

Chapter 8: "Jefferson Era"

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. What is judicial review?
- the power of Congress to oversee decisions made by the Supreme Court
 - the power of Congress to review the appointment of Supreme Court justices
 - the power of the judiciary to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional
 - the power of the judiciary to monitor the conduct of presidential elections
- _____ 2. Which of the following statements reflects the significance of *Marbury v. Madison*?
- It described the specific types of cases that could be brought before the Supreme Court.
 - It established the Supreme Court's power to check the other branches of government.
 - It limited the Supreme Court's effectiveness by requiring it to hear every case brought before it.
 - It weakened the Supreme Court in relation to the White House and Congress.
- _____ 3. Why was Spain eager to trade the Louisiana territory and New Orleans to France?
- Spain needed to focus on South American ports.
 - It was impossible to keep Americans out of the area.
 - American farmers were protesting against Spanish shipping policies.
 - Native Americans in the territory had attacked Spanish settlements.
- _____ 4. The Louisiana Purchase was significant to the United States because it
- nearly doubled the size of the country.
 - helped the United States challenge British power in North America.
 - set a precedent regarding the purchase of territory without congressional approval.
 - took New Orleans out of Spain's control.
- _____ 5. In a sense Lewis and Clark failed in their expedition in that they did not
- collect adequate information about western plants and animals.
 - survey the Louisiana Purchase.
 - travel over the Cascade Range on horseback.
 - find a river route across the West to the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 6. In the opinion of the U.S. leaders, what was the last straw in Britain's breach of U.S. neutrality during the British-French conflict?
- The British attacked and looted the warship USS *Constitution*.

- b. The British stopped American ships to take deserted sailors back by force.
- c. British sailors who had run from their naval duties boarded American ships.
- d. British refused to pay tariffs on products from the United States.

____ 7. Britain decided to support Native Americans against the United States mainly to

- a. protect Native American culture
- b. reduce westward expansion in the United States
- c. boycott trade with the United States
- d. control U.S. activities from within the country

____ 8. Young members of Congress that called for a trade war against Britain were called

- a. Battle Axes.
- b. Warlords.
- c. War Hawks.
- d. Red Coats.

____ 9. What did the Treaty of Ghent accomplish?

- a. It ended the War of 1812.
- b. It ended the Creek War.
- c. It banned tariffs on imports from Britain.
- d. It withdrew the unpopular Embargo Acts.

____ 10. Proposed by Congress after the Election of 1800, what did the Twelfth Amendment accomplish?

- a. let the Court cast the deciding vote in deadlocked elections
- b. allowed Americans overseas to cast votes by mail
- c. abolished the practice of counting ballots by hand
- d. created a separate ballot for president and vice president

____ 11. Which Federalist policy did President Jefferson keep when he took office in 1801?

- a. domestic tax on whiskey
- b. Alien and Sedition Acts
- c. development of military forces
- d. creation of the Bank of the United States

____ 12. Napoléon Bonaparte decided to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States because he

- a. wanted U.S. support for a war against Spain.
- b. thought the land would be set aside for Native Americans.
- c. needed to reinforce the French military in the war against the British.

d. wished to build a new empire in North America.

_____ 13. The Embargo Act failed because

- a. the Non-Intercourse Act limited its scope.
- b. the Federalist party rallied against it.
- c. it caused American merchants to lose money and had little effect on Britain and France.
- d. Spain replaced the loss of U.S. trade with increased trade in South America.

_____ 14. The Battle of the Thames River was significant for

- a. ending British power in the Northwest.
- b. forcing the British to withdraw from Lake Erie.
- c. leading the way for an American invasion of Canada.
- d. inspiring the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

_____ 15. Which of the following factors accounts for why the U.S. navy defeated the British in the War of 1812?

- a. size of the fleets
- b. positioning of ships
- c. quality of equipment
- d. level of experience

_____ 16. How did Britain's military forces gain strength in April of 1814?

- a. The Queen ended an expedition to South Africa and ordered the ships to the U.S. coast.
- b. Britain defeated France and sent more troops to America.
- c. France released British war prisoners who were soon added to the military ranks.
- d. There was a major decline in the number of American volunteers.

_____ 17. The first thing the British did after their ranks were reinforced in April of 1814 was attack the city of

- a. New Orleans.
- b. Baltimore.
- c. Washington, D.C.
- d. New York.

_____ 18. Why was the victory in the Battle of New Orleans important for the United States?

- a. It ended the attacks from Native Americans.
- b. It prevented the British from taking control of the Mississippi River.
- c. It was the last major sea battle against Britain.

d. It was the first major victory against Britain in the War of 1812.

____ 19. Which of the following statements about the War of 1812 is true?

- a. It worsened the conflict between the North and the South.
- b. It intensified American Indian resistance to Americans.
- c. It strongly damaged American manufacturing.
- d. It strengthened patriotism among Americans.

____ 20. Why was the Hartford Convention ineffective?

- a. The Federalists had lost their political power.
- b. Congress deemed the convention to be illegal.
- c. The war ended before the delegates could reach Washington.
- d. Their political rivals accused Federalists of supporting England.

Completion

Complete each statement.

21. In the hotly contested election of 1800, supporters of _____ claimed that a Thomas Jefferson presidency would bring the chaos of the French Revolution to America. (John Marshall/John Adams)

22. In order to continue their control over the judiciary after the election of President Jefferson, _____ legislators passed the Judiciary Act of 1801. (Democratic-Republican/Federalist)

23. _____'s exploration provided many Americans with their first account of the Southwest. (Zebulon Pike/Lewis and Clark)

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. Sacagawea
- b. Battle of New Orleans
- c. Battle of Lake Erie
- d. Tecumseh
- e. Andrew Jackson
- f. Treaty of Fort Jackson
- g. Oliver Hazard Perry

____ 24. led the way for an American invasion of Canada

____ 25. the last major conflict of the War of 1812

- _____ 26. Shawnee Indian leader who worked to unite Indian tribes against U.S. expansion
- _____ 27. led a naval fleet to victory against the British at the Battle of Lake Erie
- _____ 28. ended the Creek War and forced the Creek Indians to give up millions of acres of land
- _____ 29. commanded U.S. forces in the Battle of New Orleans