

US History Unit 2 Test-A

70 Total Points on this Test

Outstandings work!

Part 1 Short-Answer Questions: ONLY DO 4 out of 5

Remember you should cross out 1 question (a and b of the same number) you do NOT want to answer. You may only write inside the boxes provided. I think you should be finished with all 4 short-answer questions in about 15 minutes or less. (15 points)

1. Some say the 13 colonies 'did the impossible' to win The American Revolution against England.
 - a. Identify the #1 reason the USA was able to win this war.

The #1 reason the USA was able to win this war is because they changed their tactic from traditional warfare that was fought by continental army to guerilla warfare that was fought by militiamen. The guerilla warfare was an effective tactic because it allowed everyone to participate in the war, including African American slaves. Examples that fought in the war was James Forten.
the African slave

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- b. Identify ANOTHER different reason the USA was able to win this war.

Another reason was the aid from France. France's navy helped the colonies eventually to win the war against British, especially during the battle of Yorktown. France's navy crushed the British and they eventually surrendered.

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2. One debate surrounding the 1787 US Constitution was how to balance a strong federal government power with states rights and people power.
 - a. Identify one way the Constitution protects the powers of the states/people against the federal government.

The laws can only be created by the house of representatives, which is composed by the common people. This is against the federal government as it puts an emphasis on the people instead of the government.

OK
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b. Identify one way the Constitution restricts the powers of the states/people.

The president has the power to veto which shows that ultimately the president can decide on whether a bill should become law. Even though the house of representatives can still override it, it is harder to do so since you will need more votes ($\frac{2}{3}$ votes).

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3. This question is about how the 1787 US Constitution works.

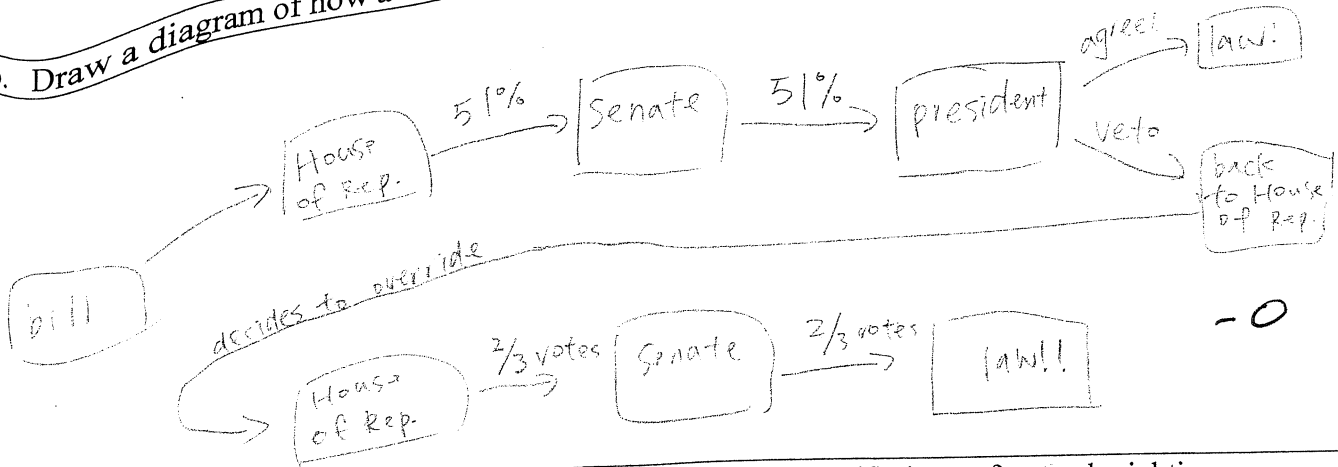
a. Identify TWO examples of how 'checks and balances works' in the US Constitution.

① The legislative branch is given the power to impeach the president, which demonstrates the people have the control over ^{the} president.

② The president can appoint the federal judges at the supreme court, which shows that the president has control over the judicial branch.

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b. Draw a diagram of how a bill becomes a law in the USA (with veto & override veto options too)



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4. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to address specific issues from colonial times.

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

b. Identify another different problem from colonial times and the amendment which addressed this issue.

(This area is crossed out with a large X.)

5. Two famous Presidents in America's History were Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

a. Identify 1 lasting impact from Thomas Jefferson's Presidency.

The Louisiana land purchase doubled the size of the USA while it also doubled the president's power. Jefferson did not obey the constitution by purchasing these lands, he set an example for future presidents to follow his (unconstitutional) acts

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b. Identify 1 lasting impact from Andrew Jackson's Presidency.

Andrew Jackson changed the federal government He spoiled the system in a way that he filled the office with his friends instead of people that have different opinions. This had a lasting impact on the federal government as the dynamic of the official office had been changed.

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Very good

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:

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)

1B

<p>1) What is the SUBJECT of this document? (What is the Main Idea?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jefferson was trying to bring the country together• Jefferson was establishing his presidency <p>-0</p>
<p>2) What is the OCCASION of this document? (When and what was happening?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1801 February/March• The speech was given during a time where there was a lot of anger between the federalists & republicans. It was also right after the important election of 1800, it marked the first party transition from federalists to the democratic-republicans. <p>-0</p>
<p>3) What was the PURPOSE of this document? (Who made it & for what audience?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The audience was the <u>upper-class</u> people that did not support Jefferson• Because Jefferson wanted to establish that even though you did not support me, we are ultimately still all Americans and I am still your president <p>Federalists OK</p>

4) What is the SIGNIFICANCE of this document? (How can it be used as evidence in your essay?)

- I can use it in my essay to show Jefferson's democratic beliefs
- I can use it to contrast with Hamilton's federal ideas

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5) What are some specific details or quotations in the document you can specifically use as specific evidence?

- "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists"
- "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle."

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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.

After the American Revolution, ideas regarding ^{the} government structure emerged. Federalism and States' rights were the two dominant ideologies that defined the development of early America. Fundamentally, federalism put an emphasis on central power, allowing the government to exert control over people while states' rights put an emphasis on distributed power, giving the people agency over the government. The US constitution balanced between these two distinct ideas and provided a framework for the people to continually balance these beliefs back and forth. Thus, federalism and States' rights shaped the development of early American and laid the battle the foundation for ^{the} USA government.

Wonderful

The basis of the USA government, the US constitution, reflected both federalism and states' rights, which inevitably contributed to the shaping of the USA. One of the founding fathers of the constitution, Henry Knox, had once expressed his beliefs regarding the common people on behalf of the rich and the leaders of the country, "the people who are insurgents have never paid any tax... but they see the weakness of the government." This quote demonstrated that Knox did not value the common people's opinions, he believed that the government should be led by the rich and well-educated people. His federal beliefs resulted in the hypocrisy of democracy in the US constitution as he wanted to create a system that appears to be democracy, but it was in fact ruled by the rich. For example, in the US constitution, the president is granted the power to appoint all federal judges, which means that the president ultimately can control the judicial system of the country. The president is also given the power to veto, which means that the president actually has control over the laws, even though it appears to be the people's power. Although the people can override a veto, it is harder to do so because more votes are required. All these examples illustrate that the US constitution has federal beliefs that favor the central government. However, there are also aspects of states' rights in the constitution. For example, all laws start from the House of Representatives, also known as the common people. They are also given the power to impeach the president. Furthermore, the Bill of Rights in the constitution also benefits the people. Such as amendment #1 gives people the freedom of speech, press, religion as well as assembly. Amendment #10 further states that any power that is not mentioned in the constitution, belongs to the people instead of the government. All these examples in the

Excellent Evidence

constitution illustrate that there are ^{aspects of} pro-states' rights embedded in the constitution.

In the US constitution, both federal and democratic ideologies are present, which highlights that the development of America is truly influenced by both of the ideas.

As political rivals, Hamilton and Jefferson held opposing beliefs. Hamilton was a federalist that favored a central government while Jefferson was a democratic-republican that favored a decentralized government. These two distinct ideas contributed to the development of early America as it shaped America in two distinct ways. Hamilton had once wrote in the Federalist paper: "give therefore to the first class a distinct permanent share in the government." This quote illustrated that Hamilton believed the government should be led by the richest and the smartest, and he did not value the opinion of the common people. Furthermore, he imposed the creation of a national bank, that benefited the wealthy and harmed the common people's wealth. He also imposed excise tax on daily products in order to pay back the national debt. This led to the Whiskey Rebellion as the people were very unhappy with the tax, especially the farmers. From this, it is evident that Hamilton prioritized money before the well being of the common people, highlighting his federal beliefs. Meanwhile, Jefferson held completely different ideas than Hamilton. Jefferson said that, "All men are created equal", highlighting that he believed everyone is equal, the wealthy people were not more important than the common people. He directly responded to the common people with his policies. For example, he supported the French Revolution because it revealed the power of common people. He thought the French Revolution was a good example on what ^{the common} people are capable of achieving. Jefferson valued common people's opinions while on the other hand Hamilton valued the rich. These two opposing political ideas shaped the development of the early America in their own distinct ways.

This is awesome!

^{aspects of:}
During Jefferson's presidency, he demonstrated both federal and states' rights despite the fact that he belonged to the democratic-republican party. The combination of both ideas shaped the USA greatly. In the Louisiana Land purchase, Jefferson disobeyed the constitution by purchasing lands from France, demonstrating a loose interpretation of the constitution. He also imposed an Embargo Act, an act that placed an Embargo

on all US vessels and ships in all ports and harbors in the USA. This policy demonstrated that Jefferson was acting like a dictator, he did not only disobey the constitution but he also harmed the US economy greatly. However, Jefferson also implemented several democratic policies. He imposed the Land Acts which benefited the common people, it reduced the price of the lands as well as provided more lands for the poor people. In his presidential speech, he also said that, "every difference of opinion is not a difference in principle," highlighting that he was willing to accept criticisms and could tolerate all sorts of belief. Jefferson's presidency reflected both aspects of federalism and states' rights, which both contributed to the development of early America. Jefferson shaped the USA with the combination of these ideas, highlighting that both ideologies shaped the USA equally. wonderful

In conclusion, federalism and states' rights both played a vital role in shaping the development of early America. In the US constitution, aspects of both ideas are presented, reflecting the duality in the framework of the USA. Hamilton and Jefferson also contributed to the development as Hamilton drove America in a more federal direction while Jefferson drove it to a more democratic direction. Lastly, Jefferson's presidency reflected both of the distinct ideologies. It showed that Jefferson's presidency shaped America with the combination of both federalism and states' rights. ^{In summary,} The development of early America was affected by federalism and states' rights equally.