

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The most revolutionary development in the critical election of 1800 was
 - A) the nasty campaign smears against Jefferson
 - B) Jefferson's radical proposals for overturning the existing political system
 - C) the peaceful transition of power from one political party to its oponent
 - D) the electoral stalemate between Jefferson and his running mate, Burr

2. One Federalist policy that Jefferson quickly overturned was
 - A) funding and assumption
 - B) the excise tax
 - C) the Bank of the United States
 - D) the protective tariff

3. The case of Marbury v. Madison established the principle that
 - A) the Supreme Court has the right to determine the constitutionality of legislation
 - B) federal laws take precedence over state legislation
 - C) the president has the right to appoint the federal juciciary
 - D) the Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in the federal judiciary

4. Jefferson was forced to reverse his strong opposition to substantial military forces because of
 - A) growing French intervention in Santo Domingo and Louisiana
 - B) the plunder and blackmailing of American shipping by North African states
 - C) the threat to America posed by the British French wars
 - D) the political attacks by his Federalist opponents

5. Jefferson's greatest concern in purchasing Louisiana was
 - A) whether it was in America's interest to acquire the territory
 - B) whether the cost was excessive for his small government philosophy
 - C) whether the purchase was permissible under the Constitution
 - D) how to defend and govern the territory once it was part of the United States

6. The greatest political beneficiary of the Louisiana Purchase was
 - A) Thomas Jefferson
 - B) Aaron Burr
 - C) the Federalist Party
 - D) Napoleon

7. Although greatly weakened after Jefferson's election, the Federalist Party's philosophy continued to have great influence through
 - A) the propaganda efforts of Federalist agitators
 - B) the Federalist control of the U. S. Senate
 - C) the Federalist judicial ruling of John Marshall
 - D) Federalist sympathies within the U.S. army and navy

8. The term "midnight judges" refers to
 - A) Federalist judges appointed by President John Adams at the last moments of his administration
 - B) federal judges who held late night court sessions to hear controversial cases
 - C) judges like William Marbury who sued to have their late night appointment commissions confirmed
 - D) states' rights judges appointed by President Jefferson moments after his inauguration

9. The Republicans' failure to impeach Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase established the principle that
 - A) the Supreme Court had the power to declare laws unconstitutional
 - B) presidents could appoint but not remove federal justices
 - C) impeachment should be used only for high crimes and misdemeanors and not as a political weapon
 - D) the constitutional power of impeachment was in effect impossible to carry out

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10. Jefferson focused his military construction policy primarily on
 - A) building large naval frigates like the *Constitution*
 - B) building several hundred small gunboats
 - C) building up coastal forts and defense works
 - D) constructing light and medium artillery capable of use on land or sea

11. Which of the following was not among the consequences of the Louisiana Purchase
 - A) the geographical and scientific discoveries of the Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - B) the weakenint of the power of the presidency in foreign affairs
 - C) the expansion of the United States as a great democratic empire with new states admitted to equal membership with the old
 - D) allowing the United States to pursue an isolationist policy by removing the last major foreign threat from North America

12. Jefferson's Embargo Act provided that
 - A) America would not trade with Britain until it ended impressment
 - B) American goods could be carried only in American ships
 - C) America would sell no military supplies to either warring nation, Britain or France
 - D) America would prohibit all foreign trade

13. A crucial foreign policy goal for many war hawks in the War of 1812 was
 - A) the end of all Spanish colonization in the Americas
 - B) the capture and annexation of Canada
 - C) the conquest and settlement of Texas
 - D) the destruction of the British navy

14. Besides creating a pan Indian military alliance against white expansion, Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa urged American Indians to
 - A) resist white ways and revive their traditional culture
 - B) demonstrate their legal ownership of the lands that whites were entering
 - C) adopt the whites' culture and technology as a way of resisting their further expansion
 - D) declare independence and form an alliance with Spain

15. Most Indian military resistance east of the Mississippi River was effectively crushed in the two battles of
 - A) the Thames and Lake Erie
 - B) Fort McHenry and New Orleans
 - C) Tippecanoe and Horseshoe Bend
 - D) Plattsburgh and Bladensburg

16. The greatest American military successes of the War of 1812 came
 - A) in the land invasions of Canada
 - B) in the campaign fought around Washington and Baltimore
 - C) in the naval battles on the Great Lakes and elsewhere
 - D) in the defense of Fort Michilimackina

17. Two prominent American military heroes during the War of 1812 were
 - A) Tecumseh and Henry Clay
 - B) Oliver Hazard Perry and Andrew Jackson
 - C) Thomas Macdonough and Francis Scott Key
 - D) Isaac Brock and John Quincy Adams

18. The American victory in the Battle of New Orleans proved essentially meaningless because
 - A) General Jackson was unable to pursue the British any further
 - B) the British continued their attacks on the Mississippi Valley region
 - C) the peace treaty had been signed several weeks before
 - D) the British navy retained control of the shipping lanes around New Orleans

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19. The terms of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 provided
 - A) that there would be a buffer Indian state between the United States and Canada
 - B) that Britain would stop impressment of American sailors
 - C) that the United States would acquire western Florida to exchange for guaranteeing British control of Canada
 - D) that the two sides would stop fighting and return to the status quo before the war

20. One significant domestic consequence of the War of 1812 was
 - A) a weakening of respect for American naval forces
 - B) an increased threat from Indians in the West
 - C) an increase of domestic manufacturing and economic independence
 - D) a decline of nationalism and a growth of sectionalism

21. One significant international consequence of the War of 1812 was
 - A) a growth of good relations between the United States and Britain
 - B) a growth of Canadian patriotism and nationalism
 - C) the spread of American ideals of liberty to much of western Europe
 - D) increased American attention to the threat of attack from European nations

22. The Era of Good Feelings was sharply disrupted by
 - A) the bitter political battles over the Tariff of 1816
 - B) the rise of international tensions with Britain
 - C) the panic of 1819 and the battle over slavery in Missouri
 - D) the nasty presidential campaign of 1820

23. The new nationalistic feeling right after the War of 1812 was evident in all of the following except
 - A) the development of a distinctive national literature
 - B) an increased emphasis on economic independence
 - C) the addition of significant new territory to the United States
 - D) a new pride in the American army and navy

24. Besides admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, the Missouri Compromise provided that
 - A) slavery would not be permitted anywhere in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri, except in Missouri itself
 - B) the number of proslavery and antislavery members of the House of Representatives would be kept permanently equal
 - C) the international slave trade would be permanently ended
 - D) slavery would be gradually ended in the District of Columbia

25. In the case of *McCullough v. Maryland*, Justice John Marshall held that
 - A) the states had the right to regulate commerce within their boundaries
 - B) the federal Bank of the United States was constitutional, and no state had the right to tax it
 - C) the Supreme Court had the right to review the decisions of state supreme courts
 - D) the Supreme Court had the power to determine the constitutionality of federal laws

26. The most prominent political figure who shared John Marshall's belief in expanding the power of the federal government at the expense of the states was
 - A) James Monroe
 - B) John Calhoun
 - C) Daniel Webster
 - D) Andrew Jackson

27. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida led to permanent acquisition of that territory after
 - A) President Monroe ordered him to seize all Spanish military posts in the area
 - B) the United States declared its rights under the Monroe Doctrine
 - C) Monroe's cabinet endorsed Jackson's action and told him to purchase Florida from Spain
 - D) Secretary of State Adams pressured Spain to cede the area to the United States

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28. The original impetus for declaring the Monroe Doctrine came from
- A) a British proposal that America join Britain in guaranteeing the independence of the Latin American republics
 - B) the growing British threat to intervene in Latin America
 - C) the American desire to gain new territory in the Caribbean and Central America
 - D) a Russian plan to expand from Alaska into western Canada and Oregon
29. As proclaimed by Monroe in his message of 1823, the Monroe Doctrine asserted that
- A) only the United States had a right to intervene to promote democracy in Latin America
 - B) the British and Americans would act together to prevent further Russian expansion on the Pacific coast
 - C) the United States would not tolerate further European intervention or colonization in the Americas
 - D) the United States would support the Greeks in their fight for independence against Turkey
30. The immediate effect of the Monroe Doctrine at the time it was issued was
- A) a rise in tension between the United States and the major European powers
 - B) very small
 - C) a close alliance between the United States and the Latin American republics
 - D) a series of clashes between the American and British navies
31. The Jacksonian charge of a corrupt bargain to gain John Quincy Adams the presidency arose because
- A) William Crawford threw his electoral votes to Adams in exchange for a seat in the Senate
 - B) Adams was charged with having bribed members of the House to vote for him
 - C) Adams ended his previous opposition to Clay's American System
 - D) Clay was named secretary of state after throwing his support to Adams
32. Which of the following was not among the factors that made John Quincy Adams' presidency a political failure?
- A) Adams' anti-western land and Indian policies
 - B) Adams' involvement with corrupt machine deals and politicians
 - C) Adams' stubborn and prickly personality
 - D) Adams' support for national roads, a national university, and an astronomical observatory
33. Andrew Jackson's appeal to the common people arose partly because
- A) Americans finally understood the ideas of the Declaration of Independence
 - B) many citizens were tired of the partisan fights between Republicans and Federalists
 - C) he had risen from the masses and reflected many of their prejudices in his personal attitudes and outlook
 - D) farmer and labor organizations aroused populist opposition to elitist politics
34. One political development that illustrated the new popular voice in politics was
- A) the rise of the caucus system of presidential nominations
 - B) the growth of the spoils system as a basis for large political machines
 - C) the development of extensive speechmaking tours by presidential candidates
 - D) the hostility to the influence of the Masons in national politics
35. In the battle over the Tariff of Abominations
- A) New England backed high tariffs while the South demanded lower duties
 - B) both New England and the South opposed the higher tariff rates
 - C) the South fought for higher tariffs while the West sought lower rates
 - D) the South backed higher tariffs while New England sought to lower the rates
36. Under the surface of the South's strong opposition to the Tariff of Abominations was
- A) a desire to develop its own textile industry
 - B) competition between southern cotton growers and midwestern grain farmers
 - C) a strong preference for British manufactured goods over American produced goods
 - D) a fear of growing federal power that might interfere with slavery
37. Some southeastern Indian tribes like the Cherokees were notable for their
- A) effectiveness in warfare against encroaching whites
 - B) development of effective agricultural, educational and political institutions
 - C) success in persuading President Jackson to support their cause
 - D) adherence to traditional Native American cultural and religious values

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38. In promoting his policy of Indian removal, President Andrew Jackson
 - A) defied rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court that favored the Cherokees
 - B) admitted that the action would destroy Native American culture and society
 - C) acted against the advice of his cabinet and his military commanders in the Southeast
 - D) hoped to split the Cherokees apart from their allies such as the Creeks and Seminoles

39. Jackson's veto of the Bank of the United States recharter bill represented
 - A) a bold assertion of presidential power on behalf of western farmers and other debtors
 - B) an attempt to assure bankers and creditors that the federal government had their interests at heart
 - C) a concession to Henry Clay and his National Republican followers
 - D) a gain for sound banking and a financially stable currency system

40. One important result of President Jackson's destruction of the Bank of the United States was
 - A) a successful economy that could be handed to his successor, Van Buren
 - B) a sounder financial system founded upon thousands of locally controlled banks
 - C) the American banking system's dependence on European investment and control
 - D) the lack of a stable banking system to finance the era of rapid industrialization

41. Among the new political developments that appeared in the election of 1832 were
 - A) political parties and direct popular voting for president
 - B) newspaper endorsements and public financing of presidential campaigns
 - C) nomination by congressional caucus and voting by the Electoral College
 - D) third party campaigning, national conventions and party platforms

42. In the immediate aftermath of the successful Texas Revolution,
 - A) Texas petitioned to join the United States but was refused admission
 - B) Texas joined the United States as a slave state
 - C) Mexico and the United States agreed to a joint protectorate over Texas
 - D) Britain threatened the United States with war over Texas

43. The Panic of 1837 and subsequent depression were caused by
 - A) the stock market collapse and a sharp decline in grain prices
 - B) a lack of new investment in industry and technology
 - C) the threat of war with Mexico over Texas
 - D) over speculation and Jackson's financial policies

44. Prominent leaders of the Whig party included
 - A) Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun
 - B) Henry Clay and Daniel Webster
 - C) Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison
 - D) Stephen Austin and Sam Houston

45. In general, the Whig party tended to favor
 - A) individual liberty and states' rights
 - B) the protection of slavery and southern interests
 - C) a strong federal role in both economic and moral issues
 - D) the interests of the working people and farmers against the upper classes

46. The experience of frontier life was especially difficult for
 - A) women
 - B) young people
 - C) foreign immigrants
 - D) Roman Catholics

47. As late as 1850, over one half of the American population was
 - A) foreign born
 - B) living west of the Mississippi River
 - C) under the age of thirty
 - D) living in cities of over 100,000 people

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48. The primary economic activity in the Rocky Mountain West before the Civil War was
- A) agriculture
 - B) fur trapping
 - C) mining
 - D) small business trading
49. Americans came to look on their spectacular western wilderness areas especially as
- A) one of the things that defined and distinguished America as a new nation
 - B) a source of economic exploitation
 - C) a potential attraction for tourists from abroad
 - D) the sacred home of American Indian tribes
50. The American painter who developed the idea for a national park system was
- A) Samuel F. B. Morse
 - B) Caleb Bingham
 - C) John James Audubon
 - D) George Catlin
51. The two major sources of European immigration to America in the 1840s and 1850s were
- A) France and Italy
 - B) Germany and France
 - C) Germany and Ireland
 - D) Ireland and Norway
52. One consequence of the influx of new immigrants was
- A) a decline in the birthrate of native born Americans
 - B) an upsurge of anti-Catholicism
 - C) a virtual end to westward migration
 - D) a national decline in wage rates
53. Industrialization was at first slow to arrive in America because
- A) there was a shortage of labor, capital and consumers
 - B) low tariff rates invited foreign imports
 - C) the country lacked the educational system necessary to develop technology
 - D) the country lacked a patent system to guarantee investors the profits from new machines
54. The first industry to be shaped by the new factory system of manufacturing was
- A) textiles
 - B) the telegraph
 - C) agriculture
 - D) iron making
55. Wages for most American workers rose in the early 19th century except for the most exploited workers like
- A) immigrants and westerners
 - B) textile and transportation workers
 - C) single men and women
 - D) women and children
56. A major change affecting the American family in the early 19th century was
- A) the rise of an organized feminist movement
 - B) the movement of most women into the work force
 - C) increased conflict between parents and children over moral questions
 - D) a decline in the average number of children per household
57. The first major improvement in the American transportation system came from
- A) canals and railroads
 - B) railroads and clipper ships
 - C) steamboats and highways
 - D) keelboats and Conestoga wagons

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58. The new regional division of labor created by improved transportation meant that
- A) the South specialized in cotton, the West in grain and livestock, and the East in manufacturing
 - B) the South specialized in manufacturing, the West in transportation, and the East in grain and livestock
 - C) the South specialized in cotton, the West in manufacturing, and the East in finance
 - D) the South specialized in grain and livestock, the West in cotton, and the East in transportation
59. Limited liability laws and the Supreme Court's decision prohibiting state governments from granting irrevocable charters to corporations greatly aided
- A) private American colleges' ability to compete with state universities
 - B) established businesses with large capital investments
 - C) Americans' ability to compete with cheap British imports
 - D) more entrepreneurial enterprises and greater market competition
60. One major effect of industrialization was
- A) an increasing economic equality among all citizens
 - B) a strengthening of the family as an economic unit
 - C) an increasingly stable labor force
 - D) a rise in the gap between rich and poor
61. The tendency toward rationalism and indifference in religion was reversed about 1800 by
- A) the rise of Deism and Unitarianism
 - B) the rise of new groups like the Mormons and Christian Scientists
 - C) the revivalist movement called the Second Great Awakening
 - D) the influx of religiously traditional immigrants
62. Two denominations that especially gained adherents among the common people of the West and South were
- A) Episcopalians and Unitarians
 - B) Congregationalists and Mormons
 - C) Transcendentalists and Adventists
 - D) Methodists and Baptists
63. The Second Great Awakening derived its religious strength especially from
- A) intensely organized prayer groups of lay believers
 - B) the efficient institutional organization of the major American churches
 - C) the popular preaching of evangelical revivalists in both the West and eastern cities
 - D) the frontier interest in religious pilgrimages and religious art
64. Evangelical preachers like Charles Grandison Finney linked personal religious conversion to
- A) the construction of large church buildings throughout the Midwest
 - B) the expansion of American political power across the continent
 - C) the Christian reform of social problems
 - D) the organization of effective economic development and industrialization
65. The term "Burned over District" refers to
- A) parts of the West where fires were used to clear the land for farming
 - B) areas that were fiercely contested by both Baptist and Methodist revivalists
 - C) the region of western New York State that experienced especially frequent and intense revivals
 - D) the area of Illinois where the Mormon settlements were attacked and destroyed
66. The major effect of the growing slavery controversy on the churches was
- A) a major missionary effort directed at converted African American slaves
 - B) the organization of the churches to lobby for the abolition of slavery
 - C) an agreement to keep political issues out of the religious area
 - D) the split of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians into separate northern and southern churches

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67. Besides their practice of polygamy, the Mormons aroused hostility from many Americans because of
- A) their cooperative economic practices that ran contrary to American economic individualism
 - B) their efforts to convert members of other denominations to Mormonism
 - C) their populous settlement in Utah, which posed the threat of a breakaway republic in the West
 - D) their practice of baptizing in the name of dead ancestors
68. The major promoter of an effective tax supported system of public education for all American children was
- A) Joseph Smith
 - B) Horace Mann
 - C) Noah Webster
 - D) Susan B. Anthony
69. Reformer Dorothea Dix worked for the cause of
- A) women's right to higher education and voting
 - B) international peace
 - C) better treatment of the mentally ill
 - D) temperance
70. One cause of women's subordination in 19th century America was
- A) the sharp division of labor that separated women at home from men in the workplace
 - B) women's attention to causes other than women's rights
 - C) the higher ratio of females to males in many communities
 - D) the prohibition against women's participation in religious activities
71. The Seneca Falls Convention launched the modern women's rights movement with its call for
- A) equal pay for equal work
 - B) an equal rights amendment to the Constitution
 - C) equal rights, including the right to vote
 - D) access to public education for women
72. Many of the American utopian experiments of the early 19th century focused on
- A) communal economics and alternative sexual arrangements
 - B) temperance and diet reforms
 - C) advanced scientific and technological ways of producing and consuming
 - D) free enterprise economics and trade
73. Two leading female imaginative writers who added to New England's literary prominence were
- A) Sarah Orne Jewett and Kate Chopin
 - B) Louisa May Alcott and Emily Dickinson
 - C) Sarah Grimke and Susan B. Anthony
 - D) Harriet Beecher Stowe and Abigail Adams
74. The Knickerbocker Group of American writers included
- A) Henry David Thoreau, Thomas Jefferson, and Susan B. Anthony
 - B) George Bancroft, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Herman Melville
 - C) Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and William Cullen Bryant
 - D) Walt Whitman, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Edgar Allan Poe
75. The transcendentalist writers such as Emerson, Thoreau and Fuller stressed ideas of
- A) inner truth and individual reliance
 - B) political community and economic progress
 - C) personal guilt and fear of death
 - D) love of chivalry and return to the medieval past