Chapter 7 Quiz

1. For many Americans, George Washington was
2. A symbol of the new government.
3. A routine, typical political leader.
4. Not a popular leader.
5. A figurehead of the new government.
6. A good general, but not necessarily a good politician.
7. The greatest challenge facing the first Washington administration was
8. Foreign affairs.
9. War with Native Americans.
10. Financial.
11. Territorial expansion.
12. Interstate trade.
13. Alexander Hamilton failed to achieve his economic policy objectives in his attempt to secure
14. Funding of the national debt.
15. Assumption of the state debts.
16. Creation of a national bank.
17. Passage of a protective tariff.
18. Approval of a standardized currency schedule.
19. When war broke out in Europe, Washington
20. Used the war to foster new economic ties.
21. Upheld the Treaty of 1778 and supported France.
22. Steered a path of neutrality for the nation.
23. Placed an embargo on all goods to Europe.
24. Doubled the budget for the navy.
25. The Genet affair involved
26. American interference in French-British relations.
27. American assistance offered to French during their revolution.
28. America’s refusal to repay debts incurred as a result of the French-American alliance.
29. France’s use of American ships in violation of United States pledge of neutrality.
30. A secret arms agreement with the French foreign minister.
31. Washington believed that the Whiskey Rebellion
32. Was not something with which to be concerned.
33. Presented a direct threat to the nation.
34. Should have been dealt with by the state of Pennsylvania.
35. Indicated the importance of repealing that excise tax.
36. Was the result of a legitimate complaint on the part of distillers?
37. Washington’s Farewell Address
38. Warned against creating a strong military.
39. Attempted to bring harmony to the political system.
40. Supported the political ideology of Jefferson and Madison.
41. Advised against permanent alliances with nations that weren’t interested in promoting American security.
42. Wholeheartedly endorsed the Two-party system.
43. One consequence of the XYZ affair was that
44. Adams declared war with France.
45. France suffered diplomatic humiliation.
46. Adams supported the idea of a strong army.
47. Adams and Jefferson reached a political impasse.
48. High Federalists used the tensions it created as an excuse for military expansion.
49. Why did the Sedition Act distress many Americans?
50. It threatened their political rights.
51. It kept the Federalists in power.
52. It suspended free elections.
53. It expanded the powers of Congress.
54. It allowed libel convictions without a jury
55. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution
56. Changed the process of electing the president and vice-president.
57. Decreased the presidential power.
58. Heightened the potential for further political conflict.
59. Stopped the African slave trade.
60. Dealt with the judicial power of the United States.
61. Jay’s Treaty succeeded in
62. Getting British troops to withdraw from the northwest forts.
63. Opening New Orleans to U.S. commerce.
64. Pacifying Southerners who had lost slaves during the war.
65. Humiliating the French.
66. Calming Washington’s anxieties.
67. Which of the following individuals was not a member of George Washington’s first cabinet?
68. Thomas Jefferson
69. William Simmons
70. Edmund Randolph
71. Alexander Hamilton
72. Henry Knox
73. Which treaty gave the United States access to the Mississippi River and New Orleans for trade?
74. Grenville’s treaty
75. Saratoga Treaty
76. Pinckney’s Treaty.
77. Jay’s Treaty
78. Jefferson’s Treaty

14) Members of the Federalist Party

A) supported the French Revolution.

B) despised centralized economic planning.

C) advocated states' rights.

D) supported a strong national government.

E) wanted Thomas Jefferson to be president.

15) According to the Kentucky Resolutions,

A) ultimate power always remained with the federal government.

B) states had the right to nullify federal law under certain circumstances.

C) the Sedition Act was worthy of enforcement by the states.

D) the "general welfare" of the nation should be the guiding principle in state decisions.

E) the state of Kentucky chose to remain neutral in the contest between Hamilton and Jefferson