



Chapter Ten

Launching the New
Ship of State, 1789-
1800

Kennedy, The American Pageant

Chapter 10

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are commonly known as

1. the separation of powers.
2. the Bill of Rights.
3. freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.
4. the necessary and proper clauses.

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Chapter 10

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are commonly known as

2. the Bill of Rights.

Hint: See page 192.

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Chapter 10

Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton believed that federal fiscal policies should be designed to favor

1. the wealthy.
2. farmers and western frontiersmen.
3. the states.
4. wage-earning ordinary citizens.

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Chapter 10

Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton believed that federal fiscal policies should be designed to favor

1. the wealthy.

Hint: See pages 193–194.

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Hamilton raised the first revenues to finance the federal government through

1. a national sales tax.
2. making a profit on the issuance of federal currency and bonds.
3. an income tax and a tax on interstate commerce.
4. a tax (tariff) on imports and an excise tax on items like whiskey.

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Chapter 10

Hamilton raised the first revenues to finance the federal government through

4. a tax (tariff) on imports and an excise tax on items like whiskey.

Hint: See pages 194–195.

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Chapter 10

Alexander Hamilton believed that the Bank of the United States was constitutional because of

1. the president's inherent powers to administer federal finances.
2. the "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution.
3. the Constitution's stipulation that the federal government had exclusive powers to create money and guarantee its value.
4. the clause declaring Congress's power to protect copyrights and patent protections.

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Alexander Hamilton believed that the Bank of the United States was constitutional because of

2. the “necessary and proper” clause of the Constitution.

Hint: See page 195.

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The crushing of the Whiskey Rebellion was significant because

1. the rebels were in danger of creating a revolutionary Pennsylvania federal government that might secede from the Union.
2. Hamilton's financial plan could not succeed without the revenue from the tax on alcohol.
3. it demonstrated that the new federal government had the power and will to defeat challenges to its authority.
4. it demonstrated that the new U.S. army and marines were capable of fighting a guerilla war in the West.

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Chapter 10

The crushing of the Whiskey Rebellion was significant because

3. it demonstrated that the new federal government had the power and will to defeat challenges to its authority.

Hint: See page 196.

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Chapter 10

The first American political parties arose out of the conflict over

1. the suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion.
2. Thomas Jefferson's opposition to Hamilton's creation of the Bank of the United States.
3. the conflict over British support for American Indian attacks in the West.
4. the legitimacy of John Adams's presidency after the close, contested election of 1796.

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The first American political parties arose out of the conflict over

2. Thomas Jefferson's opposition to Hamilton's creation of the Bank of the United States.

Hint: See page 196.

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Regarding the French Revolution, the Jeffersonian Republicans basically believed

1. that despite its excesses it was a necessary victory for the cause of human liberty.
2. that the overthrow of the king was legitimate but that the revolutionary terror discredited the whole event.
3. that the United States should join with France in a revolutionary alliance to overthrow the world's remaining monarchies.
4. that the revolution was legitimate but that its anti-Christian dimensions made it unacceptable to Americans.

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Chapter 10

Regarding the French Revolution,
the Jeffersonian Republicans
basically believed

1. that despite its excesses it was a necessary victory for the cause of human liberty.

Hint: See page 199.

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Chapter 10

George Washington's Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 indicated that the fundamental basis of American foreign policy would be

1. isolationism and realism.
2. commitment to international security and global peacemaking.
3. a commitment to international alliances and the balance of power.
4. a willingness to commit American forces abroad wherever the cause of liberty was threatened.

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George Washington's Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 indicated that the fundamental basis of American foreign policy would be

1. isolationism and realism.

Hint: See page 199.

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Chapter 10

The Sedition Act of 1798 declared that

1. anyone criticizing the president or other federal officials could be fined or imprisoned.
2. foreign immigrants in the United States could be held in prison without the writ of habeas corpus.
3. those who engaged in open rebellion against the federal government could be attacked by the U.S. army as enemies of the United States.
4. that the Jeffersonian Republican Party was illegal until the war with France was settled.

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The Sedition Act of 1798 declared that

1. anyone criticizing the president or other federal officials could be fined or imprisoned.

Hint: See page 205.

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Thomas Jefferson's "Kentucky resolutions" essentially declared that

1. western states like Kentucky should not remain part of the federal Union.
2. individual states had the right to "nullify" or refuse to obey unconstitutional federal laws.
3. state Supreme Courts should be the final judges of what laws were or were not constitutional.
4. that the federal government had not power or right to tax individuals under the Constitution.

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Chapter 10

Thomas Jefferson's "Kentucky resolutions" essentially declared that

2. individual states had the right to "nullify" or refuse to obey unconstitutional federal laws.

Hint: See pages 206–207.