



# APUSH PRACTICE RQ 12

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

1. In 1812, the United States went to war with:  
(1) Great Britain, (2) France, (3) Spain, (4) Prussia, (5) Holland.
  - a. 1 only
  - b. 1 and 2 only
  - c. 1 and 3 only
  - d. 1, 2, and 3 only
  - e. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
2. During the War of 1812, the New England states
  - a. supported the United States' war effort.
  - b. allied themselves with Aaron Burr's rival government.
  - c. lent more money and sent more food to the British army than to the American army.
  - d. gave no support to anyone.
  - e. allowed their state militias to fight wherever the U.S. government asked them to.
3. In the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812, the British agreed to stop fighting and to
  - a. stop fighting with France in Europe as well.
  - b. create an Indian buffer state for Canada in the Northwest.
  - c. outlaw their practice of impressment.
  - d. give the United States complete control of the Great Lakes.
  - e. restore all territory that they had conquered during the war.
4. The resolutions from the Hartford Convention
  - a. asked that DeWitt Clinton be instated as President.
  - b. helped to cause the death of the Federalist Party.
  - c. resulted in New England's "Blue Light" activities.
  - d. called for Southern secession from the United States.
  - e. supported the use of state militias against the British.
5. American relations with Britain at the conclusion of the War of 1812
  - a. became better than they had been previous to the war.
  - b. led to another war within a generation.
  - c. caused Canada to declare its independence from England.
  - d. were better than they were at anytime except during the Second World War.
  - e. were terrible, with each side hating and being suspicious of the other.
6. The outcome of the War of 1812
  - a. led to the British defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.
  - b. was a decisive and brilliant victory for the United States.
  - c. was an embarrassment to U.S. diplomacy.
  - d. was a stimulus to patriotic nationalism in the United States.
  - e. was a heavy blow to American manufacturing.
7. Post-War of 1812 nationalism could be seen in all of the following *except*
  - a. the way in which American painters depicted the beauty of the American landscape.
  - b. a revival of American religion.
  - c. the emergence of American literature and authors such as James Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving.
  - d. the building of a more prestigious and beautiful national capital.
  - e. an expanded American army.
8. The Monroe Doctrine
  - a. was an expression of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.
  - b. was met with great enthusiasm in Latin America.
  - c. was capable of being enforced by the United States.
  - d. was feared by the powers of Europe
  - e. all of the above
9. The Treaty of 1818 with England
  - a. ended the War of 1812.
  - b. granted Canada full control of the Great Lakes.
  - c. called for a 10 year joint occupation of the Oregon country by both Americans and the British.
  - d. forced all British out of the Oregon territory.
  - e. gave control of Florida to the United States.
10. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Cohens v. Virginia*, and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, Supreme Court Justice John Marshall's rulings limited the extent of
  - a. presidential power.
  - b. states' rights.
  - c. judicial review.
  - d. federalism.
  - e. the Constitution.
11. The result of the Missouri Compromise was
  - a. extremists in both the North and the South were satisfied with the result.
  - b. Missouri entered the Union as a free state.
  - c. Maine entered the Union as a slave state.
  - d. sectionalism in the United States was reduced.
  - e. none of the above.

12. The most nationalistic area of the United States after the War of 1812 was

- a. the Northeast.
- b. New England.
- c. the West.
- d. the South.
- e. none of the above.

13. New England opposed the American System's federally constructed roads primarily because

- a. they cost too much money.
- b. the Democrat-Republicans favored them.
- c. canals were a far superior means of transporting materials and goods.
- d. they would drain away needed population to the West.
- e. none of the above

14. The Era of Good Feelings

- a. was characterized by the absence of any problems in political, social, or economic life.
- b. was a troubled period for the United States.
- c. was a period of two-party rule in government.
- d. marked a temporary end to national sectionalism.
- e. none of the above.

15. The Tariff of 1816 was the first in American history to

- a. have the full support of Congress.
- b. be supported by the President.
- c. ever be enacted.
- d. to impose taxes and duties on foreign imports.
- e. that aimed to protect American industry.

16. One of the most important by-products of the War of 1812 was

- a. the emergence of Edgar Allan Poe as an American writer.
- b. a resurgence of the Federalist Party.
- c. increased economic dependence on Europe.
- d. a heightened spirit of nationalism.
- e. a renewed commitment to states' rights.

17. Basing your choice on your knowledge of the *McCulloch v. Maryland* case, select the quotation that is most likely to be a part of that decision.

- a. "Let the end be legitimate, . . . within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, . . . which are not prohibited... are constitutional."
- b. "My construction of the Constitution is ... that each department is truly independent of the others and has equal rights to decide for itself what is the meaning of the Constitution."
- c. "The authority, therefore, claimed by Congress... appears not to be warranted by the Constitution. . . ."
- d. "... the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution."
- e. "The claim of the police power would be a mere pretext come another and delusive name for the supreme sovereignty of the state to be exercised free from constitutional restraint."

18. John Marshall's opinions as a member of the Supreme Court were characterized by a

- a. tendency to assert federal supremacy.
- b. strict construction of the Constitution.
- c. tendency to protect human rights at the expense of private property rights.
- d. reliance on Jeffersonian principles.
- e. preference for States' rights.

19. Which of the following is the *least* associated with the shaded territory in the map above?

- a. the Treaty of 1818
- b. the Monroe Doctrine
- c. American nationalism
- d. the "American System"
- e. U.S. expansion

20. 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.
- e. a restructuring of the elements of the Constitution which decided representation and the balance of power in the Congress.