

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

1. The Whigs were

A. a Northern party.

B. a Southern party.

C. a pro-Bank party.

D. a pro-nullification party.

E. a pro-Indian removal party.

2. Who accused John Quincy Adams of making a "corrupt bargain"?

A. Henry Clay

B. Daniel Webster

C. William Crawford

D. Andrew Jackson

E. James Monroe

3. Who did not support the idea of nullification?

A. John C. Calhoun

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. James Madison

D. Robert Hayne

E. Daniel Webster

4. A tariff would protect

A. cloth made in New England.

B. cloth made in England.

C. cotton grown in the South.

D. wheat grown in the West.

E. corn grown in New England.

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.