

Review Packet for Chapters 9 and 10

U.S. History



Review Packet

Vocabulary for Chapter 9, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 (Pages 278-294)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Bond	B. Cabinet	C. Inauguration
D. Nullify	E. Precedent	F. Tariff

- ____ 1. An act or decision that sets an example for others to follow.
- ____ 2. A group of officials who advise the President.
- ____ 3. A certificate that promises to repay the money loaned, plus interest, by a certain date.
- ____ 4. A tax on foreign goods entering the country.
- ____ 5. To cancel a law.

Chapter 9, Section 1 (Pages 278-282)

True or False If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line.

- ____ 1. The Judiciary Act created the Supreme Court, which consisted of one Chief Justice and nine of his best bros. _____
- ____ 2. As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton’s most pressing problem was trying to reduce America’s large national debt. _____
- ____ 3. In order to raise money for the Treasury, Congress approved a tax on all liquor made in the United States. Backcountry farmers who grew corn (and made it into whiskey) revolted over the tax. President Washington quickly squashed this Whiskey Rebellion by sending soldiers to scatter the rebels. Once the rebellion was over, President Washington had every last rebel executed to show that traitors would not be tolerated.

Chapter 9, Section 2 (Pages 284-286)

- _____ 4. At first, most Americans supported the French Revolution. In 1793, however, the French Revolution became a huge disco dance party. Some Americans continued to support the Revolution but others became too disgusted. _____
- _____ 5. President Washington felt that America was not prepared to join in a war. He also wanted the country to stay out of European conflicts. In 1793, he issued the Neutrality Proclamation, stating that the United States would support neither France nor Britain in their war.

- _____ 6. In 1795, John Jay negotiated an agreement with the British government. Jay's Treaty sparked loud protests from Americans because it did nothing to protect neutral American ships. Also, most Americans still disliked the British and felt the treaty was a betrayal to their French allies. _____

Chapter 9, Section 3 (Pages 287-290)

- _____ 7. Americans saw Golden State Warriors Fans as a threat to national unity and agreed with George Washington, who warned Americans that they would lead to "jealousies and false alarms." _____
- _____ 8. Soon, leaders in other states were organizing to support either Hamilton or Jefferson. Jefferson's supporters called themselves Democratic Republicans (or Republicans for short). This group included lawyers, electricians and hair stylists. They favored France and wanted a small federal government.

- _____ 9. Hamilton and his supporters were called Federalists because they wanted a stronger federal government. Federalists had support from merchants and manufacturers in big cities. They favored Britain as an ally. _____
- _____ 10. In the election of 1796, John Adams became President. Adams and the Federalists had strong support in the North, where there were many large cities and factories. Alexander Hamilton came in second place and became Vice President. He and the Democratic Republicans had strong support in the South where most people were farmers.

Chapter 9, Section 4 (Pages 291-294)

- _____ 11. Despite strong pressure, President Adams refused to ask Congress to declare war on France after the XYZ Affair. Instead, he strengthened the navy by building aircraft carriers and nuclear powered submarines. This move convinced France to stop attacking American ships.

- _____ 12. Alexander Hamilton and many other Federalists criticized Adams. They hoped a war would weaken the Republican party, who supported France. The disagreement between Adams and Hamilton created a split in the Federalist party. _____
- _____ 13. President Adams also had some bad policies. In 1798, Federalists pushed the Alien and Sedition Acts through Congress. The Alien Act made life much more difficult for immigrants (most of whom supported the Republican party.) Under the Sedition Act, citizens could be fined or jailed if they sang the wrong words to 'Don't Stop Believin' by Journey. This was a violation of the First Amendment of the Constitution, which protects free speech.

- _____ 14. In the election of 1800, Republicans Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr tied. It took the House of Representatives 4 days to break the tie and declare Jefferson the winner. Soon after, Congress passed the Twelfth Amendment, which requires electors to vote separately for President and Vice President. _____

Vocabulary for Chapter 10, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Pages 302-325)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Embargo	B. Impressment	C. Judicial Review
D. Laissez Faire	E. Tribute	F. War Hawks

- _____ 1. The idea that the government should play as small a role as possible in economics.
- _____ 2. The power of the Supreme Court to reject laws that it considers unconstitutional.
- _____ 3. The practice of capturing people and forcing them into military service.
- _____ 4 A ban on trade.
- _____ 5. Members of Congress from the South and West who called for war against Britain.

Chapter 10, Section 1 (Pages 302-305)

Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. Thomas Jefferson's personal style matched his democratic beliefs. He preferred quiet dinners to formal parties. He wore casual clothes and greeted people by _____ instead of bowing.
2. One way President Jefferson wanted to lessen government power was by reducing the _____. He also decreased the size of the federal government and the military. This meant there were fewer people in the federal government and that it spent less money.

Chapter 10, Section 2 (Pages 306-310)

3. Jefferson decided to try and buy New Orleans and Florida from the French. Napoleon needed money to pay for his costly _____ in Europe. The French asked Robert Livingston (an American diplomat) if the United States wanted to buy all of Louisiana. In the end, The United States paid only \$15 million for the Louisiana Purchase.
4. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was sent to find the Northwest Passage but eventually proved that the Missouri River was not it. The expedition did, however, establish relations between the United States and many Indian tribes. The expedition also gained a better understanding of the geography and wildlife of the West for people back east. The journeys of Lewis and Clark excited Americans. However, settlers did not _____ into the rugged western lands for a number of years.

Chapter 10, Section 3 (Pages 312-314)

5. American ships faced a serious problem. Britain and France went to war again in 1803. Neither Britain nor France wanted the United States to sell supplies to its enemy. They ignored American claims of _____ and seized American ships.
6. Jefferson knew that a small American fleet was no match for the powerful British navy. He sought to avoid war. Jefferson hoped that an American embargo would hurt France and Britain by cutting off needed _____. Sadly, the embargo ended up hurting American merchants far more than it hurt the British or French.

Chapter 10, Section 4 (Pages 316-319)

7. The Prophet and Tecumseh taught that white customs corrupted the Indian way of life. They said that by returning to the _____, Indians could gain the power to resist white invaders.

Chapter 10, Section 5 (Pages 320-325)

8. The United States was not ready for war in 1812. Jefferson had reduced spending on defense and the navy had only 16 ships to meet the huge British fleet. The army was small and ill-equipped, and many of the _____ knew little about warfare.
9. In August 1814, British ships sailed into Chesapeake Bay and landed outside of Washington D.C. Soon after, British troops marched into the capital. Dolly Madison gathered important papers then fled south. She was not there to see the British _____ the White House and other buildings.
10. The British blockade had hurt New England's sea trade. Delegates from around New England met in Hartford, Connecticut, in December 1814. Most were _____. They disliked the Republican President and the war. The delegates to the Hartford Convention threatened to leave the Union if the war continued.
11. The United States and Britain signed the Treaty of Ghent in Belgium in December of 1814. The war ended in a draw with neither side winning or losing. John Quincy Adams summed up the treaty in one sentence: "_____"

"Tribal Struggles with the New Republic" Notes (Not in the book)

True or False If a statement is true, write a "T" to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an "F" to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- _____ 1. Jay's Treaty of 1794 did more than just resolve issues between the United States and Britain. The treaty also guaranteed American Indians the right to cross the border between Canada and the U.S. without being taxed or deported. _____
- _____ 2. As President, George Washington put a great deal of effort into creating an Indian policy. By the end his term, however, he had to admit that Congress probably would have done a better job at creating an Indian policy. _____
- _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

_____ 3. President John Adams' policy of keeping the federal government small helped his goal of pushing tribes west. With few federal officials protecting Indian land, white settlers could easily trespass into tribal territory. Sooner or later, a war would start between the two sides, which would eventually lead to the tribe being forced to cede land as part of a treaty.

_____ 4. The Creek War divided the Creek confederacy. The lower Creek joined with the United States while the Upper Creek joined Tecumseh and began to call themselves Blue Arrows. In the end, the Upper Creek were defeated by Andrew Jackson and both of the Creek groups were forced to give up most of their territory to the United States.

_____ 5. The Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812. The treaty also involved Indian people, stating that tribes could only have diplomatic relations with the United States and were not allowed to form alliances with any other nation. _____