Name: Date:

**Shoaibi Probie Quiz #2 –Mr. Jefferson**

**Out of 66, 9 points extra credit**

*Remember, this is a closed Probie packet quiz. You can take as much time as you need.* ***Due: Thursday, October 13th by 7pm.***

**PART I: This Week**

Did you attend the Admissions super tour? (or if you could not make it, did you submit an extra AR eval?)

Have you attended an office hour?

**PART II: Jefferson Dates (8 *points*)**

1. Jefferson’s birth (month/day/year): April 13, 1743
2. Jefferson’s death (month/day/year): July 4, 1826
3. Jefferson’s wife dies (year): 1782
4. Writes “Notes on the State of Virginia” (year): 1781
5. Jefferson serves as Minister to France (years): 1784-1789
6. Jefferson serves as President of US (years):1801-1809
7. Louisiana Purchase (year): 1803
8. Jefferson sells his books to the Library of Congress (year): 1815

### **Part III: IDs *(19 points)***

1. Place Jefferson was born: Shadwell, Virginia
2. Two of Thomas Jefferson’s mentors at William and Mary: *(2 points)*

#1 William Small

#2 George Wythe

\*Also willing to accept Governor Francis Fauquier

1. Jefferson’s wife’s name before her marriage to Jefferson: Martha Wayles Skelton
2. Document Jefferson wrote in 1776: Declaration of Independence
3. Position which Jefferson held during the Washington administration: Secretary of State
4. Jefferson’s political party: Democratic Republican Party
5. Name 2 innovations at Monticello: *(2 points)*

Any two:

* Jefferson brought classicism to American architecture
* floor-to-ceiling three-paned windows that also served as doors
* light-colored walls
* semi-octagonal rooms on the house’s ends (to spread sunlight at day and candlelight at night)
* 13 skylights, made of small overlapping glass panes to prevent leaks
* “assaulted the barriers between inside and outside” with long porches, terraces reaching into the landscape
* mating of the house with its natural surroundings: brick made of local clay
* modest steps and build-in brick planters at each corner tie Monticello to the earth
* indoor privy
* consolidation of food storage and preparation facilities connected to the house: kitchen connected to the house, passageway from kitchen to dining room, revolving food door
* dumbwaiters
* Jefferson’s private apartment
* Sliding glass pocket doors for insulation
* Literally so many

1. The opposing party in the 1800 elections: Federalist Party
2. 2nd U.S. president and long-time friend of Jefferson *(3 points)*:

This man’s date of death: July 4, 1826

Allegedly, this man’s final words: “Jefferson lives” or “Thomas Jefferson survives.”

1. Names (first, last) of the two men Jefferson sent to explore west of Mississippi River: *(2 points)*

#1 Meriwether Lewis

#2 William Clark

1. Stance on women’s education: He appears progressive because he believes in their education, but he thinks their education should involve speaking French and dancing. Nothing equivalent to men. Anything that states either one of these thoughts should be 1/2, both the full.
2. Name three of Jefferson’s rationalizations for inaction on the issue of slavery: *(3 points)*

Answer may vary. See question #8 below:

1: Ex. Fear of Rebellion

2: Ex. Public Opinion

3: Ex. Allotted time had passed

### **Part IV: Short Answer (33 points total)**

### Name 3 political positions Jefferson held in government (excluding the ones mentioned above) *(3 points)*

1) Virginia House of Burgesses

2) Governor of Virginia

3) Vice President of the US

1. What was Jefferson’s alma mater? Did he like it? List one experience he had there as a student. How did it inform his ideal view of a University? *(5 points)*

The College of William and Mary. It was a small school with only 7 faculty members, William Small took TJ under his wing and welcomed him to an elite circle of intellectuals. Jefferson would later remember that, in Williamsburg, he “hear more good sense, more rational and philosophical conversation, than in all my life besides.” Everything happened in this one building, which meant when it burned, the entire school burned with it (1705, 1859, 1862)

Jefferson did not HATE William and Mary, but he did not like it either. Mainly, he didn’t like the set up. Almost all of the faculty members were Anglican clergymen, and most of the day-to-day activities took place in one building, the Wren Building. At the end of the day, professor would return to their homes. This did not allows continuous learning. He thought this was not hygienic and was not good for professor/student interaction.

His dislike for the set-up of W&M is what drove many of his decisions and themes for the Academical Village (Rotunda, not a chapel at the center; no professors were clergymen; more than one building for classes, etc.).

“To William and Mary, as my alma mater, my attachment has been ever sincere, although not exclusive.” Thomas Jefferson, 1824

“We have in Virginia a college (William and Mary) just well enough endowed to draw out the miserable existence to which a miserable constitution has doomed it. It is moreover eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases as all the lower country is, and. therefore, abandoned by the public care, as that part of the country itself is in a considerable degree by its inhabitants.” Thomas Jefferson, 1800

1. What was the “Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge” about? What about Jefferson’s view of education was different from the educational system at the time that derived from the wealthiest members of society? *(3 points)*

In 1779, Jefferson advocates for the Commonwealth of Virginia to adopt a public education system, in which students would receive free education and could advance educational levels based on their scholarly promise. Jefferson believed education should be a meritocracy. His system of providing education at the public expense was designed to allow the best to rise to the forefront of American politics and society, rather than the private elite. He wanted all free children to receive primary education for three years. Only a handful of bright male students from each school could continue on to the regional “grammar schools” which functioned similarly to secondary schools. The best boy from grammar school would receive a full state scholarship to William and Mary, and eventually UVa would come to replace this. This was a radical request to move education from private to public.

1. What 3 major architectural projects did Jefferson work on during his retirement? *(3 points)*

1) Monticello

2)Poplar Forest

3) The University of Virginia

1. What 3 things appear on Jefferson’s epitaph? Describe each of them and his intention: *(3 points)*

1) Writer of the Declaration of Independence, pretty clear

2) Writer of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, wanted anyone to be able to practice whatever religion they wish

3) Father of the University of Virginia, public education, reflects the ideals of the country, I trust ya’ll on this answer

1. A tourist approaches you and says, “What’s up with Jefferson and this Sally Hemings character?” How do you respond, integrating the recent findings? *(3 points)*

Remember that tourists might not be as familiar with the story as you might expect them to be.

Explain that many historians believe that Thomas Jefferson was the father of the four children of his slave, Sally Hemings. This evidence mainly comes from the 1998 DNA finding that descendants of Sally Hemings were fathered by a male Jefferson, and from circumstantial evidence and oral tradition. There are historians who dissent and claim to have reasonable doubt that Jefferson was the father of Hemings’ children. According to the Jefferson Research Committee’s Report on Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemmings, “the preponderance of known evidence indicates Thomas Jefferson.” No other Jefferson male was known to be at Monticello at the time of Easton Hemmings’ (son of Sally) conception. Historians do not know the nature of the relationship, but it would have began after Martha Jefferson’s death and lasted over forty years.

Little is known about Sally Hemmings other than a potential description that she was “mighty near white.” There is no way of knowing the character of their relationship because Jefferson only mentioned Sally Hemings in about five of his thousands of letters, so all we can do is speculate.

1. Jefferson as a politician and a man can be seen as a paradox.Choose one of these paradoxes and explain how you might talk about it on tours *(4 points)*

Answers may vary, but may include:

* Democratic-Republicans (party of the artisans, shopkeepers, frontier settlers, small farmers), Jefferson had a deep faith in the common people and distrusted special privilege
* Favored a weak central government and strong state governments, and believed that laws must protect individual liberties
* Thought the Federalist commitment to an energetic central government with borad powers over the domestic economy replicated the arbitrary policies of George III and Parliament
* Jefferson became president at the first time in history that a political party peacefully transitioned power to another.
* His Federalist critics wondered how he could take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the US if his primary goal as president was to dismantle the federal institutions
  + Wanted a Bill of Rights
* Louisiana Purchase was a paradox because he was willing to forego his strict-constructionist principles

1. Describe Jefferson’s views toward slavery. How did his views change over time? *(5 points)*

A variety of answers:

* Jefferson’s views that slavery was morally objectionable, and that it violated the principles on which the American revolution was based… an apocalyptic prediction that failure to end slavery would lead to “convulsions which will probably never end but in the extermination of one or the other race.”
* Jefferson judged blacks as much inferior to whites in reason, and claimed: “never yet could I find a black that uttered a thought above the level of plain narration.”
  + Believed whites and blacks were human, but there was a strong likelihood the races represented slightly different species of humans
  + The supposed black race was biologically “inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind.”
* Even though he proposed abolition, he believed that blacks and whites could never harmoniously live under a single government, due to the memory of the injustice of slavery
* Like most Virginia planters, he endorsed the end of the slave trade, but not slavery in general (plantations were well-stocked with slaves, so ending the slave trade posed no economic threat and even enhanced the value of the existent slave population).
* Proposal in 1780: a gradual emancipation scheme by which all slaves born after 1800 would be freed and their owners compensated and a prohibition of slavery in all the territories of the west as a condition for admission to the Union
* Changed his tune upon arrival from France. He didn’t think it was within the federal government’s jurisdiction to attempt any effort at emancipation.
  + Described any federal intrusion in the matter as a despotic act analogous to George III’s imperial interference in colonial affairs
* Rationalization for inaction:
  + Public opinion: the country was not able to accept it
  + Sectional dangers of slavery: unrestricted extension of slavery to new territories would more widely distribute the slave population.
  + Past the allotted time: focused on bettering UVa for white men, but is possible he feared the profession of these views would jeopardize his reputation in Virginia, thus endanger his plans for UVa
  + Fear of rebellion: the worry was that if slaves were freed in American, what would stop them from fighting and killing whites for land too?
* Also consider mentioning that Jefferson might not have freed more than a handful of his slaves because of the paternalistic bond he felt towards them, his desire to avoid what he thought would be like “abandoning children,” and his economic reliance on slavery, especially when he was in massive debt at the end of his life. Jefferson may have believed slavery was the “wolf by the ears,” but it was an issue that he only ever addressed fairly early on in his career, and in a tentative manner at best.
* Man of his time, owned 600 slaves over the course of his life, 200 at any one time working at Monticello and Poplar Forest.

1. Jefferson and Hamilton fundamentally disagreed on what direction the country should take. Detail this ideological disagreement. Whose image of America do you think is more realized today? *(5 points)*

Jefferson and Hamilton disagreed on economic and political issues.

Jefferson:

* Democratic-Republican
* Believed in small yeoman farmer as the backbone for the American democracy and economy
* Believed in individual and state liberties and a weak central government

Hamilton:

* Federalist
* Believed in industrialization and a big business economy
* Believed in a strong central government

1. Write two different Jefferson Quotes (other than “I cannot live without books”): *(2 points)*

Answers may vary.

### **Questions for this week’s speakers** *(6 points)*

After your reading, what questions do you have regarding Jefferson and his involvement in UVA/slavery/politics etc…? (please list three well-developed questions)

Answers may vary

### **Extra Credit (*9 points possible*)**

How much did Jefferson pay France for the Louisiana Territory? *(1 point)* $15 million

Which members of your probie class live in the IRC? *(2 points) Brandon, Curb (Claire)*

Which member of your probie class went back home this week to crown her successor as Homecoming Queen? *(1 point) Sofia*

Which member of your probie class starred in A Comedy of Errors this past weekend? Did you attend a production? *(2 points: 1 point for the answer, and another point if you attended)*

*Julian*

3 things you read about that particularly interested you: *(3 points possible)*

*Answers may vary*

Honor Pledge: