SAT US History Practice Paper 14

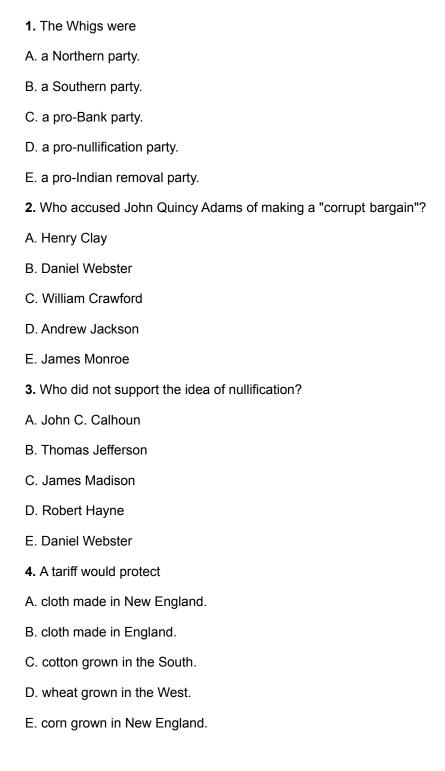
The Federalist Era

- 1. Washington's administration was significant because it
- A. dealt successfully with the problems between England and France.
- B. dealt effectively with political parties.
- C. was the first administration and, thus, set precedents for future administrations.
- D. supported the British after the French declared war on Great Britain in 1793.
- E. established a strong political base for the Democratic-Republicans.
- 2. All of the following were part of Hamilton's financial program EXCEPT
- A. the establishment of the capital of the United States in Washington, D.C.
- B. the funding of the domestic and foreign debt of the United States.
- C. the assumption of state debt.
- D. the levying of excise taxes and tariffs.
- E. the establishment of the Bank of the United States.
- 3. In his "Farewell Address," delivered in 1796, George Washington counseled the United States to
- A. choose sides carefully in the conflict between England and France.
- B. build a strong Navy.
- C. remain neutral when it came to conflict in Europe.
- D. support England in the conflict with France.
- E. support John Adams and his incoming administration.
- 4. Thomas Jefferson's objection to the Bank of the United States centered around his belief in
- A. loose construction of the Constitution.
- B. implied powers.
- C. the idea that the Bank favored the wealthy Southern planters.
- D. nullification of federal laws by the states.
- E. strict construction of the Constitution.

The Republicans in Power, 1800–1824

- 1. The election of 1800 has often been termed the "Revolution of 1800." This refers to the fact that it
- A. marked the first election of a non-Virginian to the presidency since the establishment of the Constitution.
- B. was a peaceful transition of the control of the presidency from a Federalist to a Democratic-Republican.
- C. changed the process of electing the president.
- D. resulted in the election of the first non-Christian to the presidency.
- E. was the first election in which the western section of the country was very influential.
- 2. The Supreme Court case of Marbury v. Madison (1803) was significant because it
- A. gave more power to the Republicans.
- B. established the right of the federal government to control interstate commerce.
- C. supported the doctrine of states' rights.
- D. gave the states the power to control interstate commerce.
- E. established the court's power of judicial review.
- 3. The Missouri Compromise (1820) provided for all of the following EXCEPT
- A. the extension of slavery into the Northwest Territory.
- B. for Missouri's entrance into the Union as a slave state.
- C. for Maine's entrance into the Union as a free state.
- D. that there was to be no slavery north of the 36° 30' north latitude line.
- E. that slavery was to be permitted south of the 36° 30' north latitude line.
- 4. The Monroe Doctrine
- A. was enforced by England.
- B. created a sphere of influence for the United States in the Western Hemisphere.
- C. expelled all European nations from the Western Hemisphere.
- D. reiterated the U.S. policy of involvement in world affairs.
- E. was part of the American System proposed by Henry Clay.

Jacksonian Democracy, 1824–1836



Growth, Slavery, and Reform, 1800–1850

- 1. The Erie Canal connected
- A. North to South.
- B. Midwest to South.
- C. Northeast to West.
- D. Southeast to West.
- E. Southeast to Northeast.
- **2.** Match the reform to the reformer.
- V) Mental institutions
- W) Abolitionism
- X) Suffrage
- Y) Education
- Z) Religion
- 1) William Lloyd Garrison
- 2) Charles Grandison Finney
- 3) Horace Mann
- 4) Dorothea Dix
- 5) Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Answer choices:

- A. V-4, W-1, X-3, Y-2
- B. V-3, X-5, Y-4, Z-2
- C. V-4, W-1, X-5, Z-2
- D. W-1, X-5, Y-2, Z-4
- E. W-5, X-1, Y-2, Z-4
- 3. In the South,
- A. all whites held slaves.
- B. slaves told each other Bible stories.
- C. slaves rarely ran away.
- D. there were no free blacks.

- E. all slaveholders were rich.
- **4.** The cotton gin
- A. produced cotton cloth faster.
- B. planted cotton seeds faster.
- C. was a curse to the planters.
- D. allowed cotton to be grown profitably further North.
- E. allowed cotton to be grown profitably further West.