

1. The most unpopular act of Thomas Jefferson's administration was which of the following?
  - A) The repeal of the excise tax
  - B) The creation of 12th Amendment
  - C) The reduction of the size of the army
  - D) The shrinking of the federal bureaucracy
  - E) The Embargo Act
2. The significance of the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* is that it
  - A) established the principle of judicial review
  - B) weakened the Federal judiciary
  - C) demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states
  - D) gave the President the right of executive privilege
  - E) strengthened the system of checks and balances
3. Which statement best characterizes the Era of Good Feelings?
  - A) The Federalists were the one dominant political party.
  - B) The term was an oversimplification of a time rife with controversy.
  - C) The Era of Good Feelings was a time of nationalism, optimism and goodwill.
  - D) Controversy over slavery, internal improvements, and tariffs subsided during the Era of Good Feelings.
  - E) The Era occurred during the presidency of James Madison.
4. Why was the Monroe Doctrine issued?
  - A) To ward off Europe from re-taking the American West
  - B) To ward off Britain from impressing American sailors
  - C) To preserve American neutrality at sea
  - D) To prevent the French from attempting to re-take New Orleans
  - E) To ward off any moves by Europe in South and Latin America
5. Why was John Quincy Adams' election in 1824 regarded by some as part of a "corrupt bargain"?
  - A) Andrew Jackson was awarded the Vice Presidency because he picked up the electoral votes of Tennessee for Adams.
  - B) Henry Clay was made Adams' Secretary of State after throwing his support to Adams after he was out of the election.
  - C) Adams won 20 contested votes in three states because the commission that decided the votes was made up of more Federalists than Democrats.
  - D) Adams purchased his votes by offering to pay those who would persuade people to vote for him.
  - E) William H. Crawford agreed to withdraw from the election if Adams agreed to not run for a second term.
6. The Lowell System was
  - A) a system of labor inducement employed by textile mills
  - B) the system by which federal employees were hired in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - C) a system of planting and harvesting employed by cotton plantations
  - D) a system of building roads employed in the west
  - E) a system of voting which was used before white males were granted universal suffrage
7. The construction of the National Road and the Erie Canal facilitated which development?
  - A) Failure of steamships
  - B) Traveling on North-South roads
  - C) Northeastern prosperity
  - D) The growth of railroads
  - E) The development of southern manufacturing
8. The most important cause of the increased output in cotton by the south during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was
  - A) a new infusion of slaves from Africa
  - B) a high birth rate among slaves
  - C) Eli Whitey's invention of the cotton gin
  - D) American territorial expansion
  - E) better weather conditions

9. Why did the South experience the least immigration of any region in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A) Cotton was becoming unprofitable and the south was growing poorer.
  - B) Other areas were tolerant of the Catholic background of many of the immigrants.
  - C) The immigrants were accustomed to the colder climate of their native countries.
  - D) The plantation economy offered little opportunity for free labor.
  - E) Employees commanded much greater bargaining power in the North.
10. All of the following are consistent with the general democratic spirit of the Jacksonian era EXCEPT
- A) Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*
  - B) the "self-made man"
  - C) high voter turnout
  - D) popular nomination and election of the president
  - E) Jackson's treatment of Native Americans
11. The spoils system was
- A) the method by which John Quincy Adams captured the election of 1824
  - B) dispensing government jobs in return for loyalty
  - C) policies enacted by the Second National Bank under Nicolas Biddle
  - D) the system of labor laws in place in the antebellum era
  - E) a policy connected to slavery
12. The forced relocation of Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations, in particular, under the Indian Removal Act was ironic because
- A) further western settlement would eventually force Native Americans to abandon their territory in Oklahoma
  - B) the Supreme Court had ruled that the nations could stay in Georgia
  - C) the Trail of Tears ultimately persuaded lawmakers to protect Native American lands
  - D) these 'Five Civilized Tribes' had been assimilating to western, American culture
  - E) the United States had no real right to any of the land in the first place
13. Why did free-soilers oppose slavery in the territory?
- A) They supported the colonization of African-Americans in Africa.
  - B) They opposed slavery on moral grounds.
  - C) They did not want to compete with the labor of African-Americans in the west.
  - D) They believed that slavery would prevent them from becoming a major power.
  - E) They thought that manufacturing was the wave of the future, rather than cotton farming.
14. Where did Andrew Jackson stand on nullification?
- A) He believed that nullification was possible, but only in rare occasions.
  - B) He believed that nullification was possible only if the states' supreme courts ruled for it.
  - C) He believed nullification was not possible.
  - D) He believed that the federal legislature had the right to take away rights from the state legislature.
  - E) He believed nullification was possible, just not over the issue of tariffs.
15. Which did John C. Calhoun's South Carolina Exposition and Protest oppose?
- A) Internal improvements
  - B) The election of John Quincy Adams
  - C) The Tariff of 1828
  - D) The Creek Native Americans' land cession to the state of Georgia
  - E) The specie circular
16. The focus of the Second Great Awakening was on the
- A) role of the individual
  - B) helplessness of the individual
  - C) predestination
  - D) religious toleration in America
  - E) sin of society
17. Horace Mann and Henry Barnard were important innovators in
- A) prison reform
  - B) abolitionism
  - C) reform for the mentally ill
  - D) religious reform
  - E) school reform

18. A significant impact of the Mexican War was
- A) American acquisition of Mexico
  - B) another attempt by Britain to retake the Southwest
  - C) the failure to re-elect James K. Polk
  - D) the reemergence of the issue of slavery in the territories
  - E) widespread American opposition to the war
19. The Wilmot Proviso proposed that
- A) slavery be prohibited in all territory North of the line set in the Missouri Compromise
  - B) slavery be prohibited in all territory acquired from Mexico
  - C) slavery be allowed in New Mexico, but prohibited in California
  - D) slavery be allowed in the Mexican cession, but prohibited in the Oregon Territory
  - E) slavery be prohibited nationally
20. California's population increased quickly through the 1840s and 1850s primarily because of
- A) ideal weather conditions
  - B) fertile plains for farming
  - C) gold rushes
  - D) political freedom
  - E) increased economic opportunity
21. The phrase *manifest destiny* reflects the belief that the United States had a right to
- A) kill species of animals if it helped them economically
  - B) expand across the North American continent
  - C) possession of islands in the Pacific and Caribbean
  - D) spread slavery across the nation
  - E) take over Canada and Mexico
22. Which statement best describes the slave revolts led by Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner?
- A) The revolts received vast northern support because Northerners saw them as attempts to fight a moral evil.
  - B) The revolts were suppressed violently and quickly by southerners.
  - C) African-Americans saw the revolts as evidence that they had no chance to escape slavery.
  - D) The revolts were conducted with the help of Northern arms support.
  - E) The revolts were a product of the loosened conditions of the Compromise of 1850.
23. What factor was most responsible for the four-fold increase in slaves in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A) The cotton boom
  - B) The Industrial revolution
  - C) The expansion of the union
  - D) The increase in immigration
  - E) The increase in sectionalism
24. The provision of the Compromise of 1850 which enraged abolitionists the most was
- A) the failure to prohibit slavery in the Southwest
  - B) the payment of Texas' debt
  - C) the failure to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia
  - D) the failure to enter California into the Union as a free state
  - E) the stronger fugitive slave law
25. One provision of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was that
- A) a trans-continental railroad would be built through Illinois
  - B) the Missouri Compromise was upheld
  - C) Kansas and Nebraska would be introduced as states
  - D) slavery in the new territories would be determined by popular sovereignty
  - E) slavery would be abolished above the border of the Kansas-Nebraska territory
26. The most influential piece of antebellum literature was
- A) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
  - B) *Sociology for the South*
  - C) *Cannibals All!*
  - D) *Bleeding Kansas*
  - E) *The Jungle*

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27. Which of the following best describes the reaction to Representative Preston Brooks' caning of Senator Charles Sumner?

- A) Brooks was banned from serving in Congress and had to quit politics after his attack.
- B) Brooks faced few formal punishments because most agreed Sumner deserved the consequences of his personal insults.
- C) Tensions cooled temporarily as popular opinion in the North and South condemned such violence.
- D) The North rallied in support of Sumner while the South rallied in support of Brooks.
- E) More Northerners were sympathetic to Abraham Lincoln and the Republican platform.

28. The Dred Scott decision overturned which of the following laws?

- A) The 3/5s Compromise
- B) The Fugitive Slave Act
- C) The Monroe Doctrine
- D) The Missouri Compromise
- E) The Pendleton Act

29. South Carolina's secession was a direct result of

- A) John Brown's raid
- B) the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- C) the Freeport Doctrine
- D) Lincoln's Election
- E) the dissolving of the Democratic Party

30. One result of the Panic of 1857 was that

- A) the South was crippled economically
  - B) the South now had more money flow than the North
  - C) the South saw it as proof that its economy was superior
  - D) the North had to make quicker technological innovations
  - E) more and more Westerners had to move back east
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