

1. Which of the following groups benefited the most from Alexander Hamilton's economic initiatives?
 - A) Farmers
 - B) Soldiers
 - C) Merchants
 - D) State bankers
 - E) Politicians
2. All of the following statements about Alexander Hamilton are true EXCEPT:
 - A) He supported the creation of a federal bank.
 - B) He generally favored commerce over agriculture.
 - C) He was opposed to manufactures receiving government subsidies.
 - D) He believed that American businesses should be protected from foreign competition.
 - E) He pushed Congress to imposed a whiskey tax.
3. Alexander Hamilton argued for the constitutionality of a national bank on the basis of the U.S. Constitution's
 - A) supremacy clause
 - B) "necessary and proper" clause
 - C) "full faith and credit" clause
 - D) equal protection clause
 - E) due process clause
4. Which of the following was a major function of the First Bank of the United States?
 - A) To provide a secure place for farmers to store their savings
 - B) To unify the American banking system, and eliminate state and local banks
 - C) To serve as a source of credit for the federal government
 - D) To prevent the introduction of the gold standard
 - E) To fund the formation and maintenance of state militias
5. Alexander Hamilton's justification for the establishment of a Bank of the United States rested on which of the following premises?
 - A) Establishing a national bank was essential to the Federal government's power to regulate commerce
 - B) Nicholas Biddle was more qualified than Andrew Jackson to control the nation's currency reserves
 - C) The federal government has implied powers in policy areas not expressly restricted by the Constitution
 - D) Without a national bank, the Bank of England would dominate American finance
 - E) The bank was necessary to fund the large budget deficits accumulated by the first Washington administration
6. Following his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed the implementation of a tariff for what reason?
 - A) To end the export of natural resources to Great Britain
 - B) To foster commercial and industrial development in the new nation
 - C) To encourage the development of the American labor movement
 - D) To support the creation of an American merchant marine
 - E) To punish the Loyalists who remained in America
7. What was unusual about the national bank of the United States proposed by Alexander Hamilton?
 - A) It was a privately owned institution where all government funds would be deposited.
 - B) The Board of Directors of the Bank would include one person from each of the states.
 - C) As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton would be given sole authority over the actions and decisions of the bank.
 - D) The concept of a national bank was considered unconstitutional by many Anti-Federalists because the government did not have the power to make such decisions.
 - E) At the time of its proposal, it was accepted almost unanimously by both political parties.

8. Incorporating his Federalist beliefs, Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed which of the following?
- A) A series of banks that would manage the economic affairs of each individual state
 - B) Establishment of a national bank
 - C) Economic stimulation of industry and manufacturing through tax incentives and subsidies authorized by state banks
 - D) Prohibition of goods coming in from countries other than England
 - E) Presidents should serve no more than four terms
9. The first presidential cabinet included all of the following offices except
- A) Secretary of the Treasury
 - B) Secretary of War
 - C) Postmaster General
 - D) Secretary of State
 - E) Secretary of Labor
10. George Washington's presidency set all of the following precedents EXCEPT
- A) establishment of the Cabinet
 - B) American isolationism
 - C) structure of the judiciary
 - D) inauguration and public addresses
 - E) fixing the size of the House of Representatives
11. During his time in office, President Washington was able to accomplish which of the following?
- A) Ridding North America of the British
 - B) Negotiating with Spain to use the port of New Orleans
 - C) Establishing the legitimacy of the US Navy
 - D) Convincing France to leave Haiti
 - E) Dominating the western hemisphere
12. Which of the following statements best describes the impact of the Haitian Revolution of the 1790s on the United States?
- A) The revolution had little impact on the United States.
 - B) The United States' relationship with France was temporarily strained after it recognized Haiti as a sovereign nation.
 - C) The United States lifted its embargo on Haiti soon after the Haitian Revolution.
 - D) Slave owners became worried that similar uprisings could take place in the South.
 - E) The United States allowed large numbers of Haitians to immigrate.
13. Which of the following statements provides the most accurate description of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall?
- A) It tried to reduce the size of the federal government.
 - B) It established that the first amendment was the most important.
 - C) It limited state governments from imposing taxes.
 - D) It dictated that the judicial branch was the most powerful.
 - E) It advanced commercial interests.
14. The Democratic-Republican Party and the modern Democratic Party have the most in common with regard to
- A) interpretation of the Constitution
 - B) endorsed size of government
 - C) relations with the British
 - D) endorsed size of the military
 - E) regional base of support
15. Base your answer to the following question on In his farewell address, George Washington warned against
- I. Sectionalism
 - II. Permanent alliances
 - III. Political parties
- A) II only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III

16. The Whisky Rebellion
- A) demonstrated the weakness of the Articles of Confederation
 - B) allowed the federal government to show off its new might
 - C) was vehemently opposed by Thomas Jefferson
 - D) succeeded in freeing numerous farmers from physical captivity
 - E) was a major catalyst for the American Revolution
17. Washington's proclamation of neutrality was opposed by, or would have been opposed by,
- I. The Federalists
 - II. The Democratic-Republicans
 - III. "Citizen" Genet
- A) III only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
18. George Washington's proclamation of neutrality was a response to
- A) the French Revolution
 - B) "Citizen" Genet
 - C) the Pinckney Treaty
 - D) the XYZ Affair
 - E) British seizure of American ships
19. George Washington's first Secretary of State was
- A) John Adams
 - B) Thomas Jefferson
 - C) Alexander Hamilton
 - D) Aaron Burr
 - E) Henry Knox
20. A major result of the Whiskey Rebellion was that
- A) The inability of the US government to put down the rebellion caused the whiskey tax to be virtually nullified
 - B) As a compromise, the tariff rate on Scottish whiskey was doubled
 - C) The US government's victory over the rebels demonstrated that the new federal government would not be weak
 - D) The US government's victory meant that the doctrine of nullification would no longer be a contentious issue
 - E) The inability of the US government to put down the rebellion resulted in Shays' Rebellion breaking out in Massachusetts
21. Base your answer to the following question on "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them."
--George Washington's *Farewell Address*
- What does the quotation above suggest about George Washington?
- A) He advocated a foreign policy of imperialism.
 - B) He believed strongly in maintaining neutrality and isolationism.
 - C) He was a firm believer in the economic system of mercantilism.
 - D) He suggested that the United States should accept the role as the master diplomat.
 - E) He believed that only during wartime should the United States adopt a policy of neutrality.
22. There was a large amount of American protest for the Jay Treaty of 1794 because
- A) it forced Americans to reimburse Great Britain for extensive debts that the U.S. had incurred during its economic slump
 - B) it arranged compensation for slaves freed by the British during the Revolution
 - C) it failed to address the issue of British impressments of American ships into the British navy.
 - D) it forced the United States to grant all of the land south of Florida to the Netherlands for failing to repay all of the money they had borrowed
 - E) it forbade trade with any lands in the West Indies
23. One main factor that led to the formation of the first two political parties in the United States in the 1790s was the conflict over the
- A) the spread of slavery into the western territories
 - B) support for the French Revolution
 - C) the decision to move the capital of the United States to Washington D.C.
 - D) strict versus loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - E) the acceptance of Alexander Hamilton's economic plan

24. How did the Pinckney Treaty benefit the United States?
- A) It gave the United States a new military and wartime ally in Russia.
 - B) The \$25 million the United States received from Great Britain for war debt helped rejuvenate the suffering U.S. economy.
 - C) It relieved many of the tensions between settlers and Native Americans on the frontier.
 - D) It opened the Mississippi River to American traffic and included the right of deposit in the port city of New Orleans.
 - E) It gave the United States access to all of the land south of the Spanish-held 31st parallel.
25. Why was the capital of the United States moved from Philadelphia to Washington D.C.?
- A) President Washington preferred the warmer climate of the area near the Potomac River.
 - B) Southern states threatened to secede from the Union if the capital was not moved to an area nearer to the South.
 - C) A compromise created by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson that would establish the site for a new federal city in the South in exchange for supporting their opposition to the Federalists.
 - D) The disturbingly high crime rate of Philadelphia concerned many government leaders.
 - E) It was an agreement made during the Revolutionary War that a capital city would be established in the South for all of the military support the Union received.
26. The Jay Treaty of 1794 was an attempt by the United States to do which of the following?
- A) Limit English agitation of their Native American allies on the western borders of the United States
 - B) Open the Spanish-occupied Mississippi River to American merchants
 - C) Pay off the Revolutionary War debts it had incurred from France and the Netherlands
 - D) Provide weapons and troops to the French Revolutionary leaders
 - E) Expand its land claims within North America by admitting new states to the Union
27. The newly-created Republican Party under the guidance of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison supported all of the following EXCEPT
- A) a strict interpretation of the Constitution
 - B) opposition to the establishment of Alexander Hamilton's national bank
 - C) admiration for the revolutionary spirit of the French people
 - D) a domestic, agrarian society in which individual freedoms were elevated over centralized government
 - E) diplomatic leniency toward the British over land disputes in the Western United States
28. When the French Revolution broke out in the early 1790s, what was President Washington's reaction to the international conflict?
- A) He established a policy of lending weapons to the French monarchy.
 - B) He proposed a Proclamation of Neutrality.
 - C) Being committed to their cause, Washington agreed to provide soldiers to assist the French revolution leaders.
 - D) He ordered the removal of all people of French descent living in the United States.
 - E) Washington ordered one of his top diplomats, John Jay, to work out a peace treaty in France.