



APUSH Unit 3 PRACTICE MC Exam

“The Paradoxes of Democracy”

Unit III: 1800-1841 (Bailey, Chapters 11-13)

- The Hartford Convention of 1814 focused on
 - revising military strategy against the British in the stalemated War of 1812.
 - “anti-American” activities such as Massachusetts’ support of England during the War of 1812.
 - Federalist desires for a massive rewriting of the Constitution to neutralize the power of Southern Jeffersonian 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.
- Identify the following “... the American continents... are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European powers....”
 - the Preamble to the treaty with France for the Purchase of Louisiana.
 - the Monroe Doctrine.
 - the Treaty of Ghent.
 - the Embargo Act of 1807.
 - Noah Webster’s blue-backed speller.
- Which of the following documents would be most useful in analyzing the effects of the Embargo of 1807 on the U.S. economy?
 - Jackson’s veto of the rechartering of the U.S. Bank
 - the Resolutions of the Hartford Convention.
 - records of shipbuilding activity in a New England state from 1805 to 1810.
 - financial accounts of Georgia plantations from 1805 to 1808.
 - the speeches of James Monroe from 1805-1810.
- Thomas Jefferson hesitated in accepting the Louisiana Purchase because
 - it would bring the United States into conflict with Spain.
 - it would propel the U.S. into conflict with Native Americans.
 - he believed the Constitution did not give him the authority to acquire new land.
 - it would involve the United States in an entangling alliance with another country.
 - it would open new lands to slavery.
- Of the first five presidents of the United States, how many were from the state of Virginia?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- Tecumseh argued that Indians should
 - assimilate and join white culture.
 - never give up control of their land to the whites.
 - smoke’m peace pipe.
 - not give control of their lands to the whites unless all Native Americans agreed on it.
 - exchange traditional buckskin clothing for cloth garments.
- Thomas Jefferson received the bulk of his support from
 - the North and East.
 - the South and West.
 - industrial cities.
 - areas where only the wealthy could vote.
 - none of the above
- The Monroe Doctrine was
 - very different from most of American foreign policy.
 - an example of states-rightism.
 - vetoed by President John Quincy Adams.
 - was written by President James Monroe.
 - an expression of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.
- Recent historians have described “the Era of Good Feelings” as
 - a period in which the ideals and the heroes of the Revolution were forgotten.
 - free of ideological disputes.
 - characterized by multiparty harmony.
 - marked by deep divisions over economic and sectional issues.
 - marked by little interference of the Supreme Court in political affairs.
- Which of the following probably did more than even Alexander Hamilton to ensure a powerful central government in the American political and economic system?
 - John Marshall
 - James Madison
 - Patrick Henry
 - Parson Weems
 - Andrew Jackson

11. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson was elected as President by

- a. the American people.
- b. your mom.
- c. the electoral college.
- d. the House of Representatives.
- e. independent farmers of the South.

12. Thomas Jefferson had strong misgivings about the wisdom of

- a. maintaining the U.S. bank.
- b. the Republican party.
- c. maintaining a large standing army.
- d. having the Presidency and the Congress controlled by the same party.
- e. removing federal judges from office by the process of impeachment.

13. Thomas Jefferson's "Revolution of 1800" was remarkable in that it

- a. moved the U.S. away from its democratic ideals.
- b. marked the peaceful and orderly transfer of power based on election results agreed to by all political parties.
- c. it showed the political power in the U.S. was shifting westward.
- d. was really the work of John Adams.
- e. caused America to reform the basic foundations of its government.

14. Between the years 1804-1824, it became customary for a President's _____ to succeed him into the Presidency.

- a. Vice President
- b. Secretary of State
- c. Secretary of the Treasury
- d. highest-ranking general
- e. Attorney General

15. All of the following were controversial issues in the debates that led to the Missouri Compromise *except*

- a. the admission of Maine to the Union.
- b. the right of Congress to regulate slavery in the Louisiana Purchase territory.
- c. the escape of fugitive slaves to the North
- d. the feeling of nationalism that had swept the nation following the War of 1812.
- e. the admission of Missouri to the Union.

16. 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. secession from the Union.
- e. none— that is, ALL of the above were proposed there

17. The central point in John Marshall's decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* concerned the power of

- a. the federal government to regulate interstate commerce.
- b. the Supreme Court to declare federal laws unconstitutional.
- c. the states to tax its citizens.
- d. Congress to nullify a federal law
- e. Congress to charter the Bank of the United States.

18. During his Presidency, Thomas Jefferson supported which of the following policies?

- (1) western expansion; (2) federal support for scientific expeditions; (3) a reduction of federal spending; (4) the elimination of federal tariffs; (5) freedom of the seas
- a. 1, 2, and 3 only
- b. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
- c. 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
- d. 1 and 3 only
- e. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

19. Of the following, which was the principal issue on which the United States sought settlement with Great Britain at the beginning of the War of 1812?

- a. a guarantee of fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland.
- b. free navigation of the Mississippi River.
- c. cancellation of pre-Revolutionary debts.
- d. Dr. Newell. (Re-read the question *s-l-o-w-l-y* then think about it... c'mon, it's funny!... Okay, maybe not.)
- e. an end to impressment.

20. A major reason why Thomas Jefferson was interested in purchasing the Louisiana Purchase from France was that he

- a. wanted to establish a precedent for the expansion of presidential authority.
- b. wanted an area beyond the Mississippi River to which Native Americans could be moved.
- c. had learned from Lewis and Clark of the untapped mineral resources in the western areas.
- d. had already attempted to purchase it from Spain.
- e. hoped to preserve an agricultural society by making abundant lands available to future American generations.

21. Which of the following actions of the American government reopened trade with Britain and France and determined that if either nation repealed its restrictions on the United States, the U.S. would halt all commerce with the other nation?

- a. the Hartford Resolutions
- b. the Embargo of 1807
- c. the Non-Intercourse Act
- d. Macon's Bill Number 2
- e. none of the above

22. Aaron Burr's actions during the period of 1800-1806 included all of the following *except*

- a scheme to become President of the U.S.
- an attempt to become the governor of N.Y.
- a split to form a pro-British northern confederacy that would secede from the United States and form its own country.
- a plot to form a Southwestern confederacy that would secede from the United States and form its own independent nation.
- a duel that resulted in the death of Alexander Hamilton.
- an attempt to takeover Nicaragua and ask to have it annexed to the U.S. with himself as governor.

23. The first and second presidents *not* to be elected to a second term were

- Thomas Jefferson, James Madison.
- John Adams, James Monroe.
- John Adams, and his son, John Quincy Adams.
- Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe.
- John Adams, James Madison.

24. The Missouri Compromise provided that Missouri be admitted as a slave state, Maine as a free state, and

- by stipulation of the Tallmadge Amendment, Missourians would be forced to get rid of their slaves after ten years.
- all of the Louisiana territory north of 36 degrees, 30' be closed to slavery.
- the entire Louisiana Territory be open to slavery.
- the lands south of 36 degrees, 30' be guaranteed to slavery and the lands north of it negotiable.
- all of the Louisiana Territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri be closed to slavery for 30 years.

25. Calling the Hartford Convention treasonous is

- justified by its resolutions.
- not justified.
- the action undertaken by Federalists in Congress.
- a characterization never believed by a majority of Americans.
- a result of Federalist propaganda.
- none of the above

26. The "spoils system" under Andrew Jackson resulted in

- the election of a Vice President from a political party opposite the president's.
- many Whigs holding positions of power in Jackson's Administration.
- the replacement of insecurity by security in government employment.
- the destruction of the Democratic Party.
- the appointment of many corrupt and incompetent officials to federal jobs.

27. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- Nicholas Biddle-"The South Carolina Exposition".
- William Henry Harrison-"Old Hickory".
- you—acing this test!
- Henry Clay— the American System.
- Andrew Jackson— *McCulloch vs. Maryland*.

28. Innovations in the election of 1832 included

- the election of the President by popular vote.
- adoption of written party platforms.
- election of the President by the House of Representatives.
- the election of the President by state legislatures.
- none of the above

29. The policy of Andrew Jackson's administration toward eastern Indian tribes was

- a war of genocide.
- gradual assimilation.
- forced removal.
- peaceable coexistence.
- none of the above

30. The Whig Party

- was against the recharter of the Bank of the U.S..
- is where Mr. Anderson will need to go if his hairline keeps receding.
- received the bulk of their support from the South.
- avored the American System
- endorsed Martin Van Buren for President in 1836.

31. The Whigs hoped to win the 1836 election by

- supporting Daniel Webster.
- supporting Henry Clay.
- forcing the election into the House of Representatives.
- emphasizing personality over issues.
- all of the above

32. The Whigs placed John Tyler on the 1840 ticket as Vice-President

- in the hopes that he would be in a position to run for president in the election of 1848.
- to win northern votes.
- to attract the votes of states' righters.
- John Tyler was NOT on the Whig ticket of 1840.
- to reward him for his strong support of the Whig Party platform while a Congressman.

33. Andrew Jackson vetoed the Maysville Road Bill for all of the following reasons *except*

- he saw his role as President as protecting the "common man" from the excesses of big government.
- he thought it was a violation of state's rights.
- in a subtle attempt to deny Henry Clay's state a federal road.
- his concern over the Peggy Eaton affair.
- the road ran primarily through Kentucky.

34. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a. Caucus– male students in 2nd Period giggling
- b. William Crawford- “Corrupt Bargain”
- c. Henry Clay- Democratic Party
- d. Andrew Jackson- Whig Party
- e. John C. Calhoun- *South Carolina Exposition*

35. Which of the following candidates is matched with the correct election?

- a. William Crawford- 1824
- b. John Quincy Adams- 1800
- c. Rufus King- 1828
- d. Henry Clay- 1840
- e. John Adams- 1804

36. The Whig political platform in 1840 included

- a. a resounding endorsement of Andrew Jackson.
- b. very little mention of specific issues.
- c. a call for the repeal of the “American System.
- d. a call for the immediate annexation of Texas.
- e. a condemnation of slavery.

37. The statement, “The Union, next to our liberty, most dear!” best reflects the political philosophy of

- a. Henry Clay.
- b. John C. Calhoun
- c. John Tyler.
- d. Andrew Jackson.
- e. Mr. Anderson