



APUSH Reading Quiz 13

The Rise of Mass Democracy (1824-1840)

Period 2

1. Though an ardent advocate for states' rights, Andrew Jackson believed that the preservation of the Union was a higher political priority."

Which event during the Jackson administration supports this statement?

- a. the Cherokee Removal
- b. the Peggy Eaton affair
- c. the Maysville Road veto
- d. South Carolina's nullification of the Tariff of 1828**
- e. the "corrupt bargain"

States' rights were of primary importance to Jackson unless states began to talk of nullification, disunion & secession.

2. The most important conflict over policy between the Whigs and the Democrats in the 1830's was over

- a. the expansion of American territory.
- b. the resettlement of the Indians.
- c. the restriction of non-Protestant immigration.
- d. the use of governmental power to promote and regulate economic and social change.**

Which, interestingly is STILL the largest conflict between our two major political parties.

- e. the extension of slavery.

3. Andrew Jackson supported all of the following *except*

- a. Indian removal
- b. the right of nullification**
- c. the removal of federal deposits from the Bank of the United States.
- d. annexation of new territory.
- e. the use of presidential veto power.

See explanation for answer for #1

4. Which of the following resulted from the policies of the Jackson administration?

- a. a central bank was established.
- b. the value of paper currency issued by individual banks became standard and uniform.
- c. the number of banks, each issuing its own paper currency, increased.**
- d. a nationwide banking system was begun.
- e. Federal fiscal activities became linked with a system of federal banks.

c. is referring to "pet" or "wildcat" banks

5. Which of the following reasons contributed to Vice President Martin Van Buren's loss of the Presidency in the election of 1840?

- a. the country's economic depression
- b. the military record of his opponent
- c. his candidate's supporters constant campaigning
- d. his candidate's image as a "common man"
- e. all of the above**

6. Which of the following is true about the Tariff of 1828?

- a. It heightened Southern fears of Northern opposition to slavery.
- b. It was passed by the John Quincy Adams administration.
- c. It assisted the Southern economy.
- d. It looked to Northerners like an attack on their state's rights by the South.**
- e. It was met with talk of nullification and secession.

7. Candidates nominated for President by caucus suffered because

- a. they remained lesser known than those nominated by nominating conventions.
- b. they were chosen by the wealthy elite of manufacturing areas in New England.
- c. the Federalist party was gradually dying out.
- d. the caucus system excluded many western states from participation.
- e. they were Jeffersonian Republicans.

I accidentally took out the correct answer to this question so it had to be thrown out. For what SHOULD have been the answer, take a look at Period 6's RQ. #6. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU KNOW WHY THE ANSWER IS NOT b.

8. The Whigs hoped to win the 1840 Presidential election by

- a. supporting Daniel Webster.
- b. supporting Henry Clay.
- c. supporting three separate candidates.
- d. supporting Andrew Jackson.
- e. nominating a former Democrat and advocate for states' rights as Vice President**

*This was John Tyler. But don't worry... VP's NEVER actually become... *cough cough* ... oh, my bad. :)*

(Answer c. happened in 1836)

9. Andrew Jackson issued the *Specie Circular* for which of the following reasons?

- a. He hoped it would increase his chances for a third presidential term.
- b. He wanted to destroy the Bank of the United States.
- c. He felt that those purchasing land in the West with bank notes or on credit were hurting Western farmers.**
- d. He felt it would give Americans independence from foreign nations.
- e. He felt it was the most humane solution to the Native American problem in the Carolinas and in Florida.

Think of Anderson's dumb stick-figure picture of Jackson with a stop sign.

10. Andrew Jackson won the Bank War against Henry Clay because

- a. the Bank was poorly managed by Nicholas Biddle.
- b. Clay was immensely unpopular with the American public.
- c. Jackson successfully portrayed the Bank as an instrument of special privilege.**
- d. the Bank only loaned money to the rich.
- e. the Bank refused to establish branch offices in western states.

Again, think of Anderson's dumb stick-figure picture of Jackson with a stop sign.

11. The election campaign of 1832 is significant in American history because

- a. it was the first time no presidential candidate received a majority of the popular vote.
- b. it was the first time a sitting president ever ran for reelection.
- c. it was the first time a political party ran three separate candidates.
- d. it was the first time a Vice President ran for election to the presidency.
- e. none of the above**

12. With the rise of the New Democracy, westerners believed that a man was well qualified for office if he

- a. was unmarried.
- b. had an education.
- c. was a superior military commander.**
- d. had gained considerable wealth over his lifetime.
- e. had experience in politics.

13. John C. Calhoun finally opposed a protective tariff because

- a. of his personal dislike for Daniel Webster.
- b. the tariff would only help the South and not the entire nation
- c. the tariff would only enrich a few northern manufacturers and not the entire nation.**
- d. it was unconstitutional.
- e. it was supported by James Madison.

14. In *Cherokee Nation v. the State of Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that

- a. the Cherokees had to submit to Georgia state law.
- b. the Cherokees were not a foreign nation, but rather were wards of the federal government.
- c. the Cherokees were a foreign nation and were not subject to the laws of Georgia.**
- d. the federal government had no right to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi.
- e. Andrew Jackson had no right to order the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

C'mon.... I read the case decision to you 2 minutes before your quiz!

15. The nullification crisis of 1833 resulted in a clear-cut victory for

- a. South Carolina and those calling for nullification.
- b. Andrew Jackson and the Union.
- c. states' rights.
- d. neither Andrew Jackson nor the nullifiers.**
- e. Chief Justice John Marshall

What it DID do was head South Carolina on a collision course with the federal government that would erupt in 1860.

16. The veto of the Maysville Road Bill of 1830 was sparked by

- a. Andrew Jackson's belief that it was unconstitutional for the federal government to provide funds for a road built within the borders of a single state
- b. Andrew Jackson's belief that it was unconstitutional for the federal government to provide funds for a road built across the borders of two or more states**
- c. Andrew Jackson's resentment that the Maysville Road would be built in Kentucky, a state he had failed to carry in the 1828 election
- d. Andrew Jackson's realization that the Maysville Road would be built by unpaid black slaves rather than paid workers
- e. Andrew Jackson's belief that it was unconstitutional for the federal government to provide funds for any type of road building or road improvement project, whether or not it crossed state borders.

Which was his way of "protecting" the state from the federal government. See Question #20.

17. The chief weapon used by Andrew Jackson in his dispute with the National Bank was

- a. his decision to print more paper money
 - b. to deposit government money in state banks**
 - c. to give unqualified support to the Tariff of 1832
 - d. the support of the Supreme Court in voiding the bank's charter
 - e. paying government debts from tariff revenue only.
- "Pet" or "Wildcat" banks.**

18. Which of the following was **not** associated with Jacksonian Democracy?

- a. extension of the suffrage
- b. national nominating conventions
- c. spoils system
- d. decrease in Presidential power**
- e. the counting of the popular vote for president

It INCREASED!

19. In response to South Carolina's nullification of the Tariff of 1828, Andrew Jackson

- a. hanged several of the nullifiers
- b. dispatched several modest naval and army units to the state while preparing larger forces**
- c. asked Henry Clay for help
- d. said nothing about nullification
- e. asked Vice President John C. Calhoun for his resignation.

He was ready to throw down.

20. Andrew Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road Bill was an example of his

- a. strong nationalism.
- b. states' rightism.**
- c. support for western interests.
- d. hostility toward Native Americans.
- e. hostility toward southern interests.

See previous Maysville Road question



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Period 6

1. Jacksonian Democrats favored all of the following *except*

- rotation in office.
- universal suffrage for all white males.
- the caucus system of nominating candidates.**
- rewarding political supporters with government jobs.
- presidential electors being chosen by popular vote rather than by state legislatures.

2. After the election of 1824, the president's choice of Henry Clay as Secretary of State resulted in

- the end of political bitterness between the different factions of the Jeffersonian Republican Party.
- the revival of the Federalist Party.
- widespread criticism of the spoils system.
- charges of a corrupt bargain with Andrew Jackson.
- none of the above**

IF d. had said "with HENRY CLAY" THEN it would have been correct!

3. Which of the following statements best defines the idea at the core of the *New Democracy*?

- Government ought to be in the hands of those with experience and expertise.
- Government ought to be in the hands of property owners.
- Government should include more Americans, especially those who had previously been left out such as free blacks and Native Americans.
- Women ought to be given a greater role in government.
- The role of the President is to protect Americans from the abuses of the national government.**

Think of Anderson's dumb stick-figure picture of Jackson with a stop sign.

4. The Missouri Compromise and the Tariff of 1828 are similar in that

- both related to Southern fears of Northern opposition to slavery.
- both were passed by the Jackson administration.
- both were government acts which crippled the Southern economy.
- both looked to Southerners like an attack on states' rights by the national government.**
- both were examples of calls for nullification and secession.

See explanation on same question on Period 2's RQ.

5. The candidate who received the most electoral votes in 1824 was

- Andrew Jackson.**
- John Quincy Adams.
- Henry Clay.
- William Crawford.
- William Henry Harrison.

He received the most popular votes AND electoral votes, which is why his supporters felt he had been robbed. The reason he didn't win with this is that the Constitution says you need not just the most or a plurality of the electoral votes but a MAJORITY or over half of them.

6. "King Caucus" refers to

- the wealthy elite of manufacturing areas who chose nominees for president.
- senior congressional leaders of the Jeffersonian Republicans who chose nominees for president.**
- the system of choosing presidential nominees through a nominating convention.
- the practice of naming a future candidate as Secretary of State to give him an advantage in
- the practice of appointing one's friends to political office after winning the presidency.

It is important you know why the answer is NOT a.

- the practice of naming a future candidate as Secretary of State to give him an advantage in
- the practice of appointing one's friends to political office after winning the presidency.

It is important you know why the answer is NOT a.

7. The *South Carolina Exposition* was an argument for

- the preservation of the Union at all costs.
- secession.
- protective tariffs.
- majority rule.
- none of the above.**

It didn't go all the way to SECESSION. It was an argument for NULLIFICATION.

8. The so-called "Revolution of 1828" revealed that political power in the United States

- was evenly divided between Whigs and Democrats.
- was shifting to the Southern states.
- was firmly set in the Northeast.
- was shifting to the Western states.**
- was shifting to the wealthy and educated.

Remember me catching the map on my keys and ripping it?

9. "The duties of all public officers are... so plain and simple that more is lost by the continuance of men in office than is... gained by their experience."

This statement best reflects which of the following ideas?

- a. the spoils system
- b. rotation in office**
- c. "King Caucus"
- d. nominating conventions
- e. popular election of presidential electors.

It is important that you know why the answer is b. and NOT a.

10. Andrew Jackson's political philosophy was based mostly on his

- a. distrust of the national government.**
- b. support of the national government.
- c. anger over the death of his wife, Rachel.
- d. distrust of state governments.
- e. opposition to the Democrat party.

Again, think of Anderson's dumb stick-figure picture of Jackson with a stop sign.

11. All of the following were beliefs held by the Whig Party *except*

- a. a hatred for Andrew Jackson and his policies.
- b. support for the "American System."
- c. a desire to return to the policies advocated by the pre-Jeffersonian Federalist party.
- d. the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

e. opposition to high tariffs.

They SUPPORTED them. (Think of the "American System")

12. The first Whig President of the United States was

- a. John Quincy Adams.
- b. Andrew Jackson.
- c. Henry Clay.
- d. William Henry Harrison.**
- e. John Tyler.

Clay was the first Whig candidate, but he lost.

13. The Whigs hoped to win the 1836 election by

- a. supporting Daniel Webster.
- b. supporting Henry Clay.
- c. supporting three separate candidates.**
- d. supporting Andrew Jackson.
- e. nominating a Democrat as Vice President.

E. happened in 1840 (see the question on Period 2's RQ.)

14. The Democratic Party

a. claimed to be the torch-bearers of the Jeffersonian Republicans.

- b. favored the renewal of the national bank's charter.
- c. favored the supremacy of national rights over state's rights.
- d. was supported mainly by New Englanders.
- e. favored the "American System."

Or, as Mr. Anderson says, "The OG Republicans".

15. All of the following is true about South Carolina's fight against the Tariff of 1828 *except*

a. the state took up arms against the United States.

- b. the state received no support from other Southern states.
- c. the state's fight was opposed by Andrew Jackson.
- d. the state's fight was supported by John C. Calhoun.
- e. the state's fight found its precedents in both the *Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions* and the *Hartford Resolutions*.

It didn't go THIS far. (Though Jackson was ready for it to!)

16. Andrew Jackson supported the forced removal of Native American tribes from the South and the Sioux territory in near the Iowa Territory because

- a. he was ordered to do so by the United States Supreme Court.
- b. of his personal hatred for Native Americans.
- c. he had adopted a Native American child.
- d. he sympathized with Americans who wanted to expand into Native American land.**
- e. he did not want state governments to be involved in the solution to the "Indian problem."

17. The *Specie Circular* did which of the following?

- a. Led to the forced removal of Native Americans from their tribal homelands.
- b. Placed Bank of the United States deposits in so-called "pet banks."
- c. Plunged the nation into an economic crisis.**
- d. Allowed purchases of land to be made on credit or in bank notes rather than the usually required "hard" currency of gold and silver.
- e. destroyed Jackson's hopes for a third presidential term.

Mydred.... you know this stuff! Stop 2nd guessing yourself! :)

18. Presidents Jackson and Van Buren were hesitant to extend recognition to and to

annex the new Texas Republic because

- a. Texas had a large population of non-whites.
- b. Texas practiced slavery.**
- c. Mexico threatened war.
- d. most Americans opposed it.
- e. Henry Clay supported it.

19. In *Cherokee Nation v. the State of Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that

- a. the Cherokees had to submit to Georgia state law.
- b. the Cherokees were not a foreign nation, but rather were wards of the federal government.**
- c. the Cherokees were a foreign nation and were not subject to the laws of Georgia.
- d. the federal government had no right to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi.
- e. Andrew Jackson had no right to order the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

C'mon... I wrote "ward" on the board, talked about Batman & Robin and left it on the board during your RQ!

20. Which of the following was **not** associated with Jacksonian Democracy?

- a. extension of the suffrage
- b. national nominating conventions
- c. spoils system
- d. decrease in Presidential power**
- e. the counting of the popular vote for president

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