Assessment: Political Developments in the Early Republic

1. What is an excise tax?
   A. a tax on property
   B. a tax on income earned
   C. a tax on the production or sale of a product
   D. a tax on money inherited or received as a gift

2. All of these were part of President Washington’s cabinet except the
   A. Department of War.
   B. Department of State.
   C. Treasury Department.
   D. Education Department.

Mastering the Content

Circle the letter next to the best answer.

3. What was the cause of the Whiskey Rebellion?
   A. Farmers refused to pay taxes on whiskey.
   B. Farmers refused to use grain to produce whiskey.
   C. The government would not allow the trade of whiskey.
   D. The government made the production of whiskey illegal.

4. Why did President Washington order the army to end the Whiskey Rebellion?
   A. He feared the citizens would start another revolution.
   B. He felt it was his responsibility to protect tax collectors.
   C. He saw the rebellion as a threat to the new government's authority.
   D. He was more comfortable as a military leader than a political leader.

5. What advice did President Washington give to Americans in his Farewell Address?
   A. Pay taxes without complaint.
   B. Support the revolution in France.
   C. Do not address the president with royal titles.
   D. Do not let political party loyalty divide the nation.

6. All of these occurred in President Washington’s administration except
   A. the nation was at peace.
   B. the country grew in size.
   C. political parties were eliminated.
   D. cabinet members were selected.

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8. Which of these was a major issue dividing the Federalist and Republican parties?
   A. how to divide the nation’s wealth equally
   B. how many terms a president should serve in office
   C. how large and powerful the military should be
   D. how large and powerful the federal government should be

9. What did Alexander Hamilton believe was important for the United States to become a great nation?
   A. a strong economy
   B. agricultural growth
   C. a partnership with France
   D. powerful state governments

10. Republicans believed that the U.S. economy should be based on
    A. trade.
    B. business.
    C. agriculture.
    D. manufacturing.

11. Why did most Republicans support the French Revolution?
    A. They believed democracy was worth the fight.
    B. They admired the orderliness of the revolution.
    C. They admired the strength of the French monarchy.
    D. They believed the wealthy were best prepared to lead France

12. Why did most Federalists favor good relations with Great Britain?
    A. They feared their military power.
    B. They depended on their business.
    C. They wanted to be protected by them.
    D. They hoped to move there someday.

13. According to Alexander Hamilton, how would a national bank serve the country’s interests?
    A. It would eliminate the need for taxes.
    B. It would provide loans to businesspeople.
    C. It would create jobs for U.S. citizens.
    D. It would be a place for foreign countries to deposit money.
14. Which of these was one of the ways Republicans viewed the Alien and Sedition Acts?
   A. as a tool to remove political parties
   B. as a way to increase citizen's rights
   C. as an attack on the right of free speech
   D. as a necessity to keep order in the new nation

15. Based on the states’ rights theory of the Constitution, what does each state have the authority to do?
   A. nullify federal law
   B. choose the president
   C. rewrite the Bill of Rights
   D. increase the number of U.S. senators

16. Which of these events led to the addition of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution?
   A. the election of 1800
   B. the Whiskey Rebellion
   C. the Alien and Sedition Acts
   D. the establishment of a national bank

17. Why did Jefferson call the election of 1800 a peaceful revolution?
   A. Fighting in France ended.
   B. Slaves were able to vote for the first time.
   C. Serious differences were resolved without violence.
   D. Those who opposed his election moved out of the country.
[The election] being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good . . . And let us reflect that . . . we have yet gained little if we countenance [allow] a political intolerance as despotic [tyrannical], as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions . . . But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have been called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists . . . I believe this [to be] the strongest Government on earth.
—— Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

18. Why did President Jefferson include the words “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists” in his address?

19. What event caused President Jefferson to include the words “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists” in his address?

20. Jefferson said, “But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle.” Which of the following is a principle with which most Americans agreed?
   A. that the Constitution can never be changed
   B. that the U.S. president can make no mistakes
   C. that the U.S. economy should be based on business
   D. that the United States is an independent, free nation


**Exploring the Essential Question: How did the Federalist and Republican visions for the United States differ?**

Follow the directions to complete the items below.

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Follow the directions to complete the items below.

21. Determine whether each characteristic listed in the chart was typical of a Federalist or of a Republican. Place a check in the appropriate column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Federalist</th>
<th>Republican</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes the wealthy should rule</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supports the French Revolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes in a strong national government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Now, based on your knowledge of each party, briefly describe the type of person you would expect to be a member of each of these political parties. Use the chart as a guide, but include at least one additional characteristic that distinguishes a person from that party.

Make sure to convey your ideas clearly, using standard English.

Description of a typical Federalist:

Description of a typical Republican: