

1. **The Election of 1800 was very different from the previous Presidential elections. How was the Election of 1800 different?**
 - a. all the candidates for President were from the same political party
 - b. George Washington decided to come out of retirement and run for President again
 - c. Alexander Hamilton became the first President not to be born in the United States
 - d. there was a tie between the two Democratic-Republican candidates
2. **Who were the main contenders for the Presidency in 1800?**
 - a. John Adams and George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams
 - c. Thomas Jefferson and George Washington
 - d. James Madison and Thomas Jefferson
3. **What does the 12th Amendment state?**
 - a. The person with the 2nd most electoral votes becomes Vice President
 - b. The person with the 2nd most electoral votes becomes President
 - c. Candidates for President and Vice President must run as a “team”
 - d. Candidates for President and Vice President will be elected on separate ballots
4. **Which of the following is FALSE regarding John Adams last days in office?**
 - a. he was impeached by the House of Representatives for limiting free speech under the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - b. he was still in his “lame duck” period
 - c. Adams appointed many Federalists judges in the remaining days and hours before he left
 - d. John Adams rushed his Secretary of State, John Marshall, to deliver commissions before his time expired
5. **One of the most important powers given to the Supreme Court is judicial review. What is judicial review?**
 - a. the power of the court to choose who will be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - b. the court has the power to impeach the President
 - c. the power to review all laws to make sure they do not violate the Constitution
 - d. the ability to fire any public employee
6. **In *Marbury v. Madison*, why was Marbury suing Madison?**
 - a. He was suing because he wanted equal pay for doing the exact same job as Madison
 - b. Marbury said that Madison had fired him for no reason
 - c. He was trying to get Madison to pay for his medical bills
 - d. Marbury said it was Madison’s duty to make him a judge, since Adams wanted him to become one

7. **The Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison* set a precedent for future cases. What did the court decide in *Marbury v. Madison*?**
- The court ruled that they could not force Jefferson to appoint Marbury
 - The court allowed Marbury to have his job
 - The Supreme Court told Madison to give Marbury the job he requested
 - The court ruled that neither Madison nor Marbury could ever become Supreme Court Justices
8. **In 1803, President Jefferson signed a very important land deal. How did the Louisiana Purchase affect the size of the United States?**
- it was roughly the same size as the original 13 colonies
 - it was the size of the entire North American continent
 - when it was signed, the Louisiana Territory nearly doubled the size of the US
 - the Territory included Florida, California, and Georgia
9. **What was President Jefferson after when he ended up with the entire Louisiana Territory?**
- He wanted to own the Mississippi River
 - He wanted control over the city of St. Louis
 - He wanted to kick Spain out of North America
 - He wanted control over New Orleans
10. **What country did President Jefferson buy the Louisiana Territory from?**
- France
 - Germany
 - Spain
 - Mexico
11. **Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory. Which of the following was NOT a goal of the Lewis and Clark expedition?**
- Find the most direct route to the Atlantic Ocean
 - Make friends with the Native Americans
 - Take notes on the plants and animals of the area
 - Find the source of Missouri River
12. **Lewis and Clark's expedition had many lasting effects on the United States. Which of the following was a lasting effect from Lewis and Clark's journey?**
- Lewis and Clark created accurate maps of the new western land
 - They discovered various species of plants and animals
 - They developed friendly relationships with Native Americans
 - all the above are effects of Lewis and Clark's expedition

13. **One major issue of Jefferson's Presidency dealt with the Barbary Pirates who were attacking American ships. What did Jefferson do in this conflict?**
- a. He sent warships to blockade the Barbary States and eventually paid one last bribe to the King
 - b. He formed an alliance with France and planned to attack the states
 - c. He continued Washington's policy of neutrality, but was forced to trade less for fear of having our ships and sailor captured
 - d. He convinced Britain to help America plan an attack against the Pirates
14. **The other major problem Thomas Jefferson faced involved two foreign countries. The issue involves impressment. In this conflict, what does it mean to be impressed?**
- a. to act cool in front of friends and family
 - b. to be kidnapped and forced to serve in the military
 - c. to run and act wildly
 - d. to attack a country for no reason
15. **Who was Jefferson protecting sailors from when he passed the Embargo Act of 1807?**
- a. France
 - b. Pirates
 - c. The Pasha (King) from the Barbary States
 - d. Britain
16. **What did the Embargo do?**
- a. it allowed pirates to enter the U.S.
 - b. the embargo benefited U.S. merchants because they could trade with whoever they wanted
 - c. the embargo prevented sailors from talking to the President
 - d. the embargo stopped trade with all foreign countries.
17. **What impact did the Embargo have?**
- a. it skyrocketed US imports
 - b. it greatly decreased US exports
 - c. it greatly expanded US exports
 - d. it decreased the number of foreigners who moved to the United States
18. **Eventually, the Non-Intercourse Act replaced the Embargo. What did this do?**
- a. it allowed merchants to resume trade with all of Europe
 - b. it allowed merchants to trade with only Asia
 - c. it allowed merchants to trade with only Britain and France
 - d. it allowed merchants to trade anywhere in the world, except Britain and France

19. **Tecumseh was a Shawnee Native American chief who strongly opposed America's expansion. What was Tecumseh's main goal during the War of 1812?**
- to join with his American allies and defeat the British
 - to explore the Louisiana Territory
 - to unite the American Indian tribes into one great nation and fight against America
 - to give America all of the Native American land
20. **One major cause of the War of 1812 was the United States discovered that the British were arming and encouraging the natives to fight. How did the US find this out?**
- After a battle between Indians and the US, they discovered British rifles on the battlefield
 - Tecumseh met with President Madison to discuss his involvement with the British
 - An American spy, Francis Scott Key, witnessed Tecumseh and British generals in a meeting
 - None of the above are correct
21. **When the War of 1812 broke out, the British placed a blockade on the American coast. What was the purpose of the blockade?**
- to protect the American coast from Pirates
 - to prevent American ships from trading with foreign countries
 - to attack submarines headed for America
 - to kill the dangerous sharks that lived in the Atlantic Ocean
22. **There were many battles of the War of 1812. Which battle destroyed the Native American Alliance?**
- The Battle of Lake Erie
 - The Battle of the Thames
 - The Battle of Baltimore
 - The Battle of New Orleans
23. **Francis Scott Key was detained on a British ship while he watched the Battle of Baltimore. The battle inspired him to write the words to a very famous song. What was the name of that song?**
- "America, the Beautiful!"
 - "My Country 'Tis of Thee"
 - "The Star-Spangled Banner"
 - "O, Canada!"
24. **Andrew Jackson became a hero in the Battle of New Orleans. What made the Battle of New Orleans different from all other battles?**
- the Americans lost the battle
 - the battle was fought two weeks after the peace treaty was signed
 - Britain received help from France and Russia
 - the American general, Andrew Jackson, surrendered to the British

25. Which of the following was NOT an effect from the War of 1812?
- the British blockade forced U.S. industry to strengthen and develop
 - Great Britain was forced to leave North America
 - the Indian alliance was crushed, allowing America to expand west peacefully
 - following the war, France moved a small army into the Louisiana Territory
26. Following the War of 1812, nationalism spread throughout America. What is nationalism?
- feelings that other countries are better than your own
 - patriotic feelings that your country is the best
 - a belief that every nation is equal
 - a system of government where a King has total control
27. What term do historians give to the period from around 1816 to 1824?
- The Era of Happiness
 - The Monroe Years
 - The Roaring 20s
 - The Era of Good Feelings
28. This period sees the death of one of America's political parties. Which one is virtually gone?
- The Federalists
 - The Democratic-Republicans
 - The Whigs
 - The Free Soil Party
29. Which of the following is NOT party of the Adams-Onis Treaty?
- The US gains control over Florida
 - Spain gives up control of Oregon but keep control of Texas
 - A clear border is set between the US and Spain in the West
 - The US pays \$10 million dollars to Spain
30. What did the Monroe Doctrine say?
- Monroe said that South America was going to be added to the United States
 - Monroe told European countries to stay out of the Americas
 - Monroe said that the Western Hemisphere had the best countries of the world
 - He said that the United States should give money to help Australia

Question	Answer	Standard	Type	Points
1	D	8.29	Multiple Choice	1
2	B	8.29	Multiple Choice	1
3	D	8.29	Multiple Choice	1
4	A	8.29	Multiple Choice	1
5	C	8.29	Multiple Choice	1
6	D	8.29	Multiple Choice	1
7	A	8.29	Multiple Choice	1
8	C	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
9	D	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
10	A	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
11	A	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
12	D	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
13	A	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
14	B	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
15	D	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
16	D	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
17	B	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
18	D	8.3	Multiple Choice	1
19	C	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
20	A	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
21	B	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
22	B	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
23	C	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
24	B	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
25	D	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
26	B	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
27	D	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
28	A	8.31	Multiple Choice	1
29	D	8.32	Multiple Choice	1
30	B	8.33	Multiple Choice	1