15. c

16. c
17. a
18. k
19. d
20. h
21. i
22. l
23. g
24. j
25. e

CHAPTER TEST FORM B

1. Separation of powers divides the powers of government so that no one branch can pose a threat to the rights of the people.
2. Unlike native-born Americans, naturalized citizens cannot run for president or vice president and they can lose their citizenship.
3. The main purpose of the Bill of Rights was to define clearly the rights and freedoms of individual citizens. In addition, people were afraid that a strong central government might take away the rights that states had granted to individuals.
4. The congressman could sue the newspaper for libel because intentional false statements that hurt another person are not protected by freedom of speech.
5. Eminent domain allows the government the power to take personal property to benefit the public.
6. De Tocqueville believes that political groups in America do a tremendous amount of valuable work. For that reason de Tocqueville seems to be suggesting that citizens interested in political action would be wise to join political groups.

Launching the Nation

SECTION QUIZ

Section 1

1. George Washington
2. departments
3. Martha Washington
4. countryside
5. precedent
6. Judiciary Act of 1789
7. protect
8. New York City
9. Philadelphia
10. Thomas Jefferson

Section 2

1. T
2. F; Alexander Hamilton believed in a strong federal government.
3. T
4. F; Hamilton supported a national bank and mint, but Jefferson did not.
5. F; Thomas Jefferson believed in strict construction, Hamilton in loose construction.

Section 3

1. whiskey
2. Neutrality Proclamation
3. John Jay
4. privateers
5. debt
6. Pinckney's Treaty
7. Little Turtle
8. French Revolution
9. Treaty of Greenville
10. Whiskey Rebellion

Section 4

1. a, Alexander Hamilton
2. d, Federalist Party
3. i, political parties
4. b, Alien and Sedition Acts
5. c, Democratic-Republican Party
6. g, John Adams
7. l, Thomas Jefferson
8. j, South
9. m, XYZ affair
10. e, France

CHAPTER TEST FORM A

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. c

11. F
12. T
13. T
14. T
15. F
16. T
17. T
18. F

19. electoral college
20. precedent
21. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
22. Little Turtle

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23. protective tariff
24. national bank
25. national debt

CHAPTER TEST FORM B

1. Jay's Treaty angered southerners.
2. Congress passed a tax on American-made whiskey. Answers may add that farmers could not afford the tax on whiskey and didn't understand why they should have to pay taxes on something they made themselves.
3. Hamilton suggested limiting the charter of the national bank to 20 years. (Congress could decide whether or not to extend it beyond that time.) He also asked each state to start its own bank. He did these things because he did not want to upset supporters of states' rights, and he did not want to allow the national bank to have a monopoly.
4. Madison thought President George Washington had gone beyond his authority when he made the proclamation. He did not think Washington had the right to issue the proclamation without the approval of Congress.
5. A citizen might have complained about the electoral college.
6. Hamilton wanted to add a tariff to foreign goods, called a protective tariff. He knew higher taxes on foreign goods would make those goods more expensive. He thought higher prices would make Americans buy more U.S. goods. Hamilton's intention was to protect American manufacturers from foreign competition.
7. The U.S. southern boundary was defined by 31° N latitude.

A New Nation

UNIT TEST FORM A

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. c
10. c
11. b
12. a
13. d
14. d
15. c
16. a
17. a
18. a
19. b
20. Magna Carta
21. tariffs
22. Daniel Shays
23. *Federalist Papers*
24. representation
25. ratification
26. depression
27. New Jersey
28. Antifederalists
29. Northwest Ordinance of 1787

30. F
31. F
32. F
33. F
34. F
35. T
36. T
37. F
38. T
39. T
40. T

41. e
42. b
43. d
44. h
45. f
46. c
47. i
48. j
49. a
50. g

UNIT TEST FORM B

1. Antifederalists opposed the Constitution because they thought it gave the central government too much power. They also thought the document should include a section that guaranteed individual rights.
2. The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom stated that no person could be required to attend or be forced to pay taxes for a specific church.
3. The president can veto, or reject, laws that Congress passes.
4. Majority rule is the idea that the greatest number of people in a society make policy for everyone. This principle can interfere with the individual rights of people in minority groups. Examples can include: If most people are Protestant, they might vote to restrict or ban the practice of other religions. If most people are white, they might vote to limit the rights of another racial or ethnic group.

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