

Chapters 5 and 6 Test Review Questions

3 Different Administrations

1. Washington

2. Adams

3. Jefferson

1. Name one precedent set by George Washington

A:

- 2 terms in office
- Being called “Mr. President”
- Giving an inaugural address
- Saying a farewell speech

2. What was the one mistake made in the Judiciary Act of 1789?

A: There were six representatives so there could be a tie – 1 Chief Justice and 5 associate justices. It had to be edited to make sure ties do not happen.

- The Judiciary Act creates a federal courts system

3. In the Election of 1800, there was a technical glitch.

A: There was a tie between two members of the same party, the Democratic Republicans – Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson. Because of the tie, it had to be sent to the House of Representatives, which was still controlled by the Federalist party at the time. Hamilton encourages the Federalists, after weeks, to choose Jefferson, who he calls the lesser of the two evils.

4. The case of Marbury V Madison establishes what concept?

A: **Judicial Review – that the Supreme Court could declare laws unconstitutional, checking the authority of the legislative and executive branches, which gave them more power.** John Marshall comes out smelling like a rose. He says Marbury deserves the position, which make Marbury feel better. However, he can't give him the position, because a section of the Judiciary Act that gave the Supreme court power to issue writs of mandamus exceeded the authority allotted to the Court under the Constitution, and therefore it was null and void. Marshall ruled a law passed by Congress as unconstitutional, which established the precedence of judicial review.

5. What was the message (main point) in George Washington's Farwell Address?

A:

- He wants the nation to **stay out of foreign affairs** – with all nations.
- Commercial trading is fine, but **don't make any long-term treaties.**

6. What are the 3 parts to Alexander Hamilton's Plan?

- Get out of debt
- Modernize United States Economy
- Strengthen the power of the central government

7. Under President Jefferson, the English stopped American ships on the seas and took the sailors off – what is this called?

A: Impressments

8. Why did Alexander Hamilton decide to use a whiskey tax?

A: He was anti-Western Farmers because they were not supportive of the U.S. government. The tax itself didn't bring in any money, as it cost more money to enforce it. He showed the power of the U.S. government (wanted a strong central government.) He also wanted to limit the consumption alcohol – he was against alcohol. (The American tariff ends up bringing in more money.)

9. Who were XYZ?

A: Lower-level French ministers who demanded a bribe.

10. Who was sent to fight the Miami Confederacy?

A: Mad Anthony Wayne – Part of Washington Administration's job was foreign affairs.

11. The nation was divided by John Jay's Treaty. What did we get from it?

A:

- The British returned the American sailors and ships.
- We get the British out of the Northwest territory.
- **Didn't agree to stop impressments**
- (Didn't recognize US neutrality)

Was not as bad as Democratic-Republicans made it out to be. The Federalists (John Jay was) were pro-England (and the Democratic-Republicans were pro-France.

12. Explain the main message of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.

A: States have the right to find things unconstitutional. This is similar to the Marshall thing before

13. Who was the Federalists last stitch attempt in 1800?

A: Midnight Judges – Appoint new judges that are Federalists, so they will be in there for a life term b/c Federalists were in no power in Congress or President.

14. Under Hamilton's plan to increase federal power, what was created?

A: The National Bank

15. What is logrolling?

A: “the you scratch my back, I’ll scratch yours principle”: **the doing of favors for other people in return for similar favors from them.** (but it is not bribery.)

16. To get the Assumption of debt plan passed, what did Hamilton do?

A: He promised to move the capital to the south – below the Mason Dixon line. (Quid pro quo - a favor or advantage granted or expected in return for something)

17. Why did Jefferson and Madison disapprove of the Assumption plan?

A: Southern States didn’t Hamilton’s debt plan because they paid off their own debt. They didn’t want to pay taxes for the North.

18. What is the Citizen Genet affair?

A: A French Ambassador, who, during the French Revolution, **attempts to undermine US neutrality, and get the US to support France in wars with Spain and Britain/join the French Revolution.**