



Chapter Eleven

The Triumphs and
Travails of the
Jeffersonian Republic,
1800-1812

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Chapter 11

The election of 1800 was thrown into the House of Representatives because

1. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson received exactly the same number of electoral votes.
2. Alexander Hamilton's third party prevented either Adams or Jefferson from achieving an electoral majority.
3. Thomas Jefferson and his running mate Aaron Burr received the same number of electoral votes for president.
4. accusations of voting fraud and uncounted votes in New York forced the election to be decided by Congress.

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The election of 1800 was thrown into the House of Representatives because

3. Thomas Jefferson and his running mate Aaron Burr received the same number of electoral votes for president.

Hint: See page 214.

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One way in which Jefferson clearly departed from previous Federalist practice was

1. overturning Hamilton's policies of funding and assumption.
2. establishing a simple and informal style in presidential entertainment and relations with Congress.
3. permanently committing the United States to maintaining a tiny army and navy.
4. refusing to add territory or citizens to the United States through foreign purchase.

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One way in which Jefferson clearly departed from previous Federalist practice was

2. establishing a simple and informal style in presidential entertainment and relations with Congress.

Hint: See pages 215–216.

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The case of Marbury v. Madison established the principle that

1. the Supreme Court has the right to determine the constitutionality of legislation.
2. federal laws take precedence over state legislation.
3. the president has the right to appoint the federal judiciary.
4. the Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in the federal judiciary.

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The case of Marbury v. Madison established the principle that

1. the Supreme Court has the right to determine the constitutionality of legislation.

Hint: See page 219.

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Thomas Jefferson fundamentally opposed a large, professional American army because

1. he feared that Alexander Hamilton would use the army to promote Federalist policies.
2. he believed that armies were a threat to American liberty and a continual invitation to dictatorship.
3. he favored a universal military draft or national service in case of emergency.
4. he thought that America's alliance with France could supply the ground troops needed to protect U.S. interests.

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Thomas Jefferson fundamentally opposed a large, professional American army because

2. he believed that armies were a threat to American liberty and a continual invitation to dictatorship.

Hint: See pages 219–220.

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One of Napoleon's key hopes in selling Louisiana to Jefferson was

1. that France would be able to keep its naval bases at New Orleans.
2. that the United States would then join in helping to suppress the slave rebellion in Santo Domingo.
3. that the United States would be strengthened as a military and naval power to help thwart Britain.
4. that Louisiana could become a safe haven for French-speaking refugees from Canada and Santo Domingo.

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One of Napoleon's key hopes in selling Louisiana to Jefferson was

3. that the United States would be strengthened as a military and naval power to help thwart Britain.

Hint: See page 221.

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The Louisiana Purchase was a great victory for “imperialism with a democratic face” because

1. the many new states of the West could enter the Union as full and equal partners of the original states.
2. the newly acquired French-speaking residents of Louisiana could vote freely on whether to become citizens of the United States.
3. the United States officially declared that it would acquire territory only by purchase and never by war or conquest.
4. slavery was to be prohibited throughout the newly acquired Louisiana territory.

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The Louisiana Purchase was a great victory for “imperialism with a democratic face” because

1. the many new states of the West could enter the Union as full and equal partners of the original states.

Hint: See pages 222–224.

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The fundamental foreign policy problem that Jefferson faced in his second presidential term was

1. how to guarantee the security of the vast new Louisiana territory.
2. how to counter the threat of British invasion from Canada and support of Indian attacks in the West.
3. how to maintain American rights and interests during the fierce Napoleonic Wars between Britain and France.
4. how to support the newly independent republics of Latin America without provoking a war with Spain or Britain.

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The fundamental foreign policy problem that Jefferson faced in his second presidential term was

3. how to maintain American rights and interests during the fierce Napoleonic Wars between Britain and France.

Hint: See pages 226–227.

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Jefferson's fundamental policy for attempting to gain recognition of American neutral rights was

1. an embargo on all American trade with the rest of the world.
2. an expanded navy that could guarantee the security of American merchant shipping.
3. establishing a temporary alliance with France that could stop British infringement on American rights.
4. promoting an international peace conference that could bring a settlement to the Napoleonic Wars.

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Jefferson's fundamental policy for attempting to gain recognition of American neutral rights was

1. an embargo on all American trade with the rest of the world.

Hint: See pages 226–228.

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The fundamental result of the embargo was that

1. the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.
2. it turned American foreign policy away from Europe and toward westward expansion.
3. it damaged the American economy while Britain and France remained largely uninjured.
4. it proved that the American economy was essentially independent of foreign trade.

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The fundamental result of the embargo was that

3. it damaged the American economy while Britain and France remained largely uninjured.

Hint: See page 228.

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The new Congress that met in 1811 contained a large number of members who believed

1. that there should never be another embargo and that trade with Europe was essential.
2. that Britain should be vigorously confronted and the Indian threat to the West eliminated.
3. that America should concentrate on expanding westward rather than battling for freedom of the seas.
4. that the United States should remain safely isolationist until it could build up a large army and navy.

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The new Congress that met in 1811 contained a large number of members who believed

2. that Britain should be vigorously confronted and the Indian threat to the West eliminated.

Hint: See page 229.