



# APUSH Reading Quiz 12

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

- 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 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.
- 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.
- Which of these four is *least* related to the others?
  - Hartford Convention
  - Canada
  - James Madison
  - the Monroe Doctrine
  - the Treaty of Ghent
- 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.
- Canada became an important battleground in the War of 1812 because
  - it was the economic hub of the New England economy.
  - Canadians would be willing to help the Americans overthrow the imperial yoke of British rule.
  - Americans wanted Canadian land.
  - most of the American army was already located in Canada.
  - none of the above
- Which of the following occurred during the "Era of Good Feelings"?
  - the Federalist Party became the Democratic Party.
  - the Federalist Party made gains in both houses of Congress.
  - after initial losses, the Federalist Party became the dominant party in American politics.
  - a Federalist candidate won the Presidency.
  - none of the above
- The most significant result of the American victory at the Battle of New Orleans is that
  - it occurred one day prior to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.
  - it forced the British to give up land and political concessions to the United States in the Treaty of Ghent.
  - it led to the celebration of Andrew Jackson and his soldiers in American legend and folklore
  - it made Andrew Jackson a contender for the presidency in the next election.
  - it forced the British to recognize American dominance in North America.
- Which of the following statements about the 'American System' is correct?
  - It was set up by the Treaty of Ghent at the end of the War of 1812.
  - It was strongly promoted by Andrew Jackson.
  - It permitted immigrants to be naturalized after living in the United States for five years.
  - It was designed to meet the nation's need for economic progress and self-sufficiency.
  - It called for an end to the European presence in South America.
- While Chief Justice John Marshall presided over the Supreme Court, its decisions
  - were generally protective of states' rights.
  - showed no clear leaning toward either a broad or strict interpretation of the Constitution.
  - laid the groundwork for a broad interpretation of the Constitution.
  - laid the groundwork for a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
  - were hostile to the development of business.

11. Which of the following was *not* a result of the War of 1812?
- It encouraged the development of American manufacturing.
  - It increased respect from foreign nations.
  - It solved the problems of neutral rights on the sea.
  - It fostered a feeling of patriotism in American society.
  - It illustrated that the U.S. was divided and highlighted sectional tensions in the nation.

12. The following are results of the Missouri Compromise *except*

- Missouri was admitted as free state.
- Maine was admitted as a free state
- most of the Louisiana Territory would come into the Union as free territory
- north of the latitude line of 36 degrees and 30 minutes would be closed to slavery
- the number of free and slave states would be kept exactly even.

13. Which of the following did *not* reflect the spirit of nationalism that characterized the U.S. during the period 1816-1824?

- decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court between 1816-1824
- The Monroe Doctrine
- The Tariff of 1816
- The Talmadge Amendment
- The bill to recharter of the Second Bank of the U.S.

14. Which *best* accounts for the spirit of nationalism that was dominant in the United States 1815-1824?

- Americans had felt unified behind a common purpose during the War of 1812.
- Changes in American politics created an "era of the common man" that left many Americans feeling nationalistic.
- Economic rivalry with England and France had disappeared.
- The Federalist party had near unanimous political support and had replaced opposing political factions.
- Americans were elated by the great concessions that had been won by the Treaty of Ghent.

15. Which pair of issues aroused the *most* controversy in 1819 and 1820?

- internal improvements & Latin American independence
- slavery in Missouri & Latin American independence
- slavery in Missouri & an economic crisis in the U.S.
- Monroe's re-election to the presidency & an economic crisis in the U.S.
- slavery in Missouri & Monroe's re-election the presidency

16. The Treaty of 1818 with Great Britain accomplished, in part, which of the following?

- It granted British acknowledgement of certain U.S. claims to the Louisiana Purchase territories to the east of the Mississippi River.
- It secured U.S. rights to the Florida territory.
- It provided for a joint occupation of ten years in the Oregon Country by both the U.S. and Britain.
- It defined navigation rights for both nations on the Great Lakes and provided for limitations to naval armaments in that region.
- It finally settled Loyalist land and property confiscation claims dating to the American Revolution

17. Which of the following is true of the Constitutional amendments proposed at the Hartford Convention?

- They intended to resolve the problems of territorial expansion of slavery.
- They intended to bring about an immediate end to the War of 1812.
- They attempted to make sure that Republicans controlled congress.
- They were an attempt to limit the power of the federal government.
- If ratified, they would have increased the authority of the Presidency at the expense of Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

- its Tariff of 1816 hurt its emerging textile industry.
- they believed its funding for internal improvements would drain away their population to the West and the frontier.
- they objected to the Bank of the U.S.
- they favored the Hamiltonian financial plan and saw no need for its revision.
- none of the above