The test is due **WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10 at the beginning of class.**

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. Which of the following is NOT included in the list of things “independent states may of right do” in the Declaration of Independence?
   a. levy war
   b. conclude peace
   c. annex territory
   d. contract alliances

2. In the Olive Branch Petition, which of the following is NOT among the reasons the Continental Congress gave for making one last request for peace?
   a. obligations to God, the King, and their fellow subjects
   b. to stop further bloodshed
   c. to avert “impending calamities” to the British empire
   d. to preserve Americans from certain destruction

3. In the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms, when does the Continental Congress say they will consider the conflict between America and Great Britain to be over?
   a. when the British have repaid the colonists for property damaged in the fighting
   b. when the British have ceased fighting and can no longer endanger the freedom of Americans
   c. when the British allow the colonists to have their own legislative assemblies
   d. when the British offer full pardons to American patriots

4. According to John Jay in *The Federalist* No. 3, how will a stronger Union prevent the United States from giving just cause for war to foreign nations?
   a. the laws of nations will be better observed
   b. a stronger Union will discourage foreign espionage
   c. a stronger Union will be able to negotiate more favorable treaties
   d. both b and c

5. According to Alexander Hamilton in *The Federalist* No. 6, why are commercial republics no less prone to start wars than other regimes?
   a. republics are comprised of men who have the same “impulses” of human nature as men in monarchical regimes
   b. wars will likely arise over commercial competition
   c. republics will be prone to wage offensive wars of liberation against monarchical regimes
   d. both a and b
6. According to Alexander Hamilton in *The Federalist* No. 23, why must the foreign policy powers of government be virtually unlimited?
   a. so that eventually the United States may spread its influence across the continent
   b. because the British presence in Canada is a continuing threat to the United States
   c. because it is impossible to foresee every possible kind of danger that might threaten the United States
   d. both a and c

7. According to James Madison in *The Federalist* No. 41, when would it be safe for the United States to NOT have a standing army even in times of peace?
   a. when all nations agree to abide by the Law of Nations
   b. when all other nations have done away with standing armies
   c. when all nations swear to uphold a non-aggression pact
   d. when the United States has sufficient strategic alliances with neighboring nations

8. According to James Madison in “Universal Peace,” what would make wars of unjust aggression less common in the future?
   a. by replacing the unrestrained will of rulers in foreign policy with the will of the people
   b. by establishing international organizations to resolve disputes peacefully
   c. by establishing constitutional guides for the conduct of foreign policy in popular regimes
   d. both a and c

9. According to John Locke, what are the only two reasons for which individuals ought to be punished?
   a. “reparation and restraint”
   b. “revenge and preservation”
   c. “expansion and preemption”
   d. “cruelty and kindness”

10. According to John Locke, when may one rightfully wage war against another?
    a. after another has inflicted harm
    b. after another has offered insults
    c. after another displays an intent to harm
    d. after another has acquired the power to harm

11. According to Emerich de Vattel, a nation may remain “mistress of her own actions” so long as:
    a. she does not act in a way that threatens the rights or safety of other nations
    b. she does not violate the natural rights of her own citizens
    c. she does not establish a tyrannical government
    d. both a and b

12. What is the “first and most necessary duty” a nation owes to others, according to James Wilson in *Lectures on Law*?
    a. “preserve all mankind”
    b. “do good to one another”
    c. “do no wrong or injury”
    d. “always keep your promises”
13. Why did George Washington issue the Proclamation of Neutrality?
   a. to declare the disposition of the United States toward the belligerent powers
   b. to warn U.S. citizens not to violate American neutrality
   c. to alert American citizens that if they violate neutrality they will not receive the protection of the United States government
   d. all of the above

14. In his Cabinet Paper of April 1793, why does Alexander Hamilton argue that the treaty with France should be considered “suspended”?
   a. the treaty was made with the late King of France, not the current government of France
   b. the new French regime would have a political influence over the United States that was not foreseen when the treaty was made
   c. a treaty can be broken when it becomes “useless,” “less advantageous,” or “dangerous”
   d. all of the above

15. In his Cabinet Paper of May 2, 1793, why does Alexander Hamilton believe that the United States is NOT obligated to offer military assistance to the French?
   a. the treaty created a defensive alliance, but the French have unjustly started an offensive war
   b. the treaty only obligated the United States to protect French possessions in the western hemisphere
   c. the treaty had technically expired in 1789
   d. the treaty was with the French, and... well, Hamilton just doesn’t like the French

16. In his Opinion on the French Treaties, Jefferson objects to suspending the treaty with France because
   a. the British were the unjust aggressors in the current war
   b. we might give to France just cause for war against the United States
   c. we still owe a substantial amount of money to the French from the Revolutionary War
   d. the future of liberty in Europe rests on the success of the French

17. In his Farewell Address, George Washington says the “Great rule of conduct” for the United States in foreign policy is to have as little political connection as possible with other nations, which means
   a. to have as little commercial interaction as possible
   b. to cut off diplomatic relations with other nations
   c. to avoid permanent military alliances with other nations
   d. to show preferential treatment to only a small number of nations

18. In his Farewell Address, George Washington wrote that adhering to a policy of neutrality would allow the United States to
   a. choose war or peace as her interest and sense of justice dictate
   b. avoid European wars of ambition, rivalry, and caprice
   c. mature as a nation and become master of its own fortunes
   d. all of the above
19. Which of the following is NOT among the reasons James Madison gives in "Foreign Influence" to show that Great Britain is the greatest foreign threat to the United States?
   a. Great Britain wants to regain the colonies it lost in the Revolutionary War
   b. Great Britain is jealous of American commercial prosperity
   c. Great Britain suspects the United States of assisting France
   d. Great Britain hates and fears republican government

20. In his First Inaugural Address, what things does Thomas Jefferson recommend as "essential principles" to promote the security of the United States?
   a. acting with peace and friendship toward all nations
   b. avoiding entangling alliances
   c. maintaining a well-disciplined militia
   d. all of the above

This test covers the following readings:

Declaration of Independence
Continental Congress, Olive Branch Petition
Continental Congress, The Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms
Preamble to U.S. Constitution
The Federalist Nos. 3, 6, 23, 41 and 43
Madison, "Universal Peace"
John Locke, excerpts from Second Treatise
Vattel, excerpts from The Law of Nations
James Wilson, Lectures on Law

Treaty of Alliance with France, 1778
Washington, Proclamation of Neutrality
Hamilton, Cabinet Paper, April 1793
Hamilton, Cabinet Paper, 2 May 1793
Jefferson, Opinion on French Treaties, 1793
Hamilton, Pacificus No. II, 3 July 1793
Washington, Farewell Address, 1796
Address of the Senate to Adams, 23 May 1797
Madison, "Foreign Influence," 23 January 1799
Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural, 4 March 1801