

## Chapter 8

# A New Republic and the Rise of Parties, 1789-1800

### Practice Test

1. At the time of George Washington's first inauguration, all of the following were true EXCEPT:
  - A) two states had not yet ratified the Constitution.
  - B) political parties were already bitterly opposed to each other.
  - C) the government faced a huge debt.
  - D) conditions in the West were unstable.
  
2. The national census of 1790 revealed that the number of white and black Americans was
  - A) 2,500,000.
  - B) 4,000,000.
  - C) 10,000,000.
  - D) 25,000,000.
  
3. There was little use of indentured servants or slaves in New England because
  - A) Quakers had the strongest influence of governments in the region.
  - B) most of the region's people were involved in manufacturing.
  - C) the government of Massachusetts never allowed either practice.
  - D) it was an impractical place to cultivate cash crops.
  
4. New England was the most uniform region in America for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
  - A) it contained the highest percentage of people who had been Loyalists.
  - B) Puritan values continued to be a dominant force in cultural identity.
  - C) Most New Englanders' ethnic heritage was English.
  - D) Very few blacks or Indians lived in the region.
  
5. What was different about the population of New England compared to other regions?
  - A) Women outnumbered men in parts of the region.
  - B) It had the largest percentage of free blacks in America.
  - C) Catholics and Quakers made up a great deal of the population.
  - D) New Englanders exhibited the widest range of social diversity.
  
6. The most ethnically and religiously diverse region in early America was
  - A) New England.
  - B) the Deep South.
  - C) the Carolinas.
  - D) the Mid-Atlantic region.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first state, in 1789, to allocate funds for girls' elementary education.
- A) Connecticut
  - B) Rhode Island
  - C) Massachusetts
  - D) Vermont
8. A major source of profit in the Mid-Atlantic was
- A) commercial farming of wheat.
  - B) transportation of British imports.
  - C) plantation cultivation of tobacco.
  - D) rice farming.
9. Mid-Atlantic culture was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) serving as the "breadbasket" of American farming.
  - B) a rich diversity of ethnicity and religion throughout the region.
  - C) a wider job market than existed in New England.
  - D) a clear consensus for republicanism with a strong central government.
10. What factor made the South the most populous region in the early United States?
- A) the most beneficial job market in the nation
  - B) the comfortable climate for doing outdoor labor
  - C) the appeal of a wide range of European-American cultures
  - D) the presence of a large number of African-American slaves
11. Freeing slaves was made easier by all the following EXCEPT
- A) revolutionary values of liberty effected moral sensibilities
  - B) rewards for enlisting services in war
  - C) laws were passed to make it easier to free slaves
  - D) due to the concentration of slaves in the south, many had fought in the war and died.
12. Which geographic region best describes the American West in 1790?
- A) from the Appalachian Mountains to the southern Canadian border
  - B) from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean
  - C) from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River
  - D) from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.
13. The West offered settlers the opportunity of all the following EXCEPT:
- A) own their own farms
  - B) gain economic independence
  - C) alleviate the competition of slave labor
  - D) high survival rate for settlers children.

14. *Squatters*

- A) owned the first plantations in the West.
- B) occupied land even though they held no title on it.
- C) always enjoyed good relations with Native Americans.
- D) tended to come from the richest sectors of southern society.

15. Who was seen as the leader in the House in the fight to satisfy both Federalists and the Antifederalists? (educated men)?

- A) Hamilton
- B) Madison
- C) Franklin
- D) Washington

16. Federalists fought for all the following EXCEPT

- A) individual rights
- B) state's rights
- C) restrictions on personal liberties
- D) imposition of a uniform national culture

17. John Adams proposed that George Washington be addressed as

- A) "Mr. President."
- B) "Republican."
- C) "His Highness."
- D) "Sir George."

18. The Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution on

- A) December 1, 1791.
- B) November 12, 1792.
- C) December 15, 1790.
- D) December 15, 1791.

19. The first government's base support was strengthened by

- A) stopping Fries's Rebellion.
- B) repealing the Sedition Act.
- C) passing the Bill of Rights.
- D) calming Southerners with Jay's Treaty.

20. Congress increased the power of the President when it allowed the executive to

- A) nominate and dismiss officials in the presidential cabinet.
- B) establish foreign trade policies without Congressional approval.
- C) appoint cabinet officers without Congressional approval.
- D) author and interpret the Bill of Rights.

21. The Judiciary Act
- A) was a heavy-handed move for power by the Federalists.
  - B) showed that Southerners would never compromise on judicial powers.
  - C) represented an artful compromise that balanced legal powers.
  - D) was designed primarily to raise revenues.
22. Within the Bill of Rights, how many amendments spoke to the interest of the state?
- A) 1
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 5
23. Madison wanted to place especially high duty taxes on imports from
- A) France.
  - B) England.
  - C) Germany.
  - D) Canada.
24. The first Secretary of Treasury was
- A) Thomas Jefferson.
  - B) James Madison.
  - C) Alexander Hamilton.
  - D) John Jay.
25. Hamilton proposed a series of reports to solve the financial woes after the war, which included all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) a bold plan to address the Revolutionary War debt.
  - B) an excise tax.
  - C) government should not promote industry.
  - D) the chartering of a national bank.

## **When?**

1. Which event did not happen during Washington's presidency?
- A) passage of the Bill of Rights
  - B) the Battle of Fallen Timbers
  - C) passage of the Sedition Act
  - D) ratification of Jay's Treaty
2. Which is the correct order of events?
- A) Hamilton submits financial plan, Adams elected, Whiskey Rebellion
  - B) Whiskey Rebellion, Adams elected, Hamilton submits financial plan
  - C) Hamilton submits financial plan, Whiskey Rebellion, Adams elected
  - D) Whiskey Rebellion, Hamilton submits financial plan, Adams elected

3. Which headline would have appeared in 1800?
- A) "Washington Warns of Divisiveness in Farewell Address"
  - B) "American Troops Enter Pennsylvania Seeking Whiskey Rebels"
  - C) "Southern Leaders Outraged by Jay's Treaty"
  - D) "Thomas Jefferson Elected as New President in Tight Election"
4. Washington was inaugurated in
- A) 1785.
  - B) 1789.
  - C) 1795.
  - D) 1796.
5. Diplomatic relations with France were improved in
- A) 1794.
  - B) 1796.
  - C) 1798.
  - D) 1800.

## **Where?**

### *Matching*

Match the party with what they supported

FEDERALISTS  
REPUBLICANS

Supported Hamilton's economic program  
Generally supported French Revolution  
Strongest support from south and west  
Supported Jay's Treaty  
Opposed Alien and Sedition Acts

## **How and Why?**

1. What facts reveal that New England was the most uniform cultural area of early America?
2. What factors made the mid-Atlantic region the nation's first breadbasket?
3. What civil liberties are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights? How did the Bill of Rights come to be included as the first amendments to the Constitution?
4. What were the major problems that confronted the Washington administration?
5. Why was there a split in the Federalist Party in the period, 1796-1800?

6. How did life in America's four regions reveal both the differences and shared values among the citizens of the early republic?

7. What were the key causes and events that illustrate that the 1790s was a decade of growing partisanship in American politics?

8. Hamilton had a vision that manufacturing, like a national currency, would be a great national unifier. Explain and provide support for this vision.

9. What were the different visions of America expressed by Federalists and the Republicans?

10. What developments of the 1790's resulted in the rise of the Republican Party? What mistakes did the Federalists make?