

**Advanced Placement United States History**  
**Test: Jeffersonian Democracy**

**Bradberry**

1. Which of the following statements about the “American System” is correct?
  - a) it was set up by the Treaty of Ghent at the end of the War of 1812
  - b) it was strongly promoted by Andrew Jackson
  - c) it permitted immigrants to be naturalized after living in the U.S. for five years
  - d) it was designed to meet the nation’s need for economic progress and self-sufficiency
  - e) it called for an end to the European presence in South America
  
2. The Hartford Convention of 1815 was a manifestation of:
  - a) New England Federalist opposition to the War of 1812
  - b) New England’s desire to end United States trade with Great Britain
  - c) northern gratitude to General Jackson for his victory at New Orleans
  - d) the War Hawks’ impatience with President Madison’s conduct of foreign policy
  - e) western resentment against British-backed Indian attacks
  
3. Jefferson’s purchase of Louisiana had its origins in his desire to:
  - a) remove the French from forts along the Mississippi Valley
  - b) acquire a port to provide an outlet for western crops
  - c) acquire territory for the expansion of slavery
  - d) oppose New England Federalism
  - e) demonstrate friendship for the French in the Napoleonic Wars
  
4. In *Marbury v. Madison*, the United States Supreme Court affirmed:
  - a) its right to determine the constitutionality of state court decisions
  - b) its right to determine the constitutionality of state laws
  - c) its right to determine the constitutionality of congressional enactments
  - d) the sanctity of property rights against harassment by unfriendly state legislatures
  - e) the broad scope of the federal governments commerce power
  
5. The issuance of the Monroe Doctrine did which of the following?
  - a) reaffirmed George Washington’s goal of United States neutrality in the Americas
  - b) helped Secretary of State John Quincy Adams secure the Presidency in 1824
  - c) established the United States as the dominant economic power in South America
  - d) provided the basis for resolving Anglo-American border disputes
  - e) asserted American independence in the realm of foreign policy
  
6. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was important because it:
  - a) established the role of the federal government in internal improvements
  - b) strengthened the ties between the eastern manufacturing and western agricultural regions
  - c) made the invention of the steamboat economically viable
  - d) spurred the innovation of the railroad industry
  - e) was the last major canal project before the Civil War
  
7. Of the following, which was the principal issue on which the United States sought settlement with Great Britain at the outset of the War of 1812?
  - a) a guarantee of New England fishing rights off Newfoundland
  - b) free navigation of the Mississippi River
  - c) cancellation of pre-Revolutionary debts
  - d) access to trade with the British West Indies
  - e) an end to impressment

8. The election of 1800 has been referred to as constituting another “revolution” because:
  - a) the House of Representatives decided the election
  - b) a Supreme Court decision was required to dislodge the Federalists
  - c) voter turnout increased dramatically
  - d) the party in power stepped down after losing the election
  - e) force was required to get John Adams to leave the White House
  
9. All of the following conditions influenced the development of American agriculture between 1800-1830 EXCEPT:
  - a) a government policy favoring rapid settlement of the public domain
  - b) a widespread interest in conserving soil and natural resources
  - c) the trend toward regional economic specialization
  - d) the enthusiasm for land speculation
  - e) improvements in transportation by water
  
10. The Panic of 1819 was caused by:
  - a) the inability of settlers to purchase western lands
  - b) domestic violence over taxes on alcoholic beverages
  - c) Missouri being admitted as a slave state
  - d) laws prohibiting trade with England and France
  - e) the expansion of the western border of the United States to the Rocky Mountains
  
11. The purpose of the Missouri Compromise was:
  - a) to insulate the western hemisphere from European conflict
  - b) to solve the question of how states would be admitted to the Union in the future
  - c) to promote slavery in the South
  - d) to reduce the power of the Supreme Court
  - e) to promote Northern industry and westward expansion
  
12. The American Colonization Society was founded to promote:
  - a) the territorial expansion of the west
  - b) the annexation of Canada to the United States
  - c) the annexation of the Spanish territories in the American southwest
  - d) the return of slaves to Africa
  - e) colonization of Latin American regions seized from the Spanish
  
13. One result of the election of 1800 was the:
  - a) settlement of differences with France and Great Britain
  - b) charter of the Second Bank of the United States
  - c) provision for separate ballots in the electoral college for President and Vice-President
  - d) split in the Democratic-Republican party
  - e) strengthening of Federalist control of the Congress
  
14. On which issue did Thomas Jefferson reverse his opinion of strict construction of the Constitution?
  - a) the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
  - b) the Bank of the United States
  - c) the moving of the capital to Washington D.C.
  - d) the appointment of the “midnight” judges
  - e) by supporting Great Britain in its renewed war with France
  
15. An important result of the War of 1812 was that it:
  - a) strengthened the Federalist party
  - b) introduced iron clad naval vessels
  - c) marked the end of the American policy of isolation
  - d) began a period of nationalism in the United States
  - e) revived antagonistic feelings against the British in the United States

16. Which of the following **did not** promote the westward expansion of the United States?
- the construction of the Erie Canal
  - the explorations of Lewis and Clark
  - the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent
  - internal improvements along the Cumberland Gap
  - a significant land deal with the French
17. The controversy that arose when Missouri applied for statehood in 1819 concerned:
- the ability of the United States to properly govern the west
  - maintaining a balance of free and slaves states in the Union
  - problems with the state constitution that Missouri submitted to Congress
  - corrupted election results for Missouri's first governor
  - devaluation of western lands
18. Which of the following would probably received support from both a New England factory owner and a western farmer?
- a liberal land policy
  - a national banking system
  - restrictions on immigration
  - a national program of building roads and canals
  - an increase in protective tariff rates
19. Which economic group was most severely harmed by the Embargo Act of 1807?
- New England shippers
  - southern cotton growers
  - frontier farmers
  - northern factory workers
  - owners of western wildcat banks
20. The primary purpose of the Tariff of 1816 was to:
- punish Great Britain
  - aid small farmers
  - aid American industry
  - aid westward expansion
  - reduce the national debt
21. All of the following are true about the Erie Canal **except** that it:
- triggered additional canal building in the west
  - was highly profitable for New York
  - was primarily intended to transport passengers
  - effectively linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes
  - contributed to westward expansion
22. Which of the following was a result of the War of 1812?
- the power of North American Indian tribes was increased
  - the Treaty of Ghent resolved the issue of impressment and blockades
  - nationalism was weakened
  - William Henry Harrison emerged as a national hero
  - the resolution of British/American hostilities in the northwest
23. One important assumption of the American System promoted by Henry Clay was that:
- the United States should be a nation of farmers
  - public education was essential for all children
  - slavery should be abolished
  - every adult citizen of the nation should vote
  - each region would benefit through mutual participation in the system

24. The economic hard times which followed the War of 1812 were largely the result of:
- unreasonable demands by factory workers
  - an influx of immigrant labor
  - widespread speculation and easy credit
  - excessive government regulation
  - European wars
25. Between 1800 and 1820, the land policy of the United States government:
- made it increasingly easy for ordinary people to buy western land
  - enacted restrictive measures to insure prompt land payments from all purchasers
  - halted the sale of western land to ordinary people
  - distributed western land without cost to ordinary people
  - returned most of the western land to Native American tribes
26. Which of the following became a national hero as a result of the Battle of New Orleans?
- William Henry Harrison
  - Daniel Webster
  - Henry Clay
  - Andrew Jackson
  - John C. Calhoun
27. All of the following influenced the United States' decision to declare war against Great Britain in 1812 EXCEPT:
- the impressment of American sailors
  - British control of the Atlantic and resulting interference in United States trade with Europe
  - the American government's certainty that its navy was more powerful than Great Britain's
  - Great Britain's alliance with American Indian tribes which curtailed U.S. westward expansion
  - the failure of the Embargo Act
28. Which of the following does NOT accurately describe the Missouri Compromise of 1820?
- it provided a method for counting slaves among state populations when determining the size of the states' Congressional delegations
  - it allowed Missouri to be admitted to the Union as a slave state
  - it created the free state of Maine from territory that belonged to Massachusetts
  - one of its purposes was to maintain the equal representation of free states and slave states in the Senate
  - it included a border in the Louisiana Territory above which slavery was prohibited
29. When Thomas Jefferson said in 1801, "We are all republicans – we are all federalists," he meant that:
- Americans would never ally themselves with monarchical governments
  - federalists would be appointed to his cabinet
  - the two parties' platforms were identical
  - the principles of American government were above party politics
  - he admired Hamilton's policies
30. All of the following were elements of Henry Clay's American System EXCEPT:
- a tariff for the protection of industry
  - increased trade among the sections of the nation
  - incentives to develop manufacturing and regional interdependence
  - greater reliance on domestic financial resources
  - sale of federal lands to finance higher education

31. A major reason why Thomas Jefferson was interested in purchasing Louisiana from France was that:
- he wanted to establish a precedent for the expansion of presidential authority
  - he wanted an area beyond the Mississippi River to which eastern Indian tribes could be moved
  - he had learned from Lewis and Clark of the untapped mineral resources in western areas
  - he hoped to cement a Franco-American alliance against the British
  - he hoped to preserve an agricultural society by making abundant lands available to future generations
32. In the history of American transportation, the canal era occurred during which of the following periods?
- 1600-1625
  - 1750-1775
  - 1790-1810
  - 1820-1850
  - 1730-1750
33. In the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, John Marshall declared, "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." For which concept did this case set the precedent?
- the sanctity of contracts
  - the supremacy of the executive branch over the legislative branch
  - due process of law
  - judicial review
  - separation of powers
34. The United States was able to purchase Louisiana because:
- Napoleon lost interest in the New World
  - Lewis and Clark had already surveyed it
  - France returned it to Spain
  - France suppressed the Haitian slave revolt
  - the Supreme Court ruled favorably on the constitutionality of the purchase
35. The decisions of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court supported:
- the moderate principles espoused by Jefferson as president
  - the changing face of increased state powers after the decline of the Federalist party
  - increasing powers of the federal government despite an era of Democratic-Republican domination
  - westward expansion and Indian removal
  - the principles of the American System
36. The Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 established an unfortified border between what two areas?
- the United States and Mexico
  - Canada and Russian Territory in Alaska
  - Canada and the United States
  - Spanish Florida and the United States
  - Spanish territory in the southwest and the United States
37. Under the Adams-Onis Treaty, what did the United States purchase from the Spanish?
- Louisiana
  - Florida
  - California
  - Maine
  - Alaska

38. Daniel Webster's argument in support of the Tariff of 1816 was based on:
- its constitutionality
  - his support of the American System
  - ending the influx of cheaply priced imports the British poured into the United States
  - protecting the newly established networks between the west and north
  - raising money for internal improvements through road and canal construction
39. Which of the following statements is the best description of federal land policy from 1790 to 1820?
- Federalists encouraged sales of large blocks of land to speculators, whereas Republicans favored selling federal land in smaller tracts to less wealthy buyers
  - A political consensus kept land policy above partisan or sectional politics
  - Federal land policy was consistent throughout the period
  - The federal government allowed the states total control over the distribution of public domain lands
  - Land speculation decreased as land was made more affordable to common Americans
40. Lowell's Girls were:
- Irish field laborers who worked beside slaves in southern cotton fields
  - city workers who lived at home and commuted to work
  - prostitutes who benefited from the influx of single men seeking opportunity in the west
  - educated New England women who began the women's suffrage movement
  - unmarried women who provided the labor in many New England factories
41. A major contribution to the rapid industrialization of the New England region was:
- only a few rivers to interfere with transportation
  - a large farming population to contribute to industry
  - the fact that slavery was still legal in many northern states
  - financing from British industrialists
  - a built in labor force due to the large size of most New England families
42. Which **was not** a reason that slavery almost disappeared in the South during the 1780's?
- falling prices of cash crops
  - many slaves had escaped or died by 1780
  - many slave owners began freeing slaves in their wills
  - natural rights philosophies led many to view slavery as immoral
  - the efforts of the American Colonization Society
43. The direction of the population movement that took place between 1790 and 1840 was from:
- the North to the South
  - the Atlantic coast to the areas between the Appalachians and the Mississippi river
  - New England to California
  - the old Northwest Territory back to New England
  - the South to the fringes of Spanish territory in the Southwest
44. The American solution to the conflict over neutral shipping rights, and arrangements to resume trade with the first nation – Britain or France – to cease violating neutral shipping rights was outlined in:
- the Embargo Act
  - the Non-Intercourse Act
  - the Orders in Council
  - the Treaty of Ghent
  - the Missouri Compromise

45. By the first decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, American manufacturing had been revolutionized by the advent of:
- a) labor unions
  - b) transcontinental railroads
  - c) mail-order catalogs
  - d) the electric engine
  - e) interchangeable machine parts
46. John Marshall's decisions in *Fletcher v. Peck* and *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* dealt with the:
- a) enforcement of federal law in the western territories
  - b) right of Indians to control their own lands
  - c) sale of publicly held frontier lands
  - d) federal protection of contracts and charters from violation by state governments
  - e) issue of constitutionality of federal laws
47. Which of the following is the best and most accurate statement about the United States at the beginning of the Era of Good Feelings?
- a) sectionalism had become the dominant force in the nation
  - b) there were no more divisions within the ranks of the Republican party
  - c) Federalists and Republicans united on an economic program of internal improvements and protective tariffs
  - d) friendliness and cooperation with Britain replaced earlier policies of hostility
  - e) nationalism strongly influenced American culture and politics
48. In the Treaty of Ghent which ended the War of 1812:
- a) most American demands were satisfied
  - b) the Americans made substantial concessions to the British
  - c) the issues that had led to war were finally resolved
  - d) nothing was settled beyond a restoration of the pre-war status quo
  - e) Britain agreed to end the impressment of American seamen
49. Which of the following leaders is incorrectly paired with a notable event or deed?
- a) Thomas Jefferson – Louisiana Purchase
  - b) Andrew Jackson – Battle of New Orleans
  - c) Tecumseh – Battle of Tippecanoe
  - d) Henry Clay – declaration of war in 1812
  - e) Alexander Hamilton – Embargo Act of 1807
50. If someone slipped some Ruffles Thunderbolts in your coffee, what most likely would happen to you?