

7. The Age of Jefferson, 1800–1816

- Which of the following leaders is INCORRECTLY paired with a notable event or deed?
 - Thomas Jefferson – Louisiana Purchase
 - Andrew Jackson – Battle of New Orleans
 - Tecumseh – Battle of Tippecanoe
 - Henry Clay – declaration of war in 1812
 - Alexander Hamilton – Embargo Act of 1807**
- Thomas Jefferson's revolution of 1800 changed the Federalist policies of Washington and Adams in all of the following areas EXCEPT
 - size of the military
 - number of federal employees
 - amount of national debt
 - foreign affairs**
 - Alien and Sedition Acts
- Which of the following accurately characterizes the foreign policy goals of Jefferson and Madison before 1812?
 - strengthen U.S. trade relations with Britain and France
 - maintain U.S. neutral rights without going to war**
 - seek an alliance with either Britain or France
 - explore various means for acquiring Canada
 - provide aid to independence movements in Latin America
- John Marshall's Supreme Court decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* established
 - a means for installing Federalist judges in office
 - rules for impeachment trials
 - the principle of judicial review**
 - the federal government's authority over the states
 - a procedure for reviewing treaties
- Native Americans in the West allied themselves with the British in the War of 1812 because they
 - wanted to stop American settlers from taking their lands**
 - were persuaded to do so by Aaron Burr
 - had ambitions to establish an Indian confederacy
 - had always been friendly with the British
 - had signed a binding treaty with Britain during the American Revolution
- Thomas Jefferson's chief reason for purchasing Louisiana was to
 - challenge Hamilton's loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - challenge Napoleon's bid for world empire
 - give the United States control of the Mississippi River**
 - provide a rationale for the Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - strengthen the Republican party in the trans-Mississippi West
- All of the following contributed to the U.S. decision to go to war in 1812 EXCEPT
 - the election of war hawks to Congress in 1810
 - a desire to acquire parts of Canada
 - British impressment of American seamen
 - efforts to protect the land of Native Americans**
 - American sympathy with France against Britain
- Which of the following documents or sources would be *most* useful for analyzing the effects of the Embargo of 1807 on the U.S. economy?
 - Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark
 - resolutions of the Hartford Convention
 - records of shipbuilding activity in a New England state from 1805 to 1810**
 - financial accounts of Georgia plantations from 1805 to 1807

(E) speeches of Henry Clay (1810–1812)

9. The War of 1812 had all of the following consequences in the United States EXCEPT

(A) acquisition of new land

(B) Native Americans' loss of Britain as an ally

(C) the demise of the Federalist party

(D) an increase in U.S. manufacturing

(E) an increase in American nationalism

10. The Hartford Convention had long-term significance because it

(A) encouraged Britain to sign the Treaty of Ghent

(B) presented a major challenge to Madison's domestic policies

(C) forced repeal of the Embargo Act of 1807

(D) marked the end of the Federalists as a national party

(E) organized national opposition to the War of 1812