

## Chapter 7 Quiz

- For many Americans, George Washington was
  - A symbol of the new government.
  - A routine, typical political leader.
  - Not a popular leader.
  - A figurehead of the new government.
  - A good general, but not necessarily a good politician.
- The greatest challenge facing the first Washington administration was
  - Foreign affairs.
  - War with Native Americans.
  - Financial.
  - Territorial expansion.
  - Interstate trade.
- Alexander Hamilton failed to achieve his economic policy objectives in his attempt to secure
  - Funding of the national debt.
  - Assumption of the state debts.
  - Creation of a national bank.
  - Passage of a protective tariff.
  - Approval of a standardized currency schedule.
- When war broke out in Europe, Washington
  - Used the war to foster new economic ties.
  - Upheld the Treaty of 1778 and supported France.
  - Steered a path of neutrality for the nation.
  - Placed an embargo on all goods to Europe.
  - Doubled the budget for the navy.
- The Genet affair involved
  - American interference in French-British relations.
  - American assistance offered to French during their revolution.
  - America's refusal to repay debts incurred as a result of the French-American alliance.
  - France's use of American ships in violation of United States pledge of neutrality.
  - A secret arms agreement with the French foreign minister.
- Washington believed that the Whiskey Rebellion
  - Was not something with which to be concerned.
  - Presented a direct threat to the nation.
  - Should have been dealt with by the state of Pennsylvania.
  - Indicated the importance of repealing that excise tax.
  - Was the result of a legitimate complaint on the part of distillers?
- Washington's Farewell Address
  - Warned against creating a strong military.
  - Attempted to bring harmony to the political system.
  - Supported the political ideology of Jefferson and Madison.
  - Advised against permanent alliances with nations that weren't interested in promoting American security.
  - Wholeheartedly endorsed the Two-party system.
- One consequence of the XYZ affair was that
  - Adams declared war with France.
  - France suffered diplomatic humiliation.
  - Adams supported the idea of a strong army.
  - Adams and Jefferson reached a political impasse.
  - High Federalists used the tensions it created as an excuse for military expansion.
- Why did the Sedition Act distress many Americans?
  - It threatened their political rights.
  - It kept the Federalists in power.
  - It suspended free elections.
  - It expanded the powers of Congress.
  - It allowed libel convictions without a jury
- The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution
  - Changed the process of electing the president and vice-president.
  - Decreased the presidential power.
  - Heightened the potential for further political conflict.
  - Stopped the African slave trade.
  - Dealt with the judicial power of the United States.

11. Jay's Treaty succeeded in
- A. Getting British troops to withdraw from the northwest forts.
  - B. Opening New Orleans to U.S. commerce.
  - C. Pacifying Southerners who had lost slaves during the war.
  - D. Humiliating the French.
  - E. Calming Washington's anxieties.

12. Which of the following individuals was not a member of George Washington's first cabinet?
- A. Thomas Jefferson
  - B. William Simmons
  - C. Edmund Randolph
  - D. Alexander Hamilton
  - E. Henry Knox

13. Which treaty gave the United States access to the Mississippi River and New Orleans for trade?
- A. Grenville's treaty
  - B. Saratoga Treaty
  - C. Pinckney's Treaty.
  - D. Jay's Treaty
  - E. 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