

Reading Quiz: Chapter 10 | Lesson 2: Early Challenges (pp. 302-305)

1. Whose strong leadership brought stability to the young government?

2. _____ and _____ were pushing the United States to get more involved in their conflicts.

3. _____, aided by the _____ and _____, fought the westward advance of American settlers.

4. In 1791 Congress passed a tax on _____.

5. Western Pennsylvania _____ were especially upset by this tax. Their anger turned into violence in July 1794. What happened next?

6. This protest, called the _____, alarmed government leaders.

7. Why did George Washington sign treaties with the Native Americans?

8. Americans hoped an alliance with France would

9. However, the possibility of French involvement led Britain to do two things:

10. In response, Washington sent _____. His army defeated the Native Americans at the _____.

11. Native Americans agreed to surrender most of the land in what is now Ohio, under the terms of _____.

12. What erupted in France in 1789?

13. Why did George Washington issue the **Proclamation of Neutrality**?

14. Britain would capture American ships and force the crews to fight with the British navy. This practice was known as _____.

15. Jay's Treaty specified that the British would

16. Why was Jay's Treaty unpopular with many Americans?

17. Which treaty resulted from Spanish fears that the U.S. and Great Britain would work against them in North America?

18. After eight years in office, what did Washington decide next?

19/20. In Washington's **Farewell Address**, he warned his fellow citizens against getting involved in these two areas:

(a)

(b)