Short Quiz/Exit Slip: Antebellum America (1789-1860): The New Nation of the USA Part 1

Part A: Multiple Choice
Instructions: Choose the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following men was NOT in Washington’s Cabinet?
   a. Charles Cornwallis
   b. Thomas Jefferson
   c. Alexander Hamilton
   d. Henry Knox

2. What did the Judiciary Act of 1789 accomplish?
   a. It created the Presidency
   b. It stated Washington could form a Cabinet
   c. It paid of the debts of the American Revolution
   d. It created the Supreme Court

3. Which statement below best represents a LOOSE interpretation of the Constitution?
   a. We are allowed to create a Federal Bank because the Constitution does not prohibit us from do so.
   b. We are allowed to create an executive branch because the Constitution says so.
   c. We are allowed to create a judicial branch because the Constitution says so.
   d. We are allowed to create a legislative branch because the Constitution says so.

4. Which statement below would most likely be made by a member of the Federalist Party?
   a. We need a strong central government to benefit the rich.
   b. We need strong state governments in the Union.
   c. The federal government must treat farmers well.
   d. All of the above would be views held by a Federalist.

5. Why did the Whiskey Rebellion occur?
   a. People in Pennsylvania were angry when alcohol was banned.
   b. People in Pennsylvania wanted whiskey banned due to Puritan religious values.
   c. People in Pennsylvania rose up against a tax on whiskey.
   d. People in Pennsylvania were angry that Britain refused to by whiskey from their region.

Part B: Short answer.
Instructions: Answer the question below.

1. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison had different opinions on how to interpret the Constitution. Explain the difference between their two views.
ANSWERS:

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Part B: Short answer.
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1. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison had different opinions on how to interpret the Constitution. Explain the difference between their two views.

Hamilton had a loose interpretation of the Constitution. Madison had a strict interpretation. According to a loose interpretation, you can pursue actions not specifically mentioned in the Constitution, as long as the Constitution does not prohibit them. According to the strict interpretation, you can only do what the Constitution specifically mentions is allowed.