



APUSH Reading Quiz 12

The Second War for Independence & The Upsurge of Nationalism (1812-1824)

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
- Spain sold Florida to the United States because they feared the U.S would soon take it by force.
 - The Monroe Doctrine was a response to the apparent intentions of the Russians in Alaska and Oregon.
 - John Marshall was a strict constructionist.**
 - Of the first five Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia.
 - There were free blacks in Missouri at the time of the Missouri Compromise.

The best **WRONG** answer was e. But it's *still* wrong! There WERE free blacks there. Bailey tells you this and it was part of the problem about the Compromise! (Read! Read! Read!)

John Marshall was a **BROAD or LOOSE** constructionist. Meaning: he interpreted the Constitution as giving more power to the federal/national (U.S.) government because of the "necessary and proper" or "elastic" clause as evidenced in decisions such as *Marbury v. Madison* and *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

2. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States
- was not concerned with the type of governments that other countries might have.
 - was concerned only with the type of government that the countries of the Western Hemisphere might have.
 - would not tolerate any new European colonization in the New World.**
 - claimed the Western Hemisphere as its exclusive zone of influence.
 - was prepared to drive out by force any Western European power that would not give up its colonies in the Western Hemisphere.

We went over this in class **BEFORE** we took the quiz! (You didn't miss it, did you?)

3. The Hartford Convention of 1814 focused on
- revising military strategy against the British in the stalemated War of 1812.
 - the creation of a national bank to stabilize U.S. currency and establish U.S. credit overseas.
 - Federalist desires for a massive rewriting of the Constitution to neutralize the power of Southern Republicans.**
 - Republican desires for lessened federal control and increased states' rights.
 - devising plans to convince Canada to join the War of 1812 and declare its independence against England.

D. is the best **WRONG** answer. This **MIGHT** be true if it said "Federalist" rather than "Republican". The Hartfordites were Federalists, of course.

New England Federalists were worried that they had become irrelevant politically and they were going to continue to be "pushed around" by a Republican government that- whether through war, embargo, internal improvements, etc.- was going to hurt them. They wanted to re-write the Constitution to make it so that they still had a say.

4. Which of these four is *least* related to the others?
- Hartford Convention
 - Canada
 - James Madison
 - the Monroe Doctrine**
 - the Treaty of Ghent

Everything else is closely related to the War of 1812. The Monroe Doctrine **COULD** be an indirect result of the wave of nationalism that sprung up **AFTER** the War, but it's **LESS** related and in a different time period. This was a hard one!

5. The period between 1816 and 1825 is notable in the political history of the United States because
- states began eliminating slavery as an economic system.
 - there was an "era of good feelings" throughout the nation.
 - there was an absence of hotly contested issues at the national level.
 - there was no well-organized two party political system in the nation**
 - statesmen generally agreed to subordinate the power of the federal government to states rights.

The point of this question is that you realize that everything **OTHER** than d. is **ABSOLUTELY** false! There was really no "Era of Good Feelings" and sectional tensions were running high- part of the only reason that people thought there was a so-called "E of GF" is only because there **SEEMED** to be only one political party (but even within that political party, divisions were starting to show!).

6. Canada became an important battleground in the War of 1812 because

- a. it was the economic hub of the New England economy.
- b. Canadians would be willing to help the Americans overthrow the imperial yoke of British rule.
- c. Americans wanted Canadian land.**
- d. most of the American army was already located in Canada.
- e. none of the above

Sadly, this was it. This is something you should have learned in APUSH in this unit. This war was about land!

7. Which of the following occurred during the "Era of Good Feelings"?

- a. the Federalist Party became the Democratic Party.
- b. the Federalist Party made gains in both houses of Congress.
- c. after initial losses, the Federalist Party became the dominant party in American politics.
- d. a Federalist candidate won the Presidency.
- e. none of the above**

The only correct answer about the Federalist Party here would have been "After naming a dude named Rufus for President, the Federalist Party continued to die a slow death, the final nail in their coffin being their perceived disloyalty at the Hartford Convention and by 1820 it was Federalist Party, may you Rest in Peace!"

8. The most significant result of the American victory at the Battle of New Orleans is that

- a. it occurred one day prior to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.
- b. it forced the British to give up land and political concessions to the United States in the Treaty of Ghent.
- c. it led to the celebration of Andrew Jackson and his soldiers in American legend and folklore**
- d. it made Andrew Jackson a contender for the presidency in the next election.
- e. it forced the British to recognize American dominance in North America.

I get why you might have wanted the answer to be d. We did talk about how this happened, but Jackson won't win the Presidency until 1828... several elections afterward. (I think you probably get why it's c.)

9. Which of the following statements about the "American System" is correct?

- a. It was set up by the Treaty of Ghent at the end of the War of 1812.
- b. It was strongly promoted by Andrew Jackson.
- c. It permitted immigrants to be naturalized after living in the United States for five years.
- d. It was designed to meet the nation's need for economic progress and self-sufficiency.**
- e. It called for an end to the European presence in South America.

The whole point of it was to help the U.S. economically.

10. While Chief Justice John Marshall presided over the Supreme Court, its decisions

- a. were generally protective of states' rights.
- b. showed no clear leaning toward either a broad or strict interpretation of the Constitution.
- c. laid the groundwork for a broad interpretation of the Constitution.**
- d. laid the groundwork for a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
- e. were hostile to the development of business.

Look at the commentary for the answer to Question 1.

11. Which of the following was *not* a result of the War of 1812?

- a. It encouraged the development of American manufacturing.

It did! Hence the Tariff of 1816 to protect it!

- b. It increased respect from foreign nations.

Weirdly enough, it did.

- c. It solved the problems of neutral rights on the sea.**

- d. It fostered a feeling of patriotism in American society.

Of course! That's NATIONALISM!

- e. It illustrated that the U.S. was divided and highlighted sectional tensions in the nation.

No, it DID do this! Think about New England, Hartford, Massachusetts helping Britain!

C. is the answer. The irony is that it had MANY effects, EXCEPT what they had claimed to have been fighting about in the first place!

12. The following are results of the Missouri Compromise *except*
- a. **Missouri was admitted as free state.**
 - b. Maine was admitted as a free state
 - c. most of the Louisiana Territory would come into the Union as free territory
 - d. north of the latitude line of 36 degrees and 30 minutes would be closed to slavery
 - e. the number of free and slave states would be kept exactly even.

Nope, it was SLAVE!
(You Should NOT have missed this question!)

13. Which of the following did *not* reflect the spirit of nationalism that characterized the U.S. during the period 1816-1824?
- a. decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court between 1816-1824
 - b. The Monroe Doctrine
 - c. The Tariff of 1816
 - d. **The Talmadge Amendment**
 - e. The bill to recharter of the Second Bank of the U.S.

The Talmadge Amendment showed how DIVIDED the nation was over the issue of slavery and the Missouri Compromise. (Not sure why? Then you're not sure what the Talmadge Amendment was. Read! Read! Read!)

14. Which *best* accounts for the spirit of nationalism that was dominant in the United States 1815-1824?
- a. **Americans had felt unified behind a common purpose during the War of 1812.**

Yep. Simple as it is, killing people together brings you closer!
(Ask a gang member if this is true! :))

- b. Changes in American politics created an "era of the common man" that left many Americans feeling nationalistic.

Nope. This era is coming. Read Chapter 13 (but the result is NOT Nationalism!)

- c. Economic rivalry with England and France had disappeared.
- d. The Federalist party had near unanimous political support and had replaced opposing political factions.

Are you kidding me? This would be TRUE if it said "The REPUBLICAN Party..."

- e. Americans were elated by the great concessions that had been won by the Treaty of Ghent.

This was the most common WRONG answer and it made me cry. WE TALKED ABOUT THIS!!! The Treaty established *status quo ante bellum*! They didn't get ANY concessions from England!

15. Which pair of issues aroused the *most* controversy in 1819 and 1820?
- a. internal improvements & Latin American independence
 - b. slavery in Missouri & Latin American independence
 - c. **slavery in Missouri & an economic crisis in the U.S.**
 - d. Monroe's re-election to the presidency & an economic crisis in the U.S.
 - e. slavery in Missouri & Monroe's re-election the presidency

Duh!
(You should NOT have missed this one!)

16. The Treaty of 1818 with Great Britain accomplished, in part, which of the following?
- a. It granted British acknowledgement of certain U.S. claims to the Louisiana Purchase territories to the east of the Mississippi River.
 - b. It secured U.S. rights to the Florida territory.
 - c. **It provided for a joint occupation of ten years in the Oregon Country by both the U.S. and Britain.**
 - d. It defined navigation rights for both nations on the Great Lakes and provided for limitations to naval armaments in that region.
 - e. It finally settled Loyalist land and property confiscation claims dating to the American Revolution

Just for your information: this one is NOT a higher-level question. It's just straight definition. This is one of those: "Did you Read?" questions like we had in first quarter. Hmmm... did you miss it? "Joint Occupation" means they would BOTH occupy or share it. Remember: 18/18 = 50/50!

17. Which of the following is true of the Constitutional amendments proposed at the Hartford Convention?
- a. They intended to resolve the problems of territorial expansion of slavery.
 - b. They intended to bring about an immediate end to the War of 1812.
 - c. They attempted to make sure that Republicans controlled congress.
 - d. **They were an attempt to limit the power of the federal government.**
 - e. If ratified, they would have increased the authority of the Presidency at the expense of Congress.

By Federalists because the Republicans controlled the federal/national government. (People are all about increasing the power of things when the thing is them! When it's not, they're all about limiting it!)

18. The Hartford Convention had long-term significance because it

- a. encouraged Britain to sign the Treaty of Ghent.
- b. presented a major challenge to Madison's domestic policies.
- c. forced repeal of the Embargo Act of 1807.
- d. organized national opposition to the War of 1812.
- e. none of the above

A good answer might have been something about the nationalism that occurred after the war.

19. One major reason that President Monroe issued the "Monroe Doctrine" was to

- a. establish the U.S. as a military power in Latin America.
- b. insulate the western hemisphere from European conflict.
- c. forward American banking interests in Latin America.
- d. support the Greek revolt against the Ottoman Empire.
- e. promote the interests of Russia over those of Britain and France.

Many of you asked about the word "insulate" (I'll take that as a good sign!) It means: "to place in an isolated situation or condition, to protect against an outside force". That WAS part of the purpose as we discussed.

20. One of the reasons New England opposed the "American System" was because

- a. its Tariff of 1816 hurt its emerging textile industry.

Nope! It HELPED it by protecting it from English textiles!

- b. they believed its funding for internal improvements would drain away their population to the West and the frontier.

And it did! And this made them EVEN more politically irrelevant as it decreased their representation in Congress.

- c. they objected to the Bank of the U.S.
- d. they favored the Hamiltonian financial plan and saw no need for its revision.
- e. none of the above