

NAME _____

GROUP _____

CLIFFORD-First 5 Presidents & their Foreign Policies

1. All of these were part of President Washington's cabinet **except** the

- A. Department of War.
- B. Department of State.
- C. Treasury Department.
- D. Education Department

2. What was the cause of the Whiskey Rebellion?

- A. Farmers refused to pay taxes on whiskey.
- B. Farmers refused to use grain to produce whiskey.
- C. The government would not allow the trade of whiskey.
- D. The government made the production of whiskey illegal.

3. Why did President Washington order the army to end the Whiskey Rebellion?

- A. He feared the citizens would start another revolution.
- B. He felt it was his responsibility to protect tax collectors.
- C. He saw the rebellion as a threat to the new government's authority.
- D. He was more comfortable as a military leader than a political leader.

4. What advice did President Washington give to Americans in his Farewell Address?

- A. Pay taxes without complaint.
- B. Support the revolution in France .
- C. Do not address the president with royal titles.
- D. Do not let political party loyalty divide the nation.

5. All of these occurred in President Washington's administration **except**

- A. the nation was at peace.
- B. the country grew in size.
- C. political parties were eliminated.
- D. cabinet members were selected.

6. Which of these was a major issue dividing the Federalist and Republican parties?

- A. how to divide the nation's wealth equally
- B. how many terms a president should serve in office
- C. how large and powerful the military should be
- D. how large and powerful the federal government should be

7. What did Alexander Hamilton believe was important for the United States to become a great nation?

- A. a strong economy
- B. agricultural growth
- C. a partnership with France
- D. powerful state governments

8. Republicans believed that the U.S. economy should be based on

- A. trade.
- B. business.
- C. agriculture.
- D. manufacturing.

9. Why did most Republicans support the French Revolution?

- A. They believed democracy was worth the fight.
- B. They admired the orderliness of the revolution.
- C. They admired the strength of the French monarchy.
- D. They believed the wealthy were best prepared to lead France

10. Why did most Federalists favor good relations with Great Britain ?

- A. They feared their military power.
- B. They depended on their business.
- C. They wanted to be protected by them.
- D. They hoped to move there someday.

11. According to Alexander Hamilton, how would a national bank serve the country's interests?

- A. It would eliminate the need for taxes.
- B. It would provide loans to businesspeople.
- C. It would create jobs for U.S. citizens.
- D. It would be a place for foreign countries to deposit money.

12. Which of these was one of the ways Republicans viewed the Alien and Sedition Acts?

- A. as a tool to remove political parties
- B. as a way to increase citizen's rights
- C. as an attack on the right of free speech
- D. as a necessity to keep order in the new nation

13. Based on the states' rights theory of the Constitution, what does each state have the authority to do?

- A. nullify federal law
- B. choose the president
- C. rewrite the Bill of Rights
- D. increase the number of U.S. senators

14. Why did Jefferson call the election of 1800 a peaceful revolution?

- A. Fighting in France ended.
- B. Slaves were able to vote for the first time.
- C. Serious differences were resolved without violence.
- D. Those who opposed his election moved out of the country

Applying Social Studies Skills

Use the passage below and your knowledge of history to answer these questions.

[The election] being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good . . . And let us reflect that . . . we have yet gained little if we countenance [allow] a political intolerance as despotic [tyrannical], as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions . . . But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have been called by different names brethren of the same principle.

We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists . . . I believe this [to be] the strongest Government on earth.

—Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

15. Why did President Jefferson include the words “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists” in his 1801 inaugural address?

16. Jefferson said, “But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle.” Which of the following is a principle with which most Americans agreed?

- A. that the Constitution can never be changed
- B. that the U.S. president can make no mistakes
- C. that the U.S. economy should be based on business
- D. that the United States is an independent, free nation

Exploring the Essential Question: How did the Federalist and Republican visions for the United States differ?

Follow the directions to complete the items below.

17. Determine whether each characteristic listed in the chart was typical of a Federalist or of a Republican. Place a check in the appropriate column.

Characteristic	Federalist	Republican
Farmer		
Believes the Wealthy Should Rule		
Supports the French Revolution		
Believes in a Strong National Government		

Assessment: Foreign Affairs in the Young Nation

18. As stated in his Farewell Address, which term best describes President Washington's foreign policy?

- A. aggression
- B. isolationism
- C. colonial expansion
- D. alliance expansion

19. Which of these events challenged the foreign policy of President Adams?

- A. attacks on U.S. ships
- B. refusal of France to pay loans
- C. Spanish invasion of the country
- D. British policies toward African Americans

20. What did the Jay Treaty accomplish in 1796?

- A. The United States bought land from Spain .
- B. The British agreed to support the French Revolution.
- C. The United States reserved land for American Indians.
- D. The British removed their troops from the Ohio Valley .

21. Which slogan portrayed the U.S. response to the XYZ Affair?

- A. Free trade and sailors' rights!
- B. No taxation without representation!
- C. Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!
- D. First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen!

22. After going to war with each other, why did Great Britain and France seize U.S. merchant ships?

- A. They hoped to force the United States into the war.
- B. They hoped the United States would become their ally.
- C. They wanted the United States to pay a ransom for their ships.
- D. They hoped to prevent the United States from supplying their enemy.

23. Who was hurt most by Jefferson 's embargo on trade?

- A. France
- B. Great Britain
- C. North African pirates
- D. American sea workers

24. Which of these actions increased tension between the United States and Great Britain in 1807?

- A. U.S. taxes on British goods
- B. British killing of 21 U.S. sailors
- C. U.S. limits on British immigration
- D. British demand for money to protect U.S. ships

25. Why were the War Hawks eager to go to war with Great Britain in 1812?

- A. They hoped to build a stronger navy.
- B. They hoped to drive the British out of Canada .
- C. They wanted revenge for Great Britain 's colonial policies.
- D. They wanted to end the British blockade of U.S. ports.

26. What could have prevented the Battle of New Orleans?

- A. stronger armies
- B. better leadership
- C. faster communication
- D. thoughtful negotiations

27. All of these were results of the War of 1812 **except**

- A. the United States won the war.
- B. the power of the Federalists decreased.
- C. national pride in the United States grew.
- D. American Indian resistance in the Northwest Territory weakened.

28. Which event led to the policies established by the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. the pirating of ships in North Africa
- B. the competition for trade between countries
- C. the wars between Great Britain and France
- D. the independence movement in Latin America

29. Who advised President Monroe that the United States should boldly speak for itself on its policy in the Americas ?

- A. Mr. Gilbert
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Mrs. Clifford
- D. John Quincy Adams

30. What was a goal of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. to put an end to attacks on U.S. ships
- B. to warn against impressment of U.S. sailors
- C. to encourage foreign trade with European merchants
- D. to prevent European interference in North and South America

31. What was a result of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. The United States gained respect.
- B. The United States went to war with France .
- C. The United States allied with European nations and African Countries.
- D. The United States failed.

BONUS ON NEXT PAGE

BONUS #1 10 POINTS

Applying Social Studies Skills

Use the Great Seal of the United States and your knowledge of history to answer these questions.

Which symbol on the Great Seal represents peace, and which symbol represents war?

The banner bears the words E PLURIBUS UNUM, which means “From many, one.” Briefly explain why these words are included on the Great Seal.

How is the Great Seal used?

BONUS #2 10 POINTS

Explain how Marbury v. Madison gave power to the judicial branch. (See handout)

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