

US History Unit 2 Test-A

70 Total Points on this Test

Part 1 Short-Answer: Remember each question is only worth 3 points. You may only write inside the boxes provided. I think you should be finished with all 5 short-answer questions in about 15 minutes or less. (15 points)

1. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to address specific issues from colonial times. (3 pts)

a. Identify one problem from colonial times and the amendment which addresses the issue.

One problem from colonial times was when soldiers could enter civilians' houses to be quartered due to the coercive Act and the amendment 4 addressed the issue by prohibiting the quartering of soldiers.

b. Identify ANOTHER problem from colonial times and the amendment which addresses the issue.

Another problem was how the militia needed weapons to attack and defend during the American Revolution. Amendment 2 gave people the right to bear arms in case that the people have to defend themselves.

2. Some consider the Election of 1800 as one of the most significant in US History. (3 pts)

a. Identify 1 reason some claim this election was so significant.

The election of 1800 saw the peaceful transfer of power from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans. There was no civil war involved which demonstrated that Democracy was possible.

b. Identify ANOTHER reason why some claim this election was so significant.

The election of 1800 saw the presidency of Thomas Jefferson who changed the style of Presidency from one resembling that of the aristocracy in England to a humble one similar to the common people.

3. Thomas Jefferson's presidency has been called extraordinary for the way in which the powers of the executive branch were expanded. (3 pts)

a. Identify one way in which Thomas Jefferson's presidency expanded the powers of the executive branch.

Thomas Jefferson expanded the power of the executive branch through the Louisiana purchase as making deals with another country was not a power of the executive branch stated in the constitution.

b. Identify a SECOND way in which Thomas Jefferson's presidency expanded the powers of the executive branch.

The Embargo Act; he strengthened the federalist government by trying to control the economy.

4. There were many important Supreme Court cases in Unit 2 from 1781-1850 (3 pts)

a. Identify 1 Supreme Court case from 1781-1850 (What was it about?)

The Marbury vs Madison Case. During John Adams' last day of presidency, he signed many papers placing federalists into positions of power. One of which happened to Marbury. However the papers were not approved as they were late to be sent and Jefferson said they were not valid.

b. Explain why this case is so significant in US History

This case created the judicial review, which could declare an act by congress unconstitutional.

5. Andrew Jackson is a controversial figure in US History (3 pts)

a. Identify 1 action of Jackson and explain how some interpret it as good and others interpret it as bad

The war of 1812.

- He won the war causing Britain to surrender in New Orleans
- He killed many Native Americans.

b. Identify ANOTHER different action of Jackson and explain how some interpret it as good and others as bad

The trail of tears

- More land for "Americans"
- Many Native Americans forced out of their homes and died.

Part 2 Long Essay: Select one of the two essay prompts to answer. In your answer you must use one of the primary documents provided. Before you write the essay, you must analyze one of the documents provided and complete the Primary Document Analysis Chart for 15 Points. Write your actual essay answer on the attached lined paper for 40 Points.

Choose only 1 of these prompts to answer:

Essay Option A prompt: "In 1787 the USA 'Founding Fathers' were indeed enlightened geniuses who created democracy in the USA when they designed the 1787 US Constitution." Agree, disagree, or modify this statement with specific historical evidence.

Bill of rights ✓ approve ✓ → disagree ✓
start @ House ✓
checks & Balances ✓
1 2 3 ✓
shay's rebellion ✓
Whiskey Rebellion ✓
Voting = legislature ✓
No consolidation of power for people ✓

Essay Option B prompt: "To what extent did the battle between Federalism and States Rights shape the development of the USA from 1787-1807?"

Primary Document Analysis Chart for 15 Points:

Before you start writing your Essay Answer on the lined paper, you must complete the following Primary Document Analysis Chart on this test paper for 15 points. Remember only choose 1 of the Primary Documents to analyze in this chart. Also remember to use this same document somewhere as evidence in your essay also.

Which Document are you analyzing here? (1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B) 1A

<p>1) What is the SUBJECT of this document? (What is the Main Idea?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Federalist Paper• Democracy is bad
<p>2) What is the OCCASION of this document? (When and what was happening?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alexander Hamilton speaking about democracy• Discussion of a nation led by the people.• When discussing constitution
<p>3) What was the PURPOSE of this document? (Who made it & for what audience?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To argue that the people are not fit to lead• To the educated, rich, elite to set up a permanent body to supervise the common people.

<p>4) What is the SIGNIFICANCE of this document? (How can it be used as evidence in your essay?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founding father did not want Democracy. • Thought more for a government of elites. "First class"
<p>5) What are some specific details or quotations in the document you can specifically use as specific evidence?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "first class a distinct permanent share in the government" • "Nothing but a permanent body can check the impudence of democracy."

After you have completed this chart for 15 points, you should now write your 1 Essay Response on the attached lined paper for 40 points. You are not required to do any pre-writing notes or outline; however, you may do so only if it helps you.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | <u>good</u> | | <u>bad</u> | | <u>mix / counter</u> |
| (2) | - checks & Balances ✓
Article 5 | vs. | House is controlled /
no power
"Article 5"
"elastic Clause." | | It has to start
in house. ✓ |
| (3) | - Bill of rights ✓
Amendment 1-10 | vs. | Founding Father (PS)
doesn't want,
Shay's rebellion, ✓
whiskey rebellion ✓ | | |
| (1) | - No Monarchy
(4 years a term) ✓
(exchange of power) → the cabinet by G.W. ✓
form of rivals. ✓ | | | | |

Essay option B

At Essay on Federalism vs States Rights

I. Introduction After the American Revolution ended, a series of conflict, occurred between the Federal government and the states that addressed the issue of power, politics, and new ~~govt~~ ^{the} govt system. Some conflicts were Shay's Rebellion, the Whiskey Rebellion, and battles between political parties. Despite the conflicts, they are actually crucial in American development. The battles between the Federalism and States rights ^{argument} shaped American politically and economically, especially through the framing of the constitution, ¹ conflicts between political ² parties, and the election of 1800. ³

1. Sets historical context
2. Introduce TOPIC
3. Strong developed THESIS

preview
3
support areas

II. Support Area 1

1. TOPIC sentence - US CONSTITUTION
The framing of the constitution was a politically charged American view on the government. Most notably, the constitution had an entirely new government system that embraced the idea of democracy. For example, the three branches of government - judicial, legislative, and executive branch - ensured that most Americans' opinion would be wielded in the government. This is especially shown through the legislative branch because it represented the opinions of the people. Moreover, as stated in the constitution, congress / legislature, had many powers that allowed people's representative to control the govt as much as the other branches. In addition, the implementation of the checks and balances was crucial to the democratic development America was ~~the~~ going through. This is because the checks and balances ensured that no branch had too much power, which ~~was~~ ^{also} prevented the possibility of a ^{strong} central government / monarchy that many original British settlers had fled from. Thus, these partial reforms made America the 1st country to have a democratic government. Similarly, the addition of Bill of Rights in the constitution ~~further~~ ^{also} broadened American democratic ideals. The Bill of Rights not only ensured the

2. Explain it.
3. Specific example 1
4. Specific example 2
5. Specific Example

3

6. Concluding sentence

rights of the people, but now ab. written by the people. It was able to address ^{previous} issue between the Federal govt and the state. In summary, the framing of the constitution was a significant political change to U.S.A.

III. Support Area 2

1. Topic sentence - HAMILTON vs JEFFERSON

The political differences between Hamilton and Jefferson also represent a battle between Federalism and state rights that shaped America. During political conflicts, Hamilton believed in federalism supremacy while TJ favored state and people's rights.

2. Explain it.

Though their ideas clash, it actually brought significant changes. For example, Hamilton's proposal of the Bank of U.S.

3. Specific Example 1

Hamilton wanted the U.S. economy to be based on the wealthy class and be directed from ~~urban centers~~ urbanization. Hence, the proposal of the BUS was intended to boost the economy through increase in money circulation, security of money savings, and increase in paper money. In fact, the BUS was overall a positive input to America. Another conflict between federal supporters, Hamilton, and state supporters, TJ, was the disagreement in foreign relations especially during the French Rev.

explain + analyze

4. Specific Example 2

TJ admired the French democratic revolution while Hamilton strongly disagreed with the French. When both GB and France asked for help, TJ and Hamilton clashed. TJ wanted to support the French, while Hamilton wanted GB, since he was a supporter of strong central govt. This conflict was significant to U.S. change because it ~~forced~~ ~~the~~ formed the neutrality act, ~~that~~ in which they agreed to stay out of any foreign matter. ~~They~~ ~~pro~~ However, this proved effective only ~~for~~ to a certain extent.

explain + analyze

IV. Support Area 3 1. Topic Sentence - ELECTION OF 1800

Last but not least, the Election of 1800 was one of the most important events between Fed and state that shaped America.

2. Specific Example 1

analysis

To begin with, the Election of 1800 was a peaceful transfer from Federalists to Democratic Republicans. Instead of a battle between federalists and state supporters, Hamilton actually supported TJ as he ~~said~~ ~~said~~ said that democracy is only effective if there is change in gov and their opinions. ~~This is~~ This was a huge improvement in US democracy as it shows that the gov is flexible and does into fact accept all people's voice. Moreover, the election of 1800 ~~is~~ further extended

3. Specific Example 2

- use of primary document

analysis

demand to all people in U.S.A. As TJ stated in his inaugural ~~speech~~ speech, he believed that "all minorities" should "posses their equal rights, which the law must protect." This shows that he ~~was~~ was trying to promote equal rights to support democracy. In addition, TJ improved democracy by changing voting right powers. All men could vote. This is important because he ~~now~~ made U.S.A almost democratic in which everyone can ~~autonomously~~ ~~voice~~ voice their ~~own~~ opinions and make decisions. Lastly, despite ~~TJ's~~ TJ's disagreement with Federalists, he accepted ~~some of them~~ some of their prime & important, such as the Bill of Rights. This was important because he was able to incorporate both party ideas to ~~at~~ maximize democracy in America. Hence he has stated: "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."

4. Specific Example 3

analysis

which everyone can ~~autonomously~~ ~~voice~~ voice their ~~own~~ opinions and make decisions. Lastly, despite ~~TJ's~~ TJ's disagreement with Federalists, he accepted ~~some of them~~ some of their prime & important, such as the Bill of Rights. This was important because he was able to incorporate both party ideas to ~~at~~ maximize democracy in America. Hence he has stated: "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the battles between federalists and states shaped U.S.A, especially through the US constitution, the conflict between Hamilton and Jefferson, and the election of 1800. Truly, without them, America would not have been able to become such democratic country.

An Essay on The Constitution

The Constitution was written after American independence was given at the end of the American Revolution. The Americans needed a government in case they get attacked by foreigners of this fragile state and wanted to create one of democracy and equality. During the Philadelphia Convention, therefore, 13 statesmen were locked in a room to come up with what is now known as the "Constitution". The goal was to create democracy for the newly formed United States of America, but many would argue it didn't quite accomplish the goal. In 1787, the "founding fathers", to some extent, created democracy when they designed the Constitution. They were the rich elites of the society after all.

The Constitution, indeed, was different from

the changes were made in 1791

anything that a government consisted of during the 1700s, it was a step towards democracy. It was significant that the founding fathers created the congress that included the House of Representatives. Common people could vote for members of the House. All laws start with the House of Representatives, which was an attempt to let the common people voice their opinions in the government. Also, the Constitution established a system of checks and balances. Although sometimes the scale of power shifts around, it was a step towards establishing a government with distribution of power. This was significant because during that time all around the world, most of the power belonged to the monarch. The founding fathers took England's constitutional monarchy, consisting of the king and the parliament,

and created the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. All the branches were in charge of different parts of the government, and ensured each other weren't too powerful. For instance, the legislative branch came up with laws that needed the permission of the executive branch, the president. The president negotiated treaties that needed to be approved and signed by the congress. For example, President Wilson, during WWI, negotiated the Treaty of Versailles, the creation of the United Nations. However, the congress refused to sign it and so the United States weren't a part of UN. This is a good example of how the president didn't have absolute power. This was a clear step towards democracy. The design of the Constitution was indeed a step towards democracy, but the changes were more and more democratic

because it still focused power on the top of the social hierarchy, it can't be considered full democracy.

Rich white elites wrote the Constitution, and despite their efforts towards giving common people rights and establishing equality, they didn't accomplish democracy completely. From document 2A, one can see that only rich white men were at the signing of the Constitution. There weren't any minorities, women and African Americans, present. This means that the white rich men still had most of the power in hand. They created senate as part of the legislative branch, and unlike the House of Representatives, senators were voted by state legislatures, top 1% of society, every 6 years. This gave them a much more permanent and

bigger power. Although, as mentioned, the creation of the House was already a big jump towards democracy.

Another reason why the Constitution didn't establish complete democracy is that it left a big room of

interpretation for the people of power. Hamilton, as secretary of state, contrary to Jefferson, believed in

a "broad interpretation" of the constitution. Washington agreed with him, and this led to the creation of the

National Bank, which gave the rich people a much

bigger power in the control of the country's economy.

Hamilton also came up with excise tax, which he

thought was "necessary and proper" to pay off the

country's debt. However, this was actually just a tax

on poor people which ultimately led to the whiskey

rebellion. If a democracy was established, president

we (changes) will make it more and more democratic

Washington should've listened to what the rebels had to say. Instead, he listened to Hamilton and killed the rebels off. Like Hamilton, most of the founding father white elites of the society, still wanted power to themselves. Hamilton wrote in the Federalist papers that the saying that the voice of the people was the voice of God was "not true in fact". It was fairly obvious that the elites ultimately wanted power for themselves, and the space left in the Constitution for interpretation gave them the permission to.

Another issue in the Constitution is that it "democracy" was the goal, it should mean rights to all people. However, that was not the case. Women and African Americans still had no say in the government after the ratification of the Constitution.

It gave no rights to the minorities. People like Deborah Samson, who was disguised as a man and fought in the Continental army, and Henry Forten, who joined the guerilla navy who later started a big ship business, have proved that minorities could contribute to the society. However, the founding fathers still refused to include their rights in the constitution.

All in all, the creation of the Constitution was America's step towards democracy. Rights still weren't distributed equally among the people, and because minorities still didn't enjoy the rights, it was a half democracy of half of the population.

The founding fathers set a foundation for the democracy that the US government is going to practice, and later on as America flourishes, we see the changes that make it more and more democratic.