Northwest Ordinance
 - D) The Tariff of Abominations
 - E) The Embargo Act

11. Historians generally agree that the presidency of John Adams was
- A) successful because the United States further stabilized its foreign relations
 - B) successful because the United States was able to expand its size by admitting eight new states into the Union
 - C) successful because the United States was able to recover from its economic crisis
 - D) unsuccessful because of the constant conflicts with Great Britain and Spain
 - E) unsuccessful because it was marred by the threat of war with France and the adoption of the Alien and Sedition Acts
12. How did the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves serve as a predecessor for the nullification controversy of the 1830s?
- A) They empowered the states by attempting to decide the constitutionality of a federal law via state legislatures.
 - B) They dealt with the issue of slavery.
 - C) They left the decision of which political party would become predominant in each state up to the state legislatures.
 - D) They granted each state its own treasury system that was a replica of the First Bank of the United States.
 - E) They were early attempts by John Calhoun to claim political power.
13. How did the Alien and Sedition Acts affect the relations between the two political parties?
- A) Both the Federalists and the Republicans supported the enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - B) The Alien and Sedition Acts cause a split in the Republican Party, leading some members to join the Federalists.
 - C) The Federalist-dominated Congress enacted the Alien and Sedition Acts as a way of increasing the power of the Adams presidency and the further centralizing the government.
 - D) A split resulted in the Federalist party leading many members to join Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans.
 - E) Some Federalists who were frustrated by the Acts, formed the new Democratic Party.
14. The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 accomplished which of the following?
- I. They lengthened the period of naturalization
 - II. They allowed easy deportation of aliens
 - III. They made it illegal to publish criticism of the U.S. government
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
15. How did the XYZ Affair affect public sentiment toward the French?
- A) Americans took pride in providing aid to their new revolutionary ally.
 - B) Americans welcomed French immigrants to the United States.
 - C) Public feeling against France ran high as a result of its deceptive form of diplomacy.
 - D) Believing strongly in Washington's suggestion of neutrality and isolationism, Americans were indifferent about U.S. negotiations with France.
 - E) Americans became sympathetic toward the defeated French crown and desired a return to the monarchy.
16. What was the goal of the three-man delegation sent to France in 1798?
- A) The United States tried to persuade the French to stop harassing American shipping.
 - B) The U.S. attempted to form an economic alliance with the new French government following the Revolution.
 - C) The delegates tried to come to some agreement over land disputes in the Western U.S.
 - D) The U.S. was providing financial aid to the newly-formed French government.
 - E) America was attempting to purchase some of the French colonies in the West Indies.
17. When John Adams first began his Presidency, what was a growing concern of his?
- A) Aaron Burr's conspiracy to create a nation in the West
 - B) The assassination of Alexander Hamilton
 - C) The Indian rebellion in the Midwest which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of settlers
 - D) Foreign relations with France as French soldiers reacted to Jay's Treaty by seizing American ships
 - E) The failure of Hamilton's national bank

18. Which of the following describes the general qualities of the Republicans at the time of the election in 1796?
- A) They supported Hamilton's national bank and a strong centralized government.
 - B) They opposed the creation of the Electoral College.
 - C) They tended to be a party of farmers and supported more democratic values.
 - D) They advocated a policy of neutrality during the French Revolution.
 - E) They favored Great Britain and the Jay's Treaty.
19. During the Election of 1796, the Federalist Party was running which man for President?
- A) John Marshall B) Thomas Jefferson
 - C) James Madison D) John Adams
 - E) Aaron Burr
20. What is one consequence of the election of 1800?
- A) The Federalists retained control of the Vice Presidency.
 - B) The Democratic-Republicans permanently ended the Federalists hopes of retaking power.
 - C) The Alien and Sedition Acts were repealed.
 - D) The 11th and 12th amendments were passed.
 - E) Aaron Burr embarked west to try to take over the country.
21. The Revolution of 1800 resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
- A) a two-term presidency for Thomas Jefferson
 - B) Democratic-Republican control of the legislature
 - C) the peaceful decline of the Federalist Party
 - D) a gradual buildup of the United States military
 - E) the Twelfth Amendment
22. The Election of 1800 is most important because
- A) John Marshall became Chief Justice directly before it
 - B) it was the first transition of power from one party to another
 - C) it started the chain of events that led to the War of 1812
 - D) it ended the belief that a National Bank was necessary
 - E) the Alien and Sedition Acts were passed
23. How did Alexander Hamilton's role in the Election of 1800 forecast his later involvement with Aaron Burr?
- A) Hamilton's support for Thomas Jefferson influenced the Electoral College to grant Jefferson victory.
 - B) Hamilton attempted to invalidate Burr by accusing him of treason.
 - C) Alexander Hamilton agreed to give Aaron Burr governorship of New York if he forfeited the Election of 1800.
 - D) Thomas Jefferson was going to forfeit the election until Alexander Hamilton offered him a large sum of money to stay in the running.
 - E) Hamilton was denied a position in the New York State Assembly when Aaron Burr became the governor of New York.
24. The majority of the votes for Thomas Jefferson came from which region of the United States?
- A) Northeast B) Midwest
 - C) South D) West
 - E) Mid-Atlantic
25. One of the results of Alexander Hamilton's support for Thomas Jefferson in the Election of 1800 was the creation of the 12th Amendment which
- A) limited the presidential term to two terms
 - B) extended voting rights to eighteen-year olds
 - C) let electors vote separately for president and vice-president
 - D) provided for the direct election of senators
 - E) prohibited poll taxes
26. Which appointee of John Adams oversaw the development of the Supreme Court's power to judge the constitutionality of acts of Congress?
- A) John Jay
 - B) Roger B. Taney
 - C) Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.
 - D) John Marshall
 - E) Henry Knox

27. Before leaving his presidency, John Adams did which of the following?

- A) He created a new anti-slavery act which banned slavery in the Northeast.
- B) He invalidated the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts.
- C) He signed a new law that authorized the construction of a presidential mansion on the banks of the Potomac River.
- D) He appointed many Federalist judges to fill newly-created positions in the judicial branch.
- E) He ordered the creation of a new position of the Cabinet, Secretary of Labor.

28. What was unusual about the election of 1800?

- A) More than five candidates ran for President
- B) A tie resulted between the two Republican candidates, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr
- C) The Senate had to ultimately make the decision of who would become the next President.
- D) The new Whig Party ran a candidate for President.
- E) The election took place in January as opposed to November.

29. One of the reasons why John Adams lost in the Election of 1800 was because

- A) voters rejected his overly-conservative approach to leading the nation
 - B) many of his expected Federalists supporters ended up voting for the other Federalist candidate, Charles Pinckney instead
 - C) there was a large increase in the number of voting farmers thus turning the tide in the direction of the more democratically-oriented Republicans
 - D) there were fewer Federalists who voted than had been expected
 - E) a secret agreement was made between Thomas Jefferson and Federalist leaders that they would vote for him if he changed his policies in favor of the Federalists
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