Video Quiz Questions:

Nullification Crisis

34. The nullification crisis:
   a. involved the fears of some slaveholders that the federal government might take action against slavery.
   b. was based on southern concerns that tariffs were preventing the South from industrializing as fast as the North.
   c. largely concerned the opposition of Southwestern planters to federally financed internal improvements.
   d. brought Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun closer together politically.
   e. attracted support from Whigs like Daniel Webster, who saw it as an opportunity to embarrass and annoy Jackson.

   ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 396  KEY: South Carolina and Nullification

35. Who wrote *Exposition and Protest* and emerged by the early 1830s as the most prominent spokesman for the right of nullification?
   a. John C. Calhoun
   b. Henry Clay
   c. Andrew Jackson
   d. John Quincy Adams
   e. Daniel Webster

   ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 396  KEY: Calhoun’s Political Theory

36. The Force Act of 1833:
   a. created a standing federal army to deal with threats to national security.
   b. provided for a police force for the District of Columbia.
   c. gave the president authority to use military personnel to collect tariffs.
   d. became law at the insistence of nullification supporters.
   e. was declared unconstitutional by Chief Justice Roger Taney in 1838.

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 397  KEY: The Nullification Crisis

39. The nullification crisis ended:
   a. in the so-called Dorr War.
   b. with North Carolina’s threat to secede in 1832.
   c. with the Supreme Court’s opinion in *Hamilton v. Jackson*.
   d. with a compromise tariff.
   e. with Daniel Webster’s powerful pro-nullification speech to the Senate.

   ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 397  KEY: The Nullification Crisis
Bank War

The Second Bank of the United States was created:

a. by Congress in 1816, with the support of President Madison.
b. to counterbalance the power of the First Bank of the United States.
c. by President Monroe’s executive order in 1820.
d. by a group of New York bankers after the First Bank of the United States died.
e. by Congress in 1832, with the support of President Jackson.

ANS: A     DIF: Difficult     REF: 379     KEY: The American System

13. In the first half of the nineteenth century, paper money:

a. could be issued only by the Second Bank of the United States.
b. was illegal.
c. promised to pay the bearer on demand a specific amount of gold or silver.
d. never changed its value because of U.S. government guarantees.
e. never exceeded the amount of money that the bank printing it held in its vault.

ANS: C     DIF: Difficult     REF: 380     KEY: Banks and Money

43. In the 1830s, Andrew Jackson believed all of the following about the Second Bank of the United States EXCEPT that:

a. the Bank did not allow for the issuance of enough paper money to meet national demand.
b. bankers in general were “nonproducers” who merely profited from the labor of others.
c. the Bank received exclusive privileges that widened the gap between the wealthy and the humble.
d. the Bank was a “monster” that illegitimately combined political and economic power.
e. the Bank was engaging in a form of political blackmail against Jackson.

ANS: A     DIF: Difficult     REF: 401     KEY: Biddle’s Bank

44. Who was the president of the Second Bank of the United States in 1832?

a. Langdon Cheves  
b. Paul Volcker  
c. Henry Clay  
d. Nicholas Biddle  
e. Charles Winchester

ANS: D     DIF: Medium     REF: 402     KEY: Biddle’s Bank

45. How does the Bank War demonstrate that Andrew Jackson enhanced the power of the presidency?

a. He became the first president ever to veto a bill passed by Congress.
b. By removing federal funds from the Bank even after Congress overrode his veto, he showed strong leadership.
c. He identified himself as the symbolic representative of all the people with his veto message that appealed directly to the public.
d. Because Jackson forced the Bank to issue more paper money to end a depression, Americans increasingly looked to the White House for economic leadership.
e. Actually, because Jackson’s actions led to an economic decline, he did not enhance the power of the presidency.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 402–403 KEY: Biddle’s Bank

46. “Hard money” in the 1830s referred to:
a. Paper backed by gold and silver, also called “specie.”
b. Wages paid to manual laborers.
c. Paper money backed by government guarantees.
d. Any paper money issued by a bank.
e. Highly inflated currency after the Panic of 1837.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 403 KEY: The Pet Banks and the Economy

47. The Panic of 1837:
a.
b.
c. Can only be blamed on Andrew Jackson’s veto of the bill to re-charter the Second Bank of the United States.
d. Was caused, in part, by a decline in British demand for American cotton.
e. Helped farmers, because the cost of transporting goods to markets fell.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 404 KEY: The Panic of 1837

Antebellum Slavery

14. What problem with cotton did Eli Whitney solve by inventing the cotton gin?
a. Whitney figured out how to remove the cotton-destroying boll weevil and thereby save the cotton crop.
b. Removing seeds from the cotton was a slow and painstaking task, but Whitney made it much easier and less labor-intensive.
c. Processing cotton required too many different pieces of equipment, but Whitney figured out how to change the equipment more easily and quickly, saving time and money.
d. Planting the cotton took too many hours to make its growth very profitable, but Whitney enabled planters to use a machine to speed the planting.
e. The production of southern whiskey required the use of cotton in purifying the liquor, but the cotton absorbed too much liquid; Whitney’s machine changed that.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 339 KEY: The Cotton Kingdom

15. Which of the following is NOT an example of the significance of Eli Whitney’s cotton gin?
a. Cotton production increased dramatically in about a quarter of a century.
b. The Atlantic slave trade to the United States expanded in its last few years of existence.
c. The federal government moved to consolidate American control of the Deep South by driving out Native Americans and acquiring Florida.
d. The domestic slave trade grew.
e. The completion of the Erie Canal allowed the transportation of thousands of pounds of cotton per day.


16. What was the most important export from the United States by the midnineteenth century?
   a. tobacco
   b. coal
   c. timber
   d. cotton
   e. wheat

ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: 340  KEY: The Unfree Westward Movement

17. Which of the following was NOT a way in which westward movement affected the South?
   a. It led to the increased breaking up of slave families and communities.
   b. The plantation economy expanded beyond the coastal regions.
   c. The South had to develop a highly effective railroad system to transport goods from west to east.
   e. The South’s agrarian, slave-based social order reproduced itself as settlers went west.

ANS: D  DIF: Difficult  REF: 340  KEY: The Unfree Westward Movement

46. During the first half of the nineteenth century, free black Americans:
   a. could not, under federal law, obtain public land.
   b. found, as whites did, that the West offered the best opportunities for economic advancement.
   c. rose in economic status, but more slowly than whites.
   d. joined with white artisans in biracial unions that successfully struck for higher wages.
   e. formed communities that included numerous black professionals such as doctors and lawyers.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 362  KEY: Race and Opportunity

47. In order to satisfy the need for slave labor in the Cotton Kingdom, an estimated 1 million slaves were relocated to the Deep South from the older slave states between 1800 and 1860.

ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 340  KEY: The Unfree Westward Movement
19. The language (with mixed African roots) spoken by African-American slaves on the rice plantations of South Carolina and Georgia (Sea Islands) was known as:
   a. Ashanti.
   b. Yoruba.
   c. Creole.
   d. Gullah.
   e. Ibo.

   ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 148  KEY: African-American Cultures

22. The 1741 panic in New York City that led to 34 executions was sparked by:
   a. a series of murders.
   b. the seizing of the armory.
   c. a rally of boisterous Irish.
   d. the imprisonment of twenty free blacks.
   e. a series of fires.

   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 149  KEY: The Crisis of 1739–1741

7. In eighteenth-century Chesapeake, race took on greater importance over time, and whites increasingly considered free blacks dangerous and undesirable.

   ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 143  KEY: Freedom and Slavery in the Chesapeake

26. Which of the following is true regarding Congress and the African slavetrade in the United States under the Constitution?
   a. Congress never prohibited this slave trade.
   b. The First Congress under the Constitution prohibited the importation of slaves into the United States.
   c. Congress always let individual states make their own decisions with regard to importing slaves.
   d. Congress prohibited the African slave trade ten years after ratification of the Constitution.
   e. Congress prohibited the African slave trade twenty years after ratification of the Constitution.

   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 270  KEY: The Debate over Slavery

47. The Naturalization Act of 1790 allowed:
   a. all immigrants to become citizens.
   b. only Irish, English, and German immigrants to become citizens.
   c. everyone except blacks to become citizens.
   d. only free white persons (i.e. Europeans) to become citizens.
   e. only white men to become citizens.

   ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 286  KEY: Blacks and the Republic

48. Who wrote *Notes on the State of Virginia*?
   a. James Madison
b. George Mason
c. George Washington
d. St. George Tucker
e. Thomas Jefferson

ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: 287 KEY: Jefferson, Slavery, and Race

49. Thomas Jefferson believed that African-Americans:
a. should eventually be able to enjoy their natural rights, but they would have to leave the United States to do so.
b. who were held in slavery should be emancipated immediately and that every former slave family should be given a forty-acre farm in a western territory.
c. should, if legally free, be allowed to marry white persons.
d. like Indians, were naturally as intelligent as whites.
e. should all be held in slavery because, like Indians, they were clearly inferior to persons of European descent

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 287 KEY: Jefferson, Slavery, and Race

4. In the nineteenth century, what product was the world’s major crop produced by slave labor?
a. tobacco
b. indigo
c. sorghum
d. cotton
e. rice

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 417 KEY: King Cotton

6. The internal slave trade in the United States involved the movement of hundreds of thousands of enslaved persons from:
a. older states like Virginia to the Lower South.
b. Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi to Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland.
c. the West Indies to the Mississippi River Valley.
d. the Lower South to the Upper South.
e. the lower Mississippi River Valley to the upper Mississippi River Valley.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 419 KEY: The Second Middle Passage

11. In 1860, what percentage of southern white families were in the slaveowning class?
a. 10 percent
b. 25 percent
c. 40 percent
d. 55 percent
e. 75 percent

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 421 KEY: Plain Folk of the Old South

15. In 1850, a majority of southern slaveholders owned how many slaves?
a. 1 to 10
b. 
c. 15 to 20
d. 25 to 30
21. By the late 1830s, the South’s proslavery argument:
   a. rested on the premise that slavery was a necessary evil.
   b. was based entirely on secular evidence.
   c. had not yet been accepted by major southern political figures.
   d. claimed that slavery was essential to human economic and cultural progress, and to civilize the Africans.
   e. was roundly criticized by southern newspaper editors, ministers, and academics.

ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: 425  KEY: The Proslavery Argument

53. Which statement about Nat Turner’s Rebellion is true?
   a. Turner and his followers assaulted mostly men.
   b. Fewer than twenty whites were killed during the rebellion.
   c. Turner escaped capture.
   d. Many southern whites were in a panic after the rebellion.
   e. It occurred in Georgia.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 447  KEY: Nat Turner’s Rebellion

Artisan to Worker

25. How did the market revolution change the way Americans conceived of time?
   a. It led Congress to create time zones in 1823.
   b. Clocks increasingly regulated the separation of work and leisure time.
   c. Artisans began spending their lunch hours in political discussions, rather than just taking breaks as they worked throughout the day.
   d. It lengthened life expectancy because Americans no longer had to work from sunrise to sunset as they had on farms.
   e. It enhanced the individual American’s sense of independence to be able to walk away from work at a certain time.

ANS: B  DIF: Difficult  REF: 347  KEY: The Industrial Worker

4. In the early nineteenth century (and throughout the entire century), factory workers began replacing the skilled artisan.

ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 342  KEY: Commercial Farmers

5. The market revolution was a rapid change in the means of production.

ANS: F  DIF: Easy  REF: 361  KEY: Liberty and Prosperity

The apprenticeship system proved to be a web of false promises, who were largely exploited by the master craftsmen.
Pre-Industrial values refers to the tendency of artisans to conceive of work and home life as intertwined, and to conceive of themselves as autonomous workers.

21. How did the market revolution affect the lives of artisans?
   a. Their lives changed little, because the economy allowed for plenty of room for specialized craftsmen.
   b. New competition created opportunities for the specialized skills of artisans, so their numbers expanded.
   c. Gathered in factories, they faced constant supervision and the breakdown of craftsmanship into specialized tasks.
   d. They began working in factories, which they preferred to enduring years of apprenticeship under the old system.
   e. Most artisans became factory owners and prospered as never before.

   ANS: C    DIF: Difficult    REF: 343    KEY: The Growth of Cities

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   b. Clocks increasingly regulated the separation of work and leisure time.
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   e. It enhanced the individual American’s sense of independence to be able to walk away from work at a certain time.

   ANS: B    DIF: Difficult    REF: 347    KEY: The Industrial Worker

16. The market revolution produced a new middle class.

   ANS: T    DIF: Easy    REF: 361    KEY: Liberty and Prosperity

23. During the market revolution, the separation of classes shrunk as wealth was more evenly distributed.

   ANS: F    DIF: Easy    REF: 365    KEY: The Early Labor Movement

25. As the market revolution took on steam, some critics described wage labor as the very essence of slavery.

   ANS: T    DIF: Medium    REF: 366    KEY: The “Liberty of Living”
1. The Market Revolution was marked by a breakdown of the apprentice system.
   a. True

2. The Market Revolution resulted in an increased level of respect that society felt towards the labor process.
   a. False

3. The close reading of workplaces in the nineteenth century strongly suggests that a rigid hierarchy was developing at the workplace in which the master craftsmen were becoming non-manual workers (i.e. managers) primarily interested in maximizing profits and production.
   a. True

4. The Market Revolution was characterized by a transition from the artisanal storefront to a factory type setting and increasingly elegant department stores.
   a. True

5. The Market Revolution saw workers rely less on taverns and spectator sports (i.e. baseball, boxing).
   a. False

Era of Good Feelings

52. Why did the United States become a one-party nation following the War of 1812?
   a. The Republicans were blamed for the British victory in Washington, D.C., and therefore lost power.
   b. The Hartford Convention’s allegedly treasonous activities fatally damaged the Federalist Party’s reputation.
   c. Under the Alien and Sedition Acts, Madison was able to silence all opposition.
   d. James Monroe’s universal popularity as a hero of the War of 1812 made his Republican Party unbeatable.
   e. The Federalists were so pleased with the war’s outcome that they endorsed a union with the Republicans at their 1816 convention in Hartford.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 324  KEY: The End of the Federalist Party

16. The term “Era of Good Feelings” refers to the period of American history when:
   a. the Federalist Party was at its strongest.
   b. there seemed to be political harmony during the Monroe administration.
   c. Americans united across party lines to declare war on Great Britain in the War of 1812.
   d. slavery was gradually abolished in all the states.
   e. Democrats and Whigs cooperated to solve the nation’s financial crisis.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 381  KEY: The Missouri Controversy

17. Under the Missouri Compromise of 1820:
   a. the remaining Louisiana Purchase territory was divided into slave and free zones.
   b. Congress banned slavery in any new territory that might ever be added to the United States.
c. Missouri agreed to gradual emancipation of slavery in exchange for admission to the Union.
d. Ohio became a free state to balance the admission of Missouri as a slave state.
e. slave states gained a two-seat advantage in the U.S. Senate.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 381  KEY: The Missouri Controversy

18. Why was a second Missouri Compromise necessary?
   a. Maine’s state constitution allowed slavery to continue until 1840.
   b. Missouri’s state constitution barred free blacks from entering the state.
   c. Henry Clay refused to vote for the first Missouri Compromise.
   d. Texas wished to enter the Union as a slave state at the same time.
   e. Missouri’s state constitution prohibited wage labor.

ANS: B  DIF: Difficult  REF: 382  KEY: The Missouri Controversy

19. Both Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams suggested that the Missouri controversy of 1820–1821:
   a. demonstrated the wisdom of the founding fathers in adopting the three-fifths clause.
   b. should have been solved by adoption of the Tallmadge Amendment.
   c. was not as dangerous as President Monroe made it out to be.
   d. resulted from overly ambitious proslavery politicians seeking to score political points.
   e. revealed a sectional divide that potentially threatened the Union.

ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 383  KEY: The Slavery Question

21. The Monroe Doctrine:
   a. was the idea that all white men should have voting rights.
   b. secured Florida from Spain.
   c. declared the Americas off-limits for further European colonization.
   d. stated that the United States would be neutral in all international conflicts.
   e. settled the nullification crisis favorably for South Carolina.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 386  KEY: The Monroe Doctrine

22. In the presidential election of 1824, who received the most votes but failed to win a majority of either the popular or electoral votes (requiring the House of Representatives to select a president)?
   a. Andrew Jackson
   b. Henry Clay
   c. John Quincy Adams
   d. James Monroe
   e. Nicholas Biddle

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 388  KEY: The Election of 1824
7. James Monroe’s two terms as president were characterized by the absence of two-party competition.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 381 KEY: The Missouri Controversy

8. The Missouri Compromise debate illustrated that northern Republicans did not want slavery to expand for primarily moral reasons.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: 383 KEY: The Slavery Question

11. John C. Calhoun’s “corrupt bargain” gave John Quincy Adams the White House in 1824.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: 387 KEY: The Election of 1824

Market Revolution

29. The “German triangle” in the mid-nineteenth century referred to:
   a. a Baltimore neighborhood with a large German immigrant population.
   b. the identifying patch German immigrants were forced to wear in some American cities.
   c. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee—cities with large German populations.
   d. the special kind of ballot Democrats gave German-speaking voters.
   e. the superior plow that German immigrant Thomas Mannheim introduced to the United States.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 349 KEY: Irish and German Newcomers

2. The catalyst for the market revolution was a series of innovations in:
   a. manufacturing.
   b. agriculture.
   c. banking and financing.
   d. labor contracts.
   e. transportation and communication.

ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: 331 KEY: A New Economy

3. What improvement most dramatically increased the speed and lowered the expense of commerce in the first half of the nineteenth century?
   a. the transcontinental railroad
   b. canals and steamboats
   c. the factory system
   d. a system of federally-financed roads
   e. the establishment of an efficient postal system

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 333 KEY: Roads and Steamboats

4. What was the significance of Robert Fulton?
   a. He was responsible for the construction of the Erie Canal.
   b. His work in designing steamboats made upstream commerce possible.
c. His innovations led to the revolution in turnpike construction in the early nineteenth century.
d. As mayor of New York City, he worked to make that city a commercial center.
e. He sponsored congressional legislation that authorized building of the National Road.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 333 KEY: Roads and Steamboats

5. The Erie Canal gave which city primacy over competing ports in accessing trade with the Northwest?
   a. Baltimore
   b. Philadelphia
   c. Boston
   d. New York
   e. Chicago

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 334 KEY: The Erie Canal

14. What problem with cotton did Eli Whitney solve by inventing the cotton gin?
   a. Whitney figured out how to remove the cotton-destroying boll weevil and thereby save the cotton crop.
   b. Removing seeds from the cotton was a slow and painstaking task, but Whitney made it much easier and less labor-intensive.
   c. Processing cotton required too many different pieces of equipment, but Whitney figured out how to change the equipment more easily and quickly, saving time and money.
   d. Planting the cotton took too many hours to make its growth very profitable, but Whitney enabled planters to use a machine to speed the planting.
   e. The production of southern whiskey required the use of cotton in purifying the liquor, but the cotton absorbed too much liquid; Whitney’s machine changed that.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 339 KEY: The Cotton Kingdom

15. Which of the following is NOT an example of the significance of Eli Whitney’s cotton gin?
   a. Cotton production increased dramatically in about a quarter of a century.
   b. The Atlantic slave trade to the United States expanded in its last few years of existence.
   c. The federal government moved to consolidate American control of the Deep South by driving out Native Americans and acquiring Florida.
   d. The domestic slave trade grew.
   e. The completion of the Erie Canal allowed the transportation of thousands of pounds of cotton per day.


20. Samuel Slater:
   a. developed stone-crushing technology useful for road building.
   b. established America’s first factory.
   c. invented the cotton gin.
d. established the Erie Canal.
e. was a steamboat innovator.

ANS: B      DIF: Medium      REF: 343      KEY: The Factory System

Factory System

35. In response to the market revolution:
a. the legal system worked with local governments to find better ways to regulate entrepreneurs.
b. Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that legislatures could not alter or rescind charters and contracts that previous legislatures had created.
c. local judges protected businessmen from paying property damages associated with factory construction and from workers seeking to unionize.
d. Massachusetts Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw held in Commonwealth v. Hunt that workers had no right to organize.
e. corporations proved less able to raise capital than chartered companies did.

ANS: C      DIF: Difficult      REF: 351      KEY: The Transformation of Law

Andrew Jackson Intro

1. Andrew Jackson’s inauguration was:
a. small and dignified.
b. much like the previous presidential inaugurations.
c. limited to only the upper crust of society.
d. a large, rowdy event.
e. a disastrous affair, since Jackson’s opponents protested outside the White House.

ANS: D      DIF: Easy      REF: 372
KEY: Introduction: Andrew Jackson

5. By 1840, approximately ____________ percent of adult white men were eligible to vote.
a. 40
b. 55
c. 65
d. 75
e. 90

ANS: E      DIF: Medium      REF: 374      KEY: Tocqueville on Democracy

6. By the 1830s, the term “citizen” in America had become synonymous with the right to:
a. accumulate wealth.
b. vote.
c. own property.
d. own slaves.
e. publicly criticize the government.
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 375 KEY: Tocqueville on Democracy

The key insight of Alexis de Tocqueville’s *Democracy in America* was that:

a. American democracy was really a sham.
b. American democracy really represented an important cultural shift.
c. the ideology of the Whig Party was actually more democratic than that of the Democratic Party.
d. American democracy could not exist without strong presidential leadership.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 374 KEY: Tocqueville on Democracy

7. Women writers benefited from:
   a. men accepting the idea that they had the right to express their political views, just not vote on them.
   b. the increasing popularity of fiction about women workers, based on the Lowell girls.
   c. the Lydia Maria Child Publishing House, which emphasized women’s literature.
   d. the growth of the reading public, part of the democratization of American life.
   e. the need for books to explain how women could play a role in the political sphere.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 375 KEY: The Information Revolution

8. A primary reason that both women and blacks were largely excluded from the expansion of democracy was:
   a. the argument that, since they did not have the vote in England, they ought not to have the vote in America.
   b. that they were not citizens, so they could not vote.
   c. that both groups were viewed as being naturally incapable and thus unfit for suffrage.
   d. that members of neither group had asked to be included in politics.
   e. that both groups were largely illiterate, and literacy was a necessary skill for political participation.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 376 KEY: The Limits of Democracy

9. By 1860, free black men could vote on the same basis as whites only in:
   a. Virginia and Maryland.
   c. the Upper Northwest (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota).
   d. four states in the Lower South.
   e. five New England states.

ANS: E DIF: Difficult REF: 377 KEY: Race and Class

22. In the presidential election of 1824, who received the most votes but failed to win a majority of either the popular or electoral votes (requiring the House of Representatives to select a president)?
23. Which of the following is NOT true of John Quincy Adams?
   a. He enjoyed one of the most distinguished diplomatic careers in American history.
   b. He had a far more expansive view of national power than many of his contemporaries.
   c. He was a firm believer in strict construction of the Constitution.
   d. He was the only member of Monroe’s cabinet to oppose reprimanding Andrew Jackson for invading Spanish Florida.
   e. Although a Federalist senator at the time, he had supported Jefferson’s embargo policy.


24. As president, John Quincy Adams proposed a comprehensive plan for an activist state, which called for all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. free homesteads for settlers on western public lands.
   b. the establishment of a national university.
   c. creating a naval academy.
   d. building a national astronomical observatory.
   e. legislation promoting agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing.


26. Which of the following did NOT happen during the election of 1828?
   a. Andrew Jackson challenged Henry Clay to a duel for having engineered his defeat in the “corrupt bargain” of 1824.
   b. John Quincy Adams’s supporters accused Andrew Jackson of murder.
   c. Adams’s supporters questioned the morality of Andrew Jackson’s wife because she married Jackson while she was still married to another man.
   d. Jackson’s supporters claimed that Adams had engaged in objectionable sexual practices while serving as a diplomat abroad.
   e. Adams kept in office federal employees who openly campaigned for his opponent.

   ANS: A  DIF: Difficult  REF: 390  KEY: The Election of 1828

27. By the time of Jackson’s presidency, politics:
   a. remained very much the province of the elite.
   b. was centered on the congressional elections held every other year.
   c. focused on organization, with the public refusing to tolerate showmanship or flowery oratory.
   d. often emphasized individual politicians with mass followings and popular nicknames.
   e. was completely under the control of Martin Van Buren.
28. The practice of giving a political office to someone based on party loyalty is called:
   a. a meritocracy.
   b. the spoils system.
   c. paternalism.
   d. the party system.
   e. nepotism.
   ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 391  KEY: The Party System

29. The national political parties of the second American party system were:
   a. Democrats and National Republicans (Whigs).
   b. Republicans and Democrats.
   c. Whigs and Know-Nothings.
   d. Republicans and Whigs.
   e. Democrats and Federalists.
   ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: 393  KEY: Democrats and Whigs

31. Democrats in the 1830s generally believed that:
   a. the federal government should be more powerful than state governments.
   b. new corporate enterprises were suspicious.
   c. only government could protect against social inequality.
   d. government should exercise its power to try to improve private morality.
   e. restraining individual competition was a good thing.
   ANS: B  DIF: Difficult  REF: 393–394  KEY: Democrats and Whigs

32. Which is NOT true about the Whigs?
   a. They argued that the role of government was to promote the welfare of the people.
   b. They supported government promotion of the economy.
   c. The Whigs believed that a strong federal government was necessary to promote liberty.
   d. The Whigs united behind the American System.
   e. The Whigs’ strongest support came from the lower Northwest and the southern backcountry.
   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 394  KEY: Democrats and Whigs

War of 1812

44. Which of the following contributed to the United States going to war in 1812?
   a. Great Britain’s announcement that it would end the impressment of American sailors
   b. Congressional War Hawks who pressed for territorial expansion into Florida and Canada
d. Tecumseh’s victory at the Battle of Tippecanoe
e. the Republican insistence on high tariffs

ANS: C       DIF: Medium       REF: 318
KEY: Madison and Pressure for War

45. The War Hawks in Congress included:
a. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun
b. John Randolph and Rufus King
c. Oliver Perry and Francis Scott Key
d. Andrew Jackson and William H. Harrison
e. Carter Glass and Ernest Hollings

ANS: A       DIF: Difficult       REF: 318
KEY: Madison and Pressure for War

47. Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa were brothers who:
a. preached a militant message to Native Americans early in the nineteenth century.
b. were chiefs of adjacent tribes, the Shawnee and the Seneca.
c. fought beside Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.
d. both died at the Battle of Tippecanoe.
e. differed on whether Indians or whites were more at fault for Native American problems.

ANS: A       DIF: Medium       REF: 319       KEY: Tecumseh’s Vision

50. The treaty that ended the War of 1812:
a. gave the United States large tracts of land in the West.
b. gave Canada the option of joining the United States.
c. was a humiliating treaty for Britain.
d. restored the prewar status quo.
e. resulted in the United States losing land to Canada.

ANS: D       DIF: Medium       REF: 323       KEY: The War of 1812

51. Which of the following was NOT a result of the War of 1812?
a. The Federalist Party disappeared as a significant political entity.
b. Andrew Jackson became a national hero as an example of how virtuous citizens could defeat forces of a “despotic” Europe.
c. Native Americans lost much of their remaining land and power in the Old Northwest and the South, which eased white settlement.
d. Americans felt increasingly separate from Europe.
e. The United States gained land in what is now Maine, Vermont, Michigan, and Minnesota as well as all of modern Florida.

ANS: E       DIF: Difficult       REF: 323       KEY: The War’s Aftermath
21. Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa tried to revive an Indian movement to unite against the white man.

   ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 319  KEY: Tecumseh’s Vision

22. The U.S. military was well prepared for the War of 1812.

   ANS: F  DIF: Easy  REF: 321  KEY: The War of 1812

24. The Battle of Washington, D.C., valiantly fought by the Americans, was a much needed victory.

   ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 321  KEY: The War of 1812

25. The aftermath of the War of 1812 confirmed the ability of a republican government to conduct a war without surrendering its institutions.

   ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 323  KEY: The War's Aftermath