



US History EOC (GSE) Quiz

New Republic Through Reconstruction - (SSUSH6.a) President George Washington, (SSUSH6.b) President John Adams, (SSUSH6.c) The Jeffersonian Era, (SSUSH6.d) The Madison Presidency, (SSUSH6.e) The Monroe Presidency, (SSUSH7.a) Jacksonian Democracy, (SSUSH7.b) The American System

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Teacher Name: Doug Dakin

Score: _____

1) The Whiskey Rebellion was significant in U.S. history MAINLY because

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| A) the states proved that they could nullify federal laws. | C) the states were able to pass legislation reversing a national tax. |
| B) the forces of prohibition achieved a ban on alcoholic beverages. | D) the federal government used force to enforce the laws of the land. |

2) What was the major reason for conflicts regarding domestic issues between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton?

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| A) They disagreed about the power of the Judicial branch. | C) Hamilton objected to Jefferson's interpretation of the Constitution. |
| B) Jefferson wanted to support Britain in its war with France. | D) Washington's decision not to get involved in the revolution in France. |

3) The XYZ Affair (1797) led to near formal war with

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| A) Canada. | C) France. |
| B) England. | D) Germany. |

4)

- Massachusetts delegate to First and Second Continental Congress
- Co-author and signer of the *Declaration of Independence*
- First Vice President of the United States
- Second President of the United States

Which famous American is being described here?

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| A) George Washington | C) James Madison |
| B) Thomas Jefferson | D) John Adams |

5) The Election of 1800 was significant because it

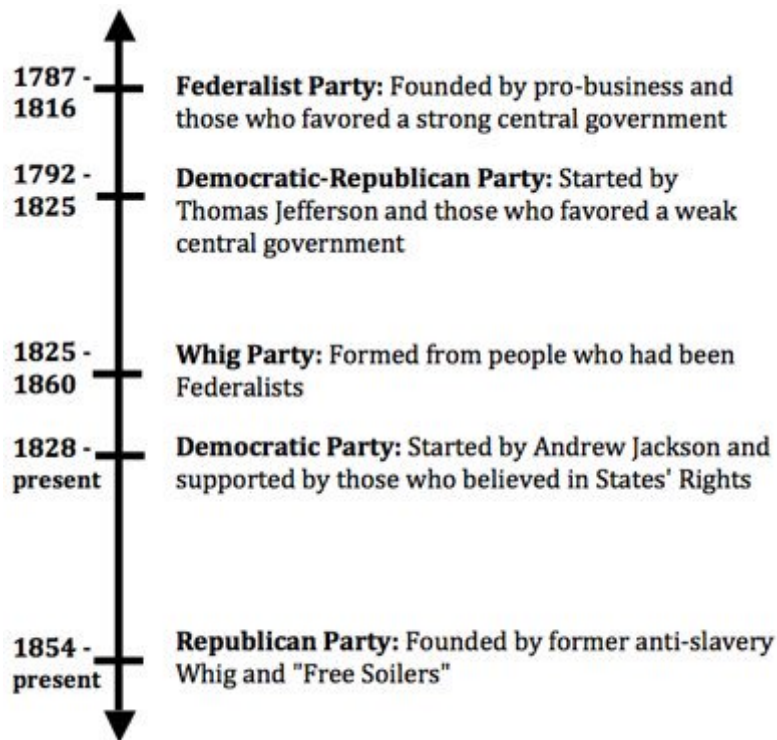
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| A) played a major role in America's acquisition of the Louisiana Territory in 1803. | C) gave the Federalists control of the executive and legislative branches of the United States government. |
| B) was the first peaceful transition of political power between opposing parties in U.S. history. | D) marked the beginning of the era known as "Jacksonian Democracy" and the push to settle the western territories. |

6) The Alien and Sedition Acts, signed into law in 1798, were, for the most part, intended for

- A) illegal aliens.
 - B) French nationals.
 - C) British radicals.
 - D) political opposition.
- 7) The Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) established the principle of
- A) the federal control of interstate commerce.
 - B) supremacy of the national government.
 - C) checks and balances.
 - D) judicial review.

- 8) Thomas Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory could be viewed as hypocritical because
- A) it was an instance of strict interpretation of the Constitution.
 - B) he had stopped John Adams from purchasing it three years earlier.
 - C) as a landholder in Virginia, he stood to profit personally from the deal.
 - D) as a Democratic-Republican, he would normally be against such Presidential power.

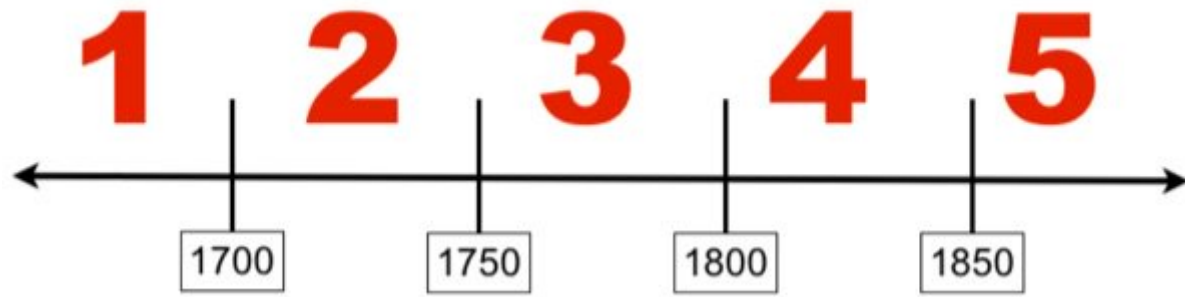
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According to the timeline, which political party was founded by a "Founding Father?"

- A) Democratic
 - B) Democratic-Republican
 - C) Republican
 - D) Whig
- 10) The period *immediately* after the War of 1812 was known as
- A) the Gilded Age.
 - B) Jacksonian Democracy.
 - C) Jeffersonian Democracy.
 - D) the Era of Good Feelings.
- 11) In the War of 1812, the United States
- A) fought Mexico for territory in the Southwest.
 - B) gained the Florida territory from the Spanish.
 - C) fought France for control of the Louisiana Territory.
 - D) responded to England's attempts to restrict US trade in Europe.

12)



The "Market Revolution" which took place in the United States after its second war with Great Britain began in which period on this timeline?

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| A) 1 | C) 3 |
| B) 2 | D) 4 |

13) The United States acquired Florida from Spain in which treaty?

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| A) Adams-Onis | C) Franco-American |
| B) Jay's Treaty | D) Entente Cordiale |

14) The primary reason for the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 was

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| A) a fear of European involvement in Latin America. | C) to end the lingering hostility toward Britain after the War of 1812. |
| B) a desire to annex the independent territory of Texas. | D) to justify the annexation of Hawaii and Alaska into the United States. |

15) The Nullification Crisis of 1832 centered around

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| A) the annexation of Texas. | C) decreased trade with France. |
| B) Jackson's War on the Bank. | D) southern opposition to tariffs. |

16)

- The Second Bank of the United States expires
- Expansion of Suffrage
- Manifest Destiny
- Spoils System

All of these are MOST associated with which era of U.S. History?

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) Jacksonian Democracy | C) The Era of Good Feelings |
| B) Jeffersonian Democracy | D) The Reconstruction Period |

17) Which Supreme Court decision denied the right of states to take tribal lands but was ignored by President Andrew Jackson?

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| A) <i>Fletcher v. Peck</i> | C) <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> |
| B) <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> | D) <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> |

18) Which president was responsible for signing the Indian Removal Act of 1830?

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| A) Andrew Jackson | C) Thomas Jefferson |
| B) James Buchanan | D) Martin van Buren |

19) Andrew Jackson appealed to many "common" Americans in the early 19th century because

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| A) he represented the aristocratic ideal they wished to attain. | C) people wanted a President who was neither Democrat nor Republican. |
| B) he had once been poor and was distrustful of elite politicians. | D) industrialists believed his economic plan would boost American businesses. |

20) The creation of the Second National Bank of the United States was instrumental in limiting the power of

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| A) Congress. | C) state banks. |
| B) Democrats. | D) state legislatures. |

21) Why did Jackson oppose the re-charter of the Bank of the United States?

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| A) It increased the money in circulation. | C) It unfairly foreclosed farmers' land and homes. |
| B) It allowed state banks to issue paper money. | D) It was seen as a tool of the poor to increase wealth. |

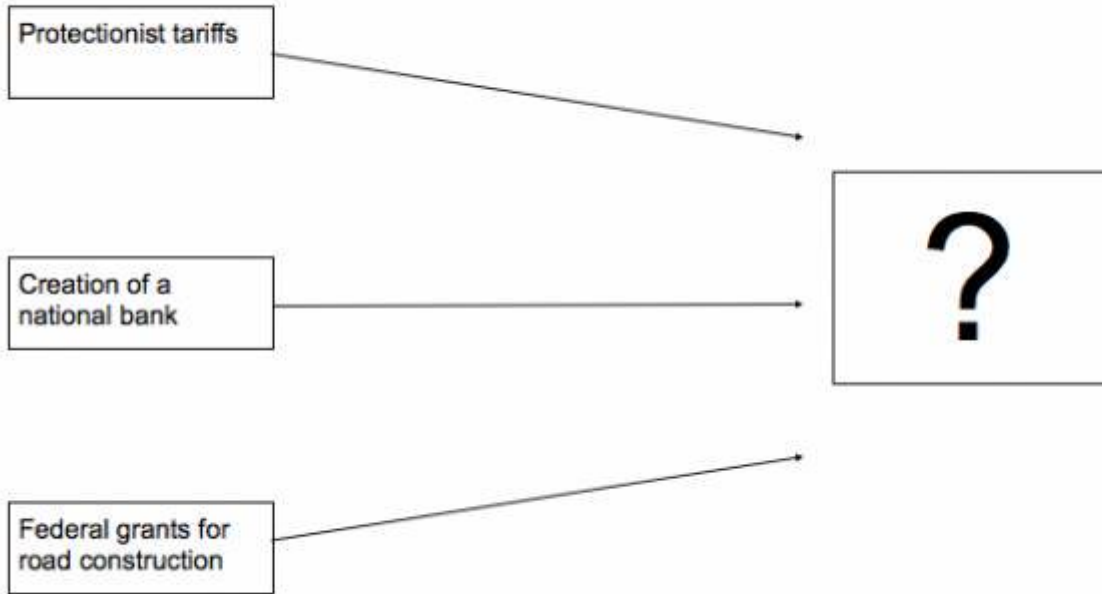
22) In the early nineteenth century, why did the steps to industrialize take place in New England as opposed to the South?

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| A) Agriculture in New England was not highly profitable. | C) Southerners were fearful of slaves working in factories. |
| B) The South did not economically benefit from cash crops. | D) New Englanders had an abundance of slaves to work in factories. |

23) Which region of the United States was the center of the nation's industrial and financial resources in the early 1800's?

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| A) The West | C) The South |
| B) The North | D) The Mid-Atlantic |

24)



Which answer BEST completes the diagram?

- A) Results of the Civil War
- B) Causes of the German Migration
- C) Components of the American System
- D) Features of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

25) In Henry Clay's "American System," how would new transportation networks to link the Midwest and North be financed?

- A) income taxes
- B) excises taxes
- C) protective tariffs
- D) international loans