

Period 3

1754-1800

“It is proposed that humble application be made for an act of Parliament of Great Britain, by virtue of which one general government may be formed in America, including all the said colonies, within and under which government each colony may retain its present constitution, except in the particulars wherein a change may be directed by the said act as hereafter follows....That they make such laws as they judge necessary for regulating all Indian trade....That they raise and pay soldiers, and build forts for the defence of any of the Colonies, and equip vessels of force to guard the coasts and protect the trade on the oceans, lakes, or great rivers; but shall not impress men in any Colony, without the consent of the Legislature. That for these purposes they have power to make laws and lay and leavy such general duties, imposts, or taxes as to them shall appear most equal and just...and such as may be collected with the least inconvenience to the people...”

Albany Plan of Union, 1754

Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States, ed. Charles C. Tansill. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1927) House Document No. 398.

Questions 11 - 13 refer to the excerpt below

11. The excerpt above is best understood in the context of
- A. increasing economic exchanges within the “Atlantic World”
 - B. Anglicization of the British colonies
 - C. resistance to imperial control in the British colonies
 - D. spread of European conflicts to North America
12. The authors of the excerpt above were most likely motivated by
- A. resistance to imperial control
 - B. the British government’s relative indifference to colonial governance
 - C. the political thought of the Enlightenment
 - D. Britain’s desire to maintain a viable North American empire
13. The excerpt above is indicative of which of the following?
- A. the colonists having grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy
 - B. an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system
 - C. the colonial production of commodities that were valued in Europe
 - D. growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic

Questions 14-16 refer to the excerpt below

“These colonies ought to regard the act with abhorrence. For who are a free people? Not those over whom government is reasonably and equitably exercised but those who live under a government, so *constitutionally checked and controlled*, that proper provision is made against its being otherwise exercised. The late act is founded on the destruction of constitutional security.... In short, if they have a right to levy a tax of *one penny* upon us, they have a right to levy a *million* upon us. For where does that right stop?...To use the words of Mr. Locke, ‘What property have we in that, which another may, by rights take, when he pleases, to himself?’...We are therefore—I speak it with grief—I speak with indignation—we are slaves.”

John Dickinson, Letter from a Farmer, 1768
John Dickinson, Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies
(New York: The Outlook Company, 1903), 75–78.

14. This passage was written in response to
- A. calls for a stronger central government
 - B. British efforts to tax the colonies**
 - C. debates over the issue of slavery
 - D. the perceived corruption of the British government
15. Which of the following historical developments most directly precipitated the conditions leading to the argument in the passage above?
- A. the growth of the Atlantic economy during the 18th century
 - B. the spread of French revolutionary ideas throughout Europe**
 - C. the large British debt incurred from the Seven Years' War**
 - D. the indifference of the British government to colonial governance
16. Which group would most likely have supported the sentiments expressed in the passage above?
- A. Loyalists in the 1770s and 1780s
 - B. Backcountry rebels in the 1780s and 1790s**
 - C. Whigs in the 1830s and 1840s
 - D. Republicans in the 1850s and 1860s

Questions 17–19 refer to the British political cartoon below



17. The image above can best be seen as depicting
- A. the support of colonial independence by European allies
 - B. loyalist opposition to colonial independence movements
 - C. the dangerous influence of the French Revolution
 - D. the British government constraining colonial rights
18. Which of the following turning points set the stage for the controversy depicted in the cartoon above?
- A. Britain's victory over France in North America
 - B. the spread of French revolutionary ideas throughout Europe
 - C. the signing of the Declaration of Independence
 - D. the American Revolutionary War
19. The American independence movement was least fueled by
- A. the impact of revivals and evangelical ideas
 - B. Enlightenment political thought
 - C. colonial economic concerns
 - D. the fear of attack from other European powers

"A philosopher once said, 'Let me make all the ballads of a country and I care not who makes its laws.' He might with more propriety have said, let the ladies of a country be educated properly, and they will not only make and administer its laws, but form its manners and character. ...The influence of female education would be still more extensive and useful in domestic life. ...Children would discover the marks of maternal prudence and wisdom in every station of life; for it has been remarked that there have been few great or good men who have not been blessed with wise and prudent mothers."

—Benjamin Rush, physician, educator, and writer,
Essays: Literary, Moral, and Philosophical, published in 1798

Questions 20-22 refer to the excerpt above.

20. Which of the following mid-nineteenth century American conceptions of womanhood is a direct derivative of ideals like those summarized in the above excerpt?
- A. women's suffrage as essential to American democracy
 - B. progressive emphasis on limiting work hours for women and children, allowing for domestic time
 - C. emphasis among the middle class on the role of women as guardians of benevolence and moral instruction
 - D. emphasis on women working both in the home and outside of the home to spread their societal influence
21. Which of the following most contributed to the rise of the ideals as expressed in the above excerpt?
- A. sentimentality toward and mimicking of traditional English aristocratic views of women
 - B. the Enlightenment ideal of natural rights
 - C. entrance of women into reform movements such as abolitionism
 - D. cultural diffusion of social ideas arising from increased trade around the world
22. Which of the following best expresses the rationale for ideals such as that expressed in the above excerpt during the late 1700s and early 1800s in America?
- A. education for women was essential, if America was to establish its own literary and artistic culture
 - B. educated women were necessary to raising an informed and self-reliant citizenry imbued with the civic virtue upon which the envisioned republican form of American democracy relied
 - C. education of women was necessary, if religious traditionalism was to survive the onslaught of Enlightenment rationalism
 - D. educated women were necessary to help spur the nation into an industrial revolution to compete economically with England

“SECTION 1...If any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States..., or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding...office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty, and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination..., he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction...shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding five years...

SECTION 2...If any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published..., any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government...or to bring them...into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them...the hatred of the good people of the United States..., or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States..., then such person, being thereof convicted...shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.”

The Sedition Act, 1798

Excerpted text from congressional bill, July 14, 1798.

Questions 23-25 refer to the excerpt above

23. The excerpt above best serves as evidence of the
- A. influence of Enlightenment ideals
 - B. difficulty of creating a multiethnic American identity
 - C. bitter political debates of the 1790s
 - D. challenges faced by traditional imperial systems
24. Passage of the above legislation was most consistent with the sentiments of
- A. British laws passed after the end of the Seven Years' War
 - B. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
 - C. the Declaration of Independence
 - D. the Articles of Confederation
25. The legislation above was passed in response to which of the following challenges?
- A. the constant fear of Indian attacks along the border
 - B. the limitations of the Articles of Confederation
 - C. the potential for British loyalist criticism and sabotage
 - D. the threat posed by foreign alliances and domestic opposition

“The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop....The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people...is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence...your tranquility at home; your peace abroad....I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to founding them on geographical discriminations....The Spirit of Party...is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge...is itself a frightful despotism; but this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism.”

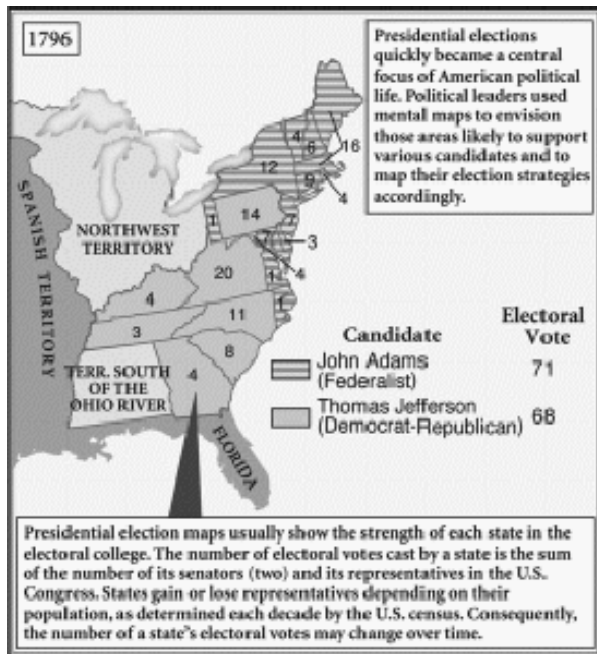
George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

From James D. Richardson, ed., *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1896–1899), 1:205–216 passim.

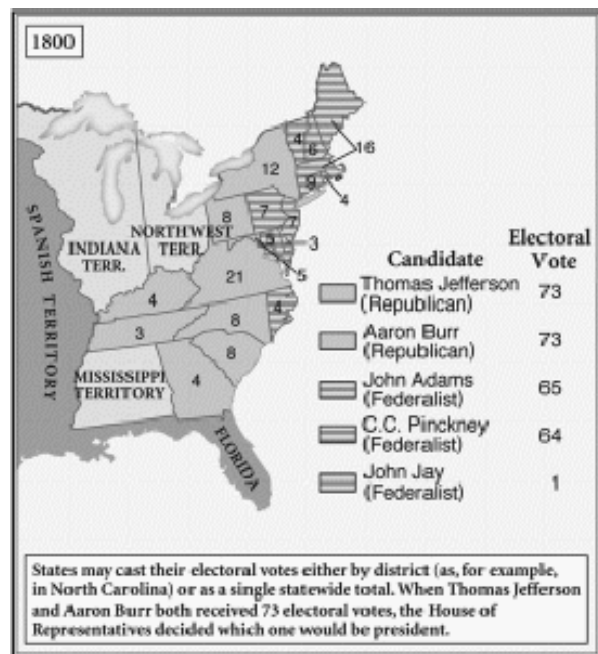
Questions 26-28 refer to the excerpt above

26. The speech above best reflects which of the following continuities in United States history?
- A. debates over the relationship between the executive and legislative branches
 - B. debates over the relationship between federal and state governments
 - C. debates over how to properly interpret the Constitution
 - D. debates over the proper role of political parties
27. Which of the following most directly prompted the arguments in the speech above?
- A. the French withdrawal from North America and renewed Indian attacks
 - B. disagreements over the French Revolution and foreign policy
 - C. internal unrest and backcountry rebellions against federal taxation
 - D. debates over calls to abolish slavery and expand democracy
28. U.S. foreign policy during which of the following time periods was most closely aligned with the ideas expressed in the speech above?
- A. Expansionism prior to the Civil War
 - B. Imperialism prior to the Spanish-American War
 - C. Neutrality prior to World War I
 - D. Containment prior to the Korean War

Questions 29 & 30 refer to the maps below



1796 Presidential Election Map



1800 Presidential Election Map

29. The maps above are best seen as evidence of the
- A. expansion of voting rights to greater numbers of white men
 - B. continued influx of immigrants to the United States
 - C. bitter nature of partisan politics in the 1790s
 - D. regional basis of early American political parties

30. During the 1790s, disagreements in which area were LEAST responsible for the emergence of political parties?
- A. Economics
 - B. Politics
 - C. Slavery
 - D. Foreign Policy

Questions 31-34 refer to the excerpt below

“[The] Constitution, which, by the undefined meaning of some parts, and the ambiguities of expression in others, is dangerously adapted to the purposes of an immediate aristocratic tyranny; that...from the difficulty, if not impracticability of its operation, must soon terminate in the most uncontrolled despotism...[1.]...[The] best political writers have supported the principles of annual elections...2. There is no security in the proffered system, either for the rights of conscience, or liberty of the press. 3. There are no well-defined limits of the Judiciary Powers...4. The Executive and Legislative are dangerously blended as to give just cause of alarm...9. There is no provision for a rotation, nor any thing to prevent the perpetuity of office in the same hands for life...14. There is no provision by a bill of rights to guard against the dangerous encroachments of power...15. The...impracticability, of exercising the equal and equitable powers of government by a single legislature over an extent of territory that reaches from Mississippi to the...Atlantic ocean...And it is to be feared we shall soon see this country rushing into the extremes of confusion and violence, in consequence of the proceedings of a set of gentlemen, who disregarding the purposes of their appointment, have assumed powers unauthorized by any commission, have unnecessarily rejected the confederation of the United States, and annihilated the sovereignty and independence of the individual governments.”

Mercy Otis Warren, Observations on the New Constitution, and on the Federal and State Conventions, by a Columbian Patriot, Boston, 1788.

31. The excerpt above most clearly reflects the
- A. limitations of the Articles of Confederation
 - B. growth of a more participatory democracy
 - C. fears many people had of centralized federal power
 - D. challenge posed by democracy to traditional imperial systems
32. The excerpt above was most clearly written in response to
- A. compromises at the Constitutional convention over representation
 - B. debates over the ratification of the United States Constitution
 - C. concern that hereditary privilege would replace individual talent
 - D. fears of the impact of revolutionary ideas from France, Haiti, and Latin America
33. The arguments expressed in the passage above most clearly warn against the perceived dangers of
- A. democracy
 - B. republicanism
 - C. a strong central government
 - D. limited government
34. Some of the concerns expressed in the passage above were best echoed in the legislative reforms supported by which of the following political parties?
- A. the Federalists
 - B. the Whigs
 - C. the Democratic-Republicans
 - D. the Republicans

Questions 35-37 refer to the excerpt below

“Resolved, that the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for specific purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force... That this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and to live under one deriving its powers from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-States, recurring to their natural right in cases not made Federal, will concur in declaring these acts void and of no force.”

Thomas Jefferson (anonymously), Kentucky Resolutions,
November 16, 1798

35. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions were issued in reaction to the
- A. ratification of the Bill of Rights
 - B. passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - C. the revelations about the XYZ Affair
 - D. the declaration of the Proclamation of Neutrality
36. According to the passage, the final decision on whether a federal law or action was legal should be made by
- A. Congress
 - B. the president
 - C. the Supreme Court
 - D. each state
37. Which individual group among the following would be the strongest supporter of the Kentucky Resolution?
- A. John Adams
 - B. Democratic-Republicans
 - C. Federalists
 - D. Alexander Hamilton

Questions 38-40 refer to the excerpt below

“It is not denied that there are implied as well as expressed powers, and that the former are as effectually delegated as the latter...It is conceded that implied powers are to be considered as delegated equally with express ones. Then it follows, that as a power of erecting a corporation [such as a bank] may as well be implied as any other thing, it may as well be employed as an instrument or means of carrying into execution any of the specified powers...But one may be erected in relation to the trade with foreign countries, or to the trade between the States...because it is incident to a general sovereign or legislative power to regulate a thing, to employ all the means which relate to its regulation to the best and greets advantage.”

Alexander Hamilton, Constitutionality of the Bank
of the United States, 1791

38. Hamilton’s constitutional argument was based on which of the following types of powers?

- A. employed
- B. expressed
- C. implied
- D. regulated

39. Which of the following benefited most directly from the bank that Hamilton strongly supported?

- A. manufacturers
- B. farmers
- C. State governments
- D. slaveowners

40. Hamilton’s argument best represents which of the following?

- A. strict constructionism
- B. capitalism
- C. loose constructionism
- D. sectionalism