

STUDY GUIDE Chapters 9-10

Matching Section (match term below to a description)

- 1) "Corrupt Bargain"
- 2) Adams-Onis Treaty
- 3) American Anti-Slavery Society
- 4) Charles Grandison Finney
- 5) Era of Good Feelings
- 6) Force Bill
- 7) Francis Cabot Lowell
- 8) Joseph Smith
- 9) Missouri Compromise
- 10) Nat Turner
- 11) Nullification
- 12) Panic of 1819
- 13) Robert Fulton
- 14) Spoils system
- 15) Stephen F. Austin
- 16) Tariff of Abominations
- 17) The "American System"
- 18) Trail of Tears

Multiple Choice Section (32 of these questions will be on the exam)

- 1) The Convention of 1818 set the boundary between the United States and Canada at the ____ parallel.
 - a) 17th
 - b) 38th
 - c) 60th
 - d) 55th
 - e) 49th
- 2) Which of the following pairs of events took place in the same year?
 - a) The Whig party was organized. -- Andrew Jackson was re-elected.
 - b) The Battle of the Alamo was fought. -- The Tariff of Abominations was passed.
 - c) The Tariff of Abominations was passed. -- Andrew Jackson was elected.
 - d) Charles Grandison Finney began his revivals in Rochester. -- The Indian Removal Act was passed.
- 3) One of the reasons why Andrew Jackson vetoed the rechartering of the Bank of the United States was that the bank
 - a) prevented state banks from lending money.
 - b) refused to accept deposits of federal revenue.
 - c) was a private monopoly run by a privileged few.
 - d) constantly meddled in national politics.
 - e) had been responsible for his losing thousands of dollars years earlier.
- 4) Jackson's reason for invading Spanish Florida was
 - a) the harboring of British spies there.
 - b) the Negro Fort.
 - c) the Spanish were supplying the Seminoles with weapons.
 - d) he didn't need a reason.
 - e) he discovered that Spain was attempting to retake New Orleans through force.
- 5) Which group of society was more likely to be in favor of rechartering the Bank of the United States?
 - a) farmers
 - b) shippers
 - c) plantation owners
 - d) business men
 - e) cattle men
- 6) Which of the following would *not* accurately describe the cult of "domesticity"?
 - a) Because women now had more time available, they could put their minds to higher purposes, especially nurturing their children in mind and spirit.
 - b) Women were to be the moral center of the household.
 - c) Men would be obliged to respect their wives more and spend more time with their children.
 - d) Women on the whole denounced the new emphasis on domesticity as confining and degrading.
 - e) All of these statements are accurate descriptions.
- 7) The theory that a state has a right to override a federal law is known as
 - a) statism.
 - b) sectionalism.
 - c) division of power.
 - d) nullification.
 - e) none of these
- 8) The American Colonization Society purchased land in Africa for free blacks, naming the new country
 - a) Ghana.
 - b) Ivory Coast.
 - c) Republic of the Congo.
 - d) Cameroon.
 - e) Liberia.
- 9) Which of the following arguments was *not* made in defense of slavery in Virginia?
 - a) Because great Americans such as Washington and Jefferson had owned slaves, attacking the institution was like attacking the founding fathers.
 - b) Some argued that the property rights in the constitution made it illegal to take slaves away from their owners.
 - c) Some argued that slavery was God's plan for civilizing the Africans.
 - d) Some argued that the economy of the state would collapse without slavery.
 - e) All of these arguments were used to defend slavery.

- 10) American cotton prices tumbled in the early 1800s when
- the boll weevil attacked cotton crops.
 - Britain developed other sources for cotton.
 - more Americans tried to get rich by producing cotton.
 - a severe atmospheric phenomenon rendered the ground implantable for many years.
 - the French Revolution forced the British to blockade the Ivory Coast
- 11) Which of the following was *not* a provision of the Missouri Compromise?
- Missouri would gradually abolish slavery in the state.
 - Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state.
 - Maine would enter at once as a free state.
 - Slavery would be prohibited in all land that was part of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36'30" latitude.
 - Missouri would gradually abolish slavery in the state; and slavery would be prohibited in all land that was part of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36'30" latitude.
- 12) Nat Turner's revolt resulted in
- the deaths of more than 700 whites.
 - the hanging of Turner and numerous other rebels.
 - a growing fear of slave rebellions throughout the South.
 - the hanging of Turner and numerous other rebels and the death of more than 700 whites.
 - the hanging of Turner and numerous other rebels and a growing fear of slave rebellions throughout the South.
- 13) The Waltham, Massachusetts, textile mills drew their workers mainly from which of these groups?
- sons of local farmers
 - wives of local farmers
 - young, unmarried farm women
 - children between the ages of twelve and fourteen
 - farmers who had little work to do during the winter months
- 14) This case ruled that state had limited rights to interfere in commerce with special favors and monopolies, or restrictive laws.
- Smith v. Allwright*
 - Madison v. Monroe*
 - Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
 - McCullough v. Maryland*
- 15) This congressman introduced an amendment to the Missouri admissions bill which stated that Missouri would only be admitted if not more slaves were allowed in the state and all those already in the state were freed once they reached 25 years of age.
- James Tallmadge, Jr.
 - William Crawford
 - John C. Calhoun
 - Denmark Vesey
 - Joseph Conrad
- 16) Which Native American tribe is most noted for converting to Christianity, publishing its own newspaper, and owning slaves?
- Seminole
 - Cherokee
 - Choctaw
 - Iroquois
 - Creek
- 17) In the election of 1824, the House of Representatives named John Quincy Adams as president, and Henry Clay subsequently became Secretary of State - a state of affairs that many called
- the spoils system.
 - an illegal maneuver.
 - a corrupt bargain.
 - an outrage and an abomination.
 - both the spoils system and an illegal maneuver.
- 18) The Monroe Doctrine announced to the world that
- France would not be allowed to fill the vacuum left by Spain's withdrawal from the Americas.
 - Latin American countries had asked for, and would receive, assistance from the United States.
 - the United States and Great Britain would henceforth work together to quell uprisings in Latin America.
 - the American continents were no longer subjects for future colonization by European powers.
 - the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs if people in countries there seemed unable to handle their own governments.
- 19) The Second Bank of the United States, chartered in 1816,
- was authorized to handle the funds of the federal treasury.
 - operated totally as a public enterprise.
 - ran into much opposition, especially from eastern businessmen.
 - was authorized to handle the funds of the federal treasury and operated totally as a public enterprise.
 - all of these
- 20) This was called the Tariff of Abominations
- The Tariff of 1828
 - The Tariff of 1836
 - The Nullification Tariff
 - The Force Bill
 - none of these
- 21) Which of the following was not a candidate for president in 1824?
- Henry Clay

- b) James Monroe
 - c) William Crawford
 - d) Andrew Jackson
 - e) John Quincy Adams
- 22) Because of this, farmers were able to revolutionize the way they produced their crops and their ability to market them.
- a) the railroad
 - b) the steamboat
 - c) the telegraph
 - d) the cattle trail
 - e) none of these
- 23) The National Road connected the ____ and the ____.
- a) Potomac; Mississippi
 - b) Mississippi; Ohio
 - c) Potomac; Ohio
 - d) Ohio; Monongahela
 - e) Potomac; Monongahela
- 24) Davy Crockett was one of the Texans slaughtered here
- a) Goliad
 - b) La Bahia
 - c) the Alamo
 - d) San Jacinto
 - e) Gonzales
- 25) The name given to the items women would make in their homes were called
- a) singlets
 - b) piecework
 - c) "Mother's Originals"
 - d) "Liberty Ladies"
 - e) none of these
- 26) Free blacks in the United States
- a) left the South whenever possible because economic opportunities were greater in the North.
 - b) tended to gather in cities, both in the North and the South.
 - c) were banned from working as barbers, because whites did not want blacks handling their hair.
 - d) took liberal advantage of the colonization movement, migrating to Africa by the tens of thousands.
 - e) tended to gather in cities, both in the North and the South, but left the South whenever possible because economic opportunities were greater in the North.
- 27) What was not a cause of the Panic of 1819?
- a) high cotton prices
 - b) high property prices
 - c) Britain's refusal to buy American cotton
 - d) France's blockade on American ports
 - e) increase in global demand for cotton
- 28) These events, which had existed since the 18th century, were known for public professions of faith
- a) evangelisms
 - b) revivals
 - c) recruitments
 - d) rededications
 - e) The Great Awakening
- 29) This case ruled that the federal government was the supreme law of the land.
- a) *Smith v. Allwright*
 - b) *Madison v. Monroe*
 - c) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - d) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
 - e) *McCullough v. Maryland*
- 30) The power loom was created by
- a) Nathan Appleton
 - b) Eli Whitney
 - c) Elias Howe
 - d) Francis Lowell
 - e) William Buckley
- 31) Since the colonial years, what percentage of Americans had made their own supplies?
- a) 25%
 - b) 60%
 - c) 90%
 - d) 45%
 - e) 75%
- 32) Proponents of the "American System" advocated all of the following *except*
- a) a national bank.
 - b) federal funds to build roads and canals.
 - c) removal of tariffs.
 - d) a strong American navy.
 - e) Supporters advocated all of these.
- 33) As the American economy grew, different regions of the country began to
- a) isolate themselves from each other.
 - b) specialize in what they produced best.
 - c) resent the success of other regions.
 - d) work more closely together to improve their economies.
 - e) specialize in what they produced best and resent the success of other regions.
- 34) This case ruled that Congress had the power to create a bank, even though it is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution.
- a) *Smith v. Allwright*
 - b) *Madison v. Monroe*
 - c) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - d) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
 - e) *McCullough v. Maryland*
- 35) Which of the following was/were true of the tariff of 1828?
- a) Calhoun believed that the tariff, though high, was acceptable.

- b) Northerners termed it "the tariff of abominations."
 - c) Upon taking office, Jackson rescinded the tariff.
 - d) The tariff threatened to raise the price of manufactured goods while hurting overseas markets for southern cotton.
 - e) The tariff threatened to raise the price of manufactured goods while hurting overseas markets for southern cotton. And upon taking office, Jackson rescinded the tariff.
- 36) The original cause of the split between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun was
- a) the Tariff of 1828.
 - b) the 1824 election.
 - c) Peggy Eaton.
 - d) Rachel Jackson.
 - e) nullification.
- 37) Removing officeholders of the rival political party and replacing them with members of one's own party is called the
- a) just desserts system.
 - b) rotating system.
 - c) spoils system.
 - d) system of term limits.
 - e) none of these
- 38) Jackson's statement that this entity was "unauthorized by the constitution, subsversive to the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people" refers to
- a) The Indian Removal Act
 - b) The Bank of the United States
 - c) The Nullification Act
 - d) The Force Act
 - e) The Alien and Sedition Act
- 39) Debates over slavery in Missouri showed that
- a) most Americans were ready to see the slaves freed.
 - b) many Americans had no feelings on the matter either way.
 - c) most Americans believed that blacks and whites could not live together peacefully outside the institution of slavery.
 - d) many blacks were anxious to migrate to the new African country of Liberia.
 - e) most Americans believed that blacks and whites could not live together peacefully outside the institution of slavery, and that many blacks were anxious to migrate to the new African country of Liberia.
- 40) Which of the following would most accurately describe the use of steamboats?
- a) The War of 1812 sped up construction of steamboats, to gain control of the Mississippi River.
 - b) Steamboats cut the time for a trip from New Orleans to Louisville to only 30 days.
 - c) Steamboats encouraged the growth of towns and villages along the rivers.
 - d) The early steamboats had extremely good safety records.
 - e) Steamboats were more successful than railroads in transporting goods across large distances.
- 41) When Congress passed a bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, Andrew Jackson
- a) signed the legislation.
 - b) ignored the action.
 - c) vetoed the legislation.
 - d) refused to review the document.
 - e) removed its president from his position.
- 42) This case ruled that Congress could not interfere with corporations.
- a) *Smith v. Allwright*
 - b) *Madison v. Monroe*
 - c) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - d) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
 - e) *McCullough v. Maryland*
- 43) Early in the Republic years, this position was considered by many to be a stepping stone to the presidency
- a) Secretary of War
 - b) Vice-President
 - c) Secretary of State
 - d) Secretary of Justice
 - e) Attorney General
- 44) The most dramatic example of America's industrial growth in the early 1800s was
- a) the growth of a system of rail networks.
 - b) New England's textile mills.
 - c) cotton ginning in the Southwest.
 - d) the development of improved steamboats.
 - e) the use of water powered factories.
- 45) This man, who was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was more interested in establishing the power of the federal government after the War of 1812 than with improving the national economy.
- a) Richard Taney
 - b) John Jay
 - c) William Crawford
 - d) John Marshall
 - e) William Rehnquist
- 46) Which of the following reasons were not given for defeating Adams in 1828?
- a) He had placed a billiards table in the White House.
 - b) He had placed a chess set in the White House.
 - c) He had procured a young American girl for the Russian czar.
 - d) He was a member of the aristocracy.
 - e) He was a bigamist.

- 47) The Election of 1824 was noted for
- a) the number of candidates vying for the presidency.
 - b) the vast numbers of Americans who voted in the election.
 - c) the lack of a plurality in the Electoral College, which resulted in the House of Representatives choosing the president.
 - d) the number of candidates vying for the presidency and the vast numbers of Americans who voted in the election.
 - e) the number of candidates vying for the presidency and the lack of a plurality in the Electoral College, which resulted in the House of Representatives choosing the president.
- a) Mexico's mercantilism.
 b) diplomacy with Great Britain.
 c) slavery.
 d) free access to the Mississippi River at New Orleans.
 e) religion.

- 53) The president who presided over the "Era of Good Feelings" was
- a) James Madison.
 - b) James Monroe.
 - c) Andrew Jackson.
 - d) Thomas Jefferson.
 - e) John Quincy Adams.

Fill In Section: (topics for the section)

- 48) During Jackson's presidency, he did all of the following *except*
- a) remove 900 people from office on the grounds that "to the victor belong the spoils."
 - b) fire newspaper editors from their posts to ensure the fair reporting of the news.
 - c) become closer to Van Buren because of Van Buren's support of Peggy Eaton.
 - d) come to rely on his informal "kitchen" cabinet.
 - e) distance himself from his vice president, John C. Calhoun.
- 49) The native tribe that developed its own alphabet and received praise for its "civilized" ways was the
- a) Cherokee.
 - b) Creek.
 - c) Seminole.
 - d) Choctaw.
 - e) Iroquois.
- 50) Under the terms of the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Spain
- a) paid \$5 million to the United States in claims.
 - b) ceded all lands east of the Mississippi to the United States, except Texas
 - c) turned over control of Texas to the United States.
 - d) all of these
 - e) none of these
- 51) Which of the following court decisions is described accurately?
- a) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* sheltered corporations from presidential interference.
 - b) *McCulloch v. Maryland* established the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States.
 - c) *Gibbons v. Ogden* upheld the rights of states to interfere in commerce.
 - d) *Smith v. Allwright* declared slavery illegal
 - e) The Dred Scott Decision declared that slaves could sue their masters.
- 52) The main issue of disagreement between the Mexican authorities and American settlers in Texas in the 1830s was