

# Chapter 1 Test, Form A

## Creating a Nation

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. ended the War of 1812  | <b>A.</b> spoils system                            |
| _____ 2. the first 10 amendments to the Constitution  | <b>B.</b> nullification                            |
| _____ 3. not explicitly listed in the Constitution, but necessary for the government to do its job          | <b>C.</b> Frederick Douglass                       |
| _____ 4. One of the major political factions in early America   | <b>D.</b> Bill of Rights                           |
| _____ 5. declaring a federal law invalid  | <b>E.</b> Andrew Jackson                           |
| _____ 6. rose from slavery to become a prominent leader of the antislavery movement                         | <b>F.</b> Treaty of Ghent                          |
| _____ 7. a person who agreed to work for four or more years in return for ship's passage and basic needs    | <b>G.</b> indentured servant                       |
| _____ 8. organized the Seneca Falls Convention, which marked the beginning of an organized women's movement | <b>H.</b> Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton |
| _____ 9. practice of appointing people to government jobs on the basis of party loyalty and support         | <b>I.</b> Democratic-Republicans                   |
| _____ 10. led his troops to a decisive victory over the British in the Battle of New Orleans                | <b>J.</b> implied powers                           |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Current scientific evidence suggests that people arrived in America between \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
- A.** 5,000 and 10,000
  - B.** 15,000 and 30,000
  - C.** 30,000 and 40,000
  - D.** 80,000 and 100,000

## Chapter 1 Test, Form A *cont.*

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The United States gained the Louisiana Territory by
- A. buying it from France.
  - B. buying it from Spain.
  - C. winning it in the War of 1812.
  - D. winning it in the Quasi-War.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. According to an accepted amendment to the Missouri Compromise, slavery
- A. could expand into the Arkansas territory but not the rest of the Louisiana Purchase.
  - B. could not expand into any other western territories.
  - C. could expand into the Great Plains but not to the rest of the Louisiana Purchase.
  - D. would be allowed in a new state only if a free state entered the Union at the same time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The leading economic activity in the United States in the early 1800s was
- A. farming.
  - B. road and canal building.
  - C. textile mills.
  - D. building railroads.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Abolitionists argued that enslaved African Americans should be
- A. freed immediately.
  - B. freed gradually.
  - C. compensated for their years of service.
  - D. sent to their ancestral homelands in Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The American Temperance Union advocated for the restriction of
- A. alcohol.
  - B. slavery.
  - C. woman suffrage.
  - D. foreign immigration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ played a critical role in maneuvering the Missouri Compromise through the House of Representatives.
- A. Henry Clay
  - B. John C. Calhoun
  - C. Andrew Jackson
  - D. Thomas Jefferson

# Chapter 1 Test, Form A *cont.*

## Creating a Nation

TEXT: Ford, Paul Leicester. 1898 *The Federalist: A commentary on the Constitution of the United States* by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay edited with notes, illustrative documents and a copious index by Paul Leicester Ford. New York: Henry Holt and Company.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The Monroe Doctrine declared the
- A. United States would no longer permit the British policy of impressment.
  - B. United States's opposition to European interference in the Americas.
  - C. United States's decision to ban slavery in most parts of the Louisiana Territory.
  - D. United States would no longer allow the slave trade in the nation's capital.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which was a primary reason for European exploration of the Americas?
- A. searching for economic riches
  - B. spreading the Catholic faith
  - C. testing new navigation technologies
  - D. establishing an overseas slave trade
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*
- A. placed limitations on federal authority.
  - B. secured the ratification of the Bill of Rights.
  - C. created a system of checks and balances.
  - D. established the precedent of judicial review.

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions.

“If the end be clearly comprehended within any of the specified powers, and if the measure have an obvious relation to that end, and is not forbidden by any particular provision of the constitution—it may safely be deemed to come within the compass of the national authority. There is also this further criterion which may materially assist the decision: Does the proposed measure abridge a pre-existing right of any State, or of any individual? If it does not, there is a strong presumption in favour of its constitutionality . . .”

—Alexander Hamilton, “Opinion on the Constitutionality of Establishing a National Bank, 1791”

21. Explain Alexander Hamilton's constitutional argument in favor of establishing a national bank.

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# Chapter 1 Test, Form A *cont.*

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“It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. So if a law be in opposition to the constitution; if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the constitution; or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law; the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty.”

—Chief Justice John Marshall in *Marbury v. Madison*

**22.** Describe the Supreme Court’s decision in *Marbury v. Madison* and explain its importance.

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**23.** Describe the status of enslaved people under state slave codes. What are some ways in which enslaved men and women opposed the dreadful lifestyle forced upon them?

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“Governments are dissolved from within . . . when such a single Person or Prince sets up his own Arbitrary Will in place of the Laws, which are the Will of the Society, declared by the Legislative.”

—John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*

**24.** Describe the impact of John Locke’s writings on the American Revolution.

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**25.** What were the main political differences between the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans?

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TEXT: (1) *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803), Supreme Court of the United States. (2) Locke, John, 1728. *Two Treatises of Government*. London: A. Millar.

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