



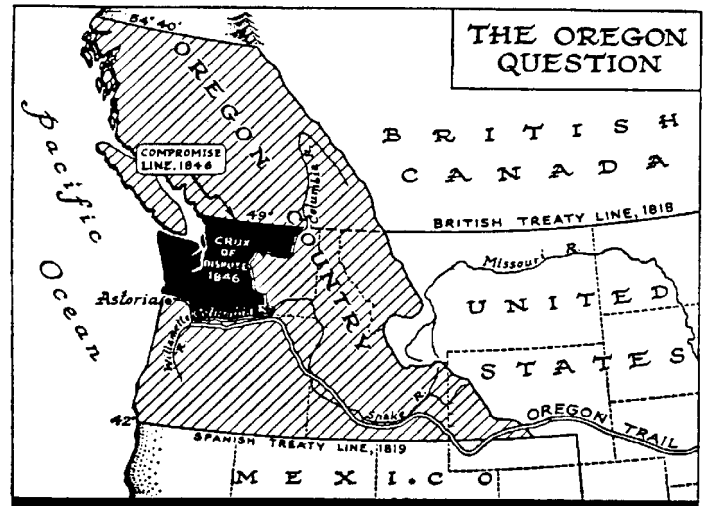
**JAMES MONROE**

# APUSH TAKE HOME Reading Quiz 12

## THE 2ND WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE & THE UPSURGE OF NATIONALISM (1812-1824)

- All of the following characterized the spirit of nationalism in the United States following the War of 1812 *except*
  - the decisions of the Marshall Supreme Court.
  - the Monroe Doctrine.
  - the Tariff of 1816.
  - the Tallmadge Amendment. (this increased sectional tension!)**
  - the "American System."
- All of the following are results of the Missouri Compromise *except*
  - the state of Vermont was split into two separate states.
  - most of the Louisiana Territory would come into the Union as free territory.
  - new states entering the U.S. after 1821 would be allowed to decide whether or not they wanted slavery by a vote of the state's population. (this happened later)**
  - north of line 36 degrees and 30 minutes would be free.
  - equal number of free and slave states exactly even.
- All of the following were results of the War of 1812 *except*
  - it encouraged the development of American manufacturing.
  - it increased respect for the U.S. from foreign nations.
  - it helped to bring about the end of the Federalist Party.
  - it produced even greater sectional tension in the U.S than it had before the war.
  - it shifted political power in the U.S. from New England to the South. (if it said "to the West" this would be true)**
- Which of the following is true about the Treaty of Ghent?
  - It required the British to stop the impressment of seamen.
  - It ceded much of the Northwest Territory to Native Americans.
  - It called for a return to the *status quo ante bellum*.**
  - It clearly defined the rights of neutral nations.
  - It represented a full British surrender to the United States.
- Which of the following is true about the Monroe Doctrine?
  - It was agreed upon by France.
  - It asserted American claims to jointly occupy the Oregon Territory.
  - It was based on an agreement with British Prime Minister Channing.
  - It represented a turning away from the affairs of Europe by the United States. (this seems ironic based on what the Doctrine did, but it is true, do you know why?)**
  - It proclaimed President Monroe's intention of making the U.S. more active in the affairs of Europe.

- Which of the following best accounts for the spirit of nationalism that was dominant in the United States between 1815-1824?
  - Fear of European nations had produced a sense of harmony among Americans.
  - Political tension had abated following the replacement of opposing factions by the Federalist Party.
  - New England regained a fair amount of political power following the war.
  - Americans working together for a common cause against a foreign power brought a sense of unity to many Americans.**
  - Americans were elated by the great concessions that had been won against the British in the Treaty of Ghent.



- In 1823, all of the following nations claimed portions of the shaded territory in the map above *except*
  - the United States
  - Great Britain
  - Mexico
  - Spain (Spain was not in this area in 1823 as they had suffered a loss of the territory in the Mexican Revolution)**
  - Russia
- Which of the following is the *least* associated with the shaded territory in the map above?
  - the Treaty of 1818
  - the Monroe Doctrine
  - American nationalism
  - the "American System"**
  - U.S. expansion

9. Which of the following was *not* proposed at the Hartford Convention?

- a. abolition of the Constitution's 3/5's clause.
- b. a required 2/3's vote to declare war and admit new states to the Union.
- c. a prohibition against two successive presidents from the same state.

**d. the impeachment of Thomas Jefferson as President. (he was no longer president)**

e. a restructuring of the elements of the Constitution which decided representation and the balance of power in the Congress.

10. The Supreme Court's decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland*

- a. weakened the implied powers of the Congress.
- b. asserted a principle of strict and limited construction of the Constitution.

**c. confirmed broad construction of the Constitution.**

**d. established the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States.**

**(yes... BOTH... do you know why?)**

e. none of the above

11. The Monroe doctrine stated all of the following *except*

- a. North and South America were no longer open to European colonization.
- b. Existing colonies would not be bothered by the United States.
- c. The United States would intervene in the problems South American countries had with other nations.

**d. The colonies Europeans had in the Western hemisphere were forever lost. (They could keep their current colonies: e.g. Spain could keep Cuba... well, for NOW! hahahaha!)**

e. The United States would not involve itself in the affairs of the European nations.

12. The main purpose of Henry Clay's American System was to

- a. to assert the idea of limited government.
- b. develop an interdependent economic system tying the East, West, and South together.**
- c. curtail immigration in favor of large native population growth.
- d. integrate the Native American into U.S. society.
- e. expand American investment abroad.

13. The trend taken by the Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall was to

- a. strengthen state power at the expense of the federal government.
- b. give more authority to state courts and state laws.
- c. deny the national government authority concerning interstate commerce.

**d. expand the federal governments powers.**

e. deprive Native Americans of their ancestral land holdings.

14. By the end of 1816 the adoption of Federalist principles by the Republicans was so complete that the Federalist party diminished in political power and eventually disappeared. Which policy of the Republican party best illustrates this theory?

a. Declaring war on Great Britain

**b. The American System**

c. The Embargo Act of 1807

d. The Treaty of 1818

e. The Monroe Doctrine

15. All of the following were elements of Henry Clay's proposals *except*

a. protective tariffs on imports.

b. the establishment of the Second Bank of the United States.

c. the construction of the national roads built at government expense.

**d. help for unemployed Americans.**

e. incentives for developing American manufacturing and trade.