

## #6



# Jeffersonian Democracy

1. The most important achievement of the Federalist Era was
  - A) peaceful resolution of the Whiskey Rebellion.
  - B) establishment and implementation of the Constitution.
  - C) assertion of American rights threatened by continued British intervention.
  - D) enthusiastic protection of basic freedoms such as assembly, petition, and speech.
2. Which statement is true about the election of 1800?
  - A) It marked the beginning of a lengthy interruption in the Federalist Party's control of national politics.
  - B) Important results included a constitutional amendment and a key Supreme Court case.
  - C) It is considered by many historians to be the first *real* presidential election.
  - D) The elected President and his Vice-President represented opposing political parties.
3. Thomas Jefferson maintained that the election of 1800 was a "revolution" because the political party in power since the conception of the United States was uprooted. Garraty/Carnes, however, argues against this conclusion because
  - A) no rioting or violence occurred as a result of the election outcome; instead, a relatively peaceful and orderly transition of political machinery took place.
  - B) Jefferson was elected by highly irregular—arguably illegal—means.
  - C) by electing Jefferson, and thus ousting the Federalists, voters were actually demonstrating preference for the old over the new, which is counter to the concept of "revolution."
  - D) Jefferson's Democratic-Republicans not only took the presidency from the Federalists, but control of Congress as well.
4. Thomas Jefferson is most correctly identified as a politician who
  - A) often prefaced significant negotiations with European powers with contrived displays of America's military strength in order to influence the diplomatic outcome.
  - B) abhorred political compromise and remained steadfastly loyal to his position of strict constructionist.
  - C) sought to preserve America as a nation of minimal government and small, independent farmers.
  - D) favored strong government at the federal level to maintain order and efficiency among the often unruly and selfish-minded states.
5. One of the few points on which Thomas Jefferson agreed with Alexander Hamilton was the
  - A) need to commercialize the nation and accommodate the upper class.
  - B) advantages of favoring the British in foreign policy.
  - C) ease with which propertyless city dwellers could be corrupted by demagogues.
  - D) necessity to restrain the power of government as much as possible.

6. In discussing the debate whether Thomas Jefferson fathered a child with one of his slaves, Sally Hemmings, Garraty/Carnes notes that
- A) DNA evidence supports the contention that Jefferson was most likely the father of at least one of Hemmings's children.
  - B) most historians agree with Jefferson's biographer Dumas Malone that these accusations have no foundation.
  - C) Jefferson's significance as a statesman would be greatly diminished if this accusation were proven to be true.
  - D) no historically responsible conclusion can be made without further evidence, which probably will never surface.
7. "Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists." This statement by Thomas Jefferson in his First Inaugural Address stressed his apparent desire to
- A) replace the bulk of Federalist policies with Jeffersonian measures.
  - B) move the United States toward gradual abolition of slavery.
  - C) negotiate American foreign policy with absolute impartiality toward Great Britain and France.
  - D) minimize differences between Federalists and Democratic-Republicans.
8. The description of Thomas Jefferson provided by Garraty/Carnes supports the idea of Jefferson being politically
- A) dignified and unapproachable.
  - B) reserved and impassionate.
  - C) astute and perceptive.
  - D) emotional and antagonistic.
9. As President, Thomas Jefferson
- A) gradually dismantled much of the Federalist regime.
  - B) rarely allowed himself to become involved in political frays.
  - C) escalated conflicts between himself and his political opponents.
  - D) followed former President George Washington's example of a politically balanced Cabinet.
10. The purpose of the Judiciary Act of 1801 coupled with President John Adams's appointment of the "midnight justices" was to
- A) ease the transition from one presidential administration to the next.
  - B) fulfill Federalist promises to the Democratic-Republicans during the 1800 presidential campaign.
  - C) maintain Federalist control of the nation's judicial branch against Jeffersonianism.
  - D) repair inadequacies in the federal judiciary as created by the Constitution.
11. In the Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), Chief Justice John Marshall deftly established the power of the Court to
- A) issue writs ordering governmental officials to perform certain duties.
  - B) overturn federal laws held to be in conflict with the Constitution.
  - C) intervene in presidential elections when no candidate received a majority of electoral votes.
  - D) award damages to governmental officials deprived of appointments or dismissed without proper cause.

12. Which statement is NOT true about the *Marbury v. Madison* case?
- A) The ruling established the concept of “judicial review” by declaring, for the first time, an existing measure unconstitutional.
  - B) Chief Justice John Marshall found that William Marbury was wrongfully denied his commission.
  - C) The Court determined that the Jefferson administration could not be compelled to grant William Marbury his commission.
  - D) The decision bolstered the concept of checks and balances by providing an additional executive branch “check” on judicial power.
13. Garraty/Carnes contends that it is fortunate President Thomas Jefferson’s attempt to impeach federal judges in the wake of *Marbury v. Madison* failed because
- A) success likely would have launched a vicious political battle among agencies of the national government, which the young United States was simply not prepared to endure.
  - B) Jefferson did not follow proper procedure when pursuing impeachment.
  - C) the Constitution stipulated that federal judges and Supreme Court justices were immune to all circumstances of impeachment.
  - D) the action represented a perversion of the impeachment process—which was not intended to be used as a method to remove political enemies—and success on Jefferson’s part would have set an unhealthy precedent for American politics.
14. During his first term, Jefferson fought a small naval war, resisting the high seas blackmail of the
- A) Brazilian piranhas.
  - B) Italian pizzaiolos.
  - C) Hawaiian pineapples.
  - D) Barbary pirates.
15. The duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr resulted from
- A) Burr’s refusal to withdraw from the presidential election of 1800, which essentially forced Hamilton to support his political foe, Thomas Jefferson.
  - B) Hamilton campaigning against Burr in his run for the governorship of New York and, after the election, continuing to attack Burr’s character.
  - C) Burr’s subversive attempt to undermine Hamilton’s financial program.
  - D) sharp disagreement about whether mint chocolate chip or salted caramel cashew was the best-ever flavor of ice cream.
16. The key reason President Thomas Jefferson was interested in acquiring land from France was that he
- A) hoped to preserve an agricultural society by making abundant lands available to future generations.
  - B) desired an area beyond the Mississippi River to relocate many eastern Indian tribes.
  - C) wanted to establish a precedent for territorial expansion of the United States.
  - D) had learned from Lewis and Clark of the untapped mineral resources in numerous areas west of the Mississippi River.
17. In the negotiations for what became the Louisiana Purchase, President Thomas Jefferson originally commissioned Robert Livingston and James Monroe to purchase \_\_\_\_\_ from Napoleon.
- A) navigation rights on the Mississippi River
  - B) six croissants
  - C) New Orleans and Florida
  - D) all French territory west of the Mississippi River

18. After personal deliberation, President Thomas Jefferson justified the purchase of Louisiana by
- A) urging Congress to amend the Constitution to permit addition of new territories by executive action alone.
  - B) reminding the country of the dangers presented by foreign occupation of North American soil.
  - C) appealing to the public fervor of “manifest destiny” to expand the United States westward to the Pacific Ocean.
  - D) bowing to “the good sense of the country” which seemed to demand the acquisition despite constitutional difficulties.
19. Once the transaction was complete, the impending question regarding the Louisiana Purchase involved the
- A) territory’s western boundary.
  - B) exact price.
  - C) process by which Americans would be allowed to enter and settle the new region.
  - D) inclusion of six croissants.
20. Which was NOT an outcome of the Corps of Discovery?
- A) Gathered geographical data about the West in general and the Missouri River in particular.
  - B) Established friendly contacts with western Indian tribes.
  - C) Surveyed the territory in order to plan for future statehoods.
  - D) Reaffirmed United States claim to the Oregon Country.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ involved a group of die-hard New England Federalists who organized a scheme, which soon went awry, to separate from the Union and create a “northern confederacy” in 1804.
- A) Burr Conspiracy
  - B) Essex Junto
  - C) Hartford Convention
  - D) Yazoo Land Fraud
22. According to Garraty/Carnes, how successful was Thomas Jefferson as President by 1805?
- A) He seemed to have led his fellow Americans into a golden age.
  - B) His every step marched a parade of accomplishments.
  - C) He was very successful in all areas except foreign policy.
  - D) His first term was one of the most flawed ever for a President who would be re-elected.
24. The effect of France’s Berlin and Milan decrees and the Orders in Council by Great Britain was to
- A) encourage trade with one nation and discourage trade with the other country.
  - B) halt American commerce with all European trading partners.
  - C) promote American trade with both countries.
  - D) make trade more difficult for neutral nations, including the United States.
25. “The Pretension advanced by Mr. Madison that the American Flag should protect every Individual sailing under it is too extravagant to require any serious Refutation.” This statement by a British foreign secretary is about the American response to the
- A) British Rule of 1756.
  - B) attack on USS *Chesapeake* by HMS *Leopard*.
  - C) British Royal Navy’s practice of impressment.
  - D) Orders in Council.

26. President Thomas Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1807

- A) reflected Jefferson's "hasty, ill-digested ideas" about how to address foreign policy, which proved more complicated than he was willing to admit.
- B) was "bitterly resented and resisted by a large segment of the public" to a degree seldom matched in American history.
- C) lacked initial support throughout America, but eventually Jefferson's widespread popularity—not the frail condition of nation's economic health—won the day.
- D) earned public acclaim for Jefferson because "he kept us out of war."

27. Which is the correct chronological order?

- A) Berlin Decree • Milan Decree • Embargo Act • Non-Intercourse Act • Macon's Bill #2 • Orders in Council
- B) Embargo Act • Berlin Decree • Milan Decree • Orders in Council • Non-Intercourse Act • Macon's Bill #2
- C) Milan Decree • Embargo Act • Orders in Council • Berlin Decree • Macon's Bill #2 • Non-Intercourse Act
- D) Berlin Decree • Orders in Council • Milan Decree • Embargo Act • Non-Intercourse Act • Macon's Bill #2

28. Which episode is described as a "contest between two great men at their worst" by Garraty/Carnes?

- A) The dispute generated in the 1800 presidential election between same-party candidates Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr because of their tie vote in the Electoral College.
- B) The judicial clash between newly-elected President Thomas Jefferson and Chief Justice John Marshall resulting from appointment of the "midnight judges" by outgoing President John Adams.
- C) The events surrounding Vice-President Aaron Burr's bid for the governorship of New York and the relentless campaign of Alexander Hamilton against Burr's character which culminated in the tragic Hamilton-Burr duel.
- D) The court battle between President Thomas Jefferson and Chief Justice John Marshall resulting from the Burr Conspiracy.

29. President Thomas Jefferson "prepared the country for democracy" by

- A) demonstrating that, in reality, there were almost no rudimentary differences between the two political parties.
- B) encouraging legislation to abolish slavery, widen voting opportunities, and expand westward.
- C) introducing a formal Indian Removal policy coupled with an expedited statehood process.
- D) proving that a President with true democratic principles could establish and maintain a stable administration.

30. President Thomas Jefferson's handling of the Burr Conspiracy trial and his acquisition of Louisiana from France were similar in which manner?

- A) Both events were recognized by Jefferson as subtle efforts by European nations to undermine the ever-increasing international influence of the United States.
- B) In both cases, Jefferson relaxed his "strict constructionist" principle to pursue what he believed to be most desirable for the country.
- C) Both affairs represented Jefferson's desire to greatly expand the United States westward and create an "empire of liberty."
- D) In both cases, Jefferson actually sided with his political enemy Alexander Hamilton for the long-term betterment of the American nation.

31. Which President is NOT portrayed on Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota?
- A) George Washington.
  - B) Thomas Jefferson.
  - C) Abraham Lincoln.
  - D) Theodore Roosevelt.



32. The political cartoon above is critical of
- A) President Thomas Jefferson's undeclared war against the Barbary pirates of Tripoli.
  - B) Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton's economic policies aimed at favoring commercial over agrarian interests.
  - C) the actions of Britain and France leading to serious disruption of American foreign trade.
  - D) the effect of the Embargo Act of 1807 on America's economy.
33. The capital of Missouri is
- A) Washington City.
  - B) Adams City.
  - C) Hamilton City.
  - D) Jefferson City.