

### Quiz 3 (for Chapters 7 and 8)

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The rotation system of government espoused by Andrew Jackson refers to
  - (A) the practice of government officials periodically switching, or rotating their job duties with other officials so they could learn a wider variety of administrative skills.
  - (B) the “spoils system” in which an elected official replaced appointed officeholders with new appointees who were political friends and supporters.
  - (C) the practice of rotating, or replacing, members of the president’s cabinet every two years to provide his administration with new ideas and prevent it from growing “stale.”
  - (D) the mandatory rotation, or switching, of national power from one political party to the other at least once every eight years.
  - (E) a fluid, back and forth flow of power between the states and the federal government in which they would act as equal partners in governing the country.
2. This engraving of the Nat Turner revolt takes what point of view?



- (A) The revolt of the slaves was justified.
  - (B) Northern abolitionists were responsible for the revolt.
  - (C) The revolt was an attack upon innocent victims.
  - (D) The slaves were ineffective revolutionists.
  - (E) The slave revolt was successful.
3. The War of 1812 had all of the following effects EXCEPT:
    - (A) It strengthened American industrial and manufacturing production.
    - (B) It virtually destroyed the Federalist party as a credible opposition to the Republican party.
    - (C) It restored a sense of pride in most Americans and led to a wave of nationalism throughout the country after the conclusion of the war.

- (D) It destroyed the power of the Indian tribes in the Northwest Territory.
  - (E) It led to an increased and more active American role in world politics.
4. The Hartford Convention of 1814 focused on
- (A) revising military strategy against the British in the stalemated War of 1812.
  - (B) the creation of a national bank to stabilize U.S. currency and establish U.S. credit overseas.
  - (C) Federalist desires for a massive rewriting of the Constitution to neutralize the power of Southern Republicans.
  - (D) Republican desires for lessened federal control and increased states' rights in matters of international trade critical to New England's survival.
  - (E) devising plans to convince Canada to join the United States in its war against England (the War of 1812) in return for Canadian independence after the war.
5. The canal-building period of the 1820s resulted primarily from
- (A) the need for a more effective public transportation system between major Northeastern cities and towns.
  - (B) speculators trying to find a quick and cheap method of moving European immigrants to unexplored frontiers in the West.
  - (C) the need to move U.S. naval forces quickly from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.
  - (D) a shortage of usable fresh water in the trans-Appalachian states.
  - (E) the need for an economical method of shipping farm goods from the Western states and territories directly to Eastern markets.
6. The *Marbury v. Madison* case was important because
- (A) it firmly established the principle of one man, one vote.
  - (B) it affirmed the Supreme Court's power to judge the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.
  - (C) it limited the power of the individual states to interfere with legal business contracts or commercial activity.
  - (D) it found that Congress had the constitutional power to issue bank charters, thus opening the door for a strong national bank.
  - (E) it ruled that slavery could not be prohibited from U.S. territories, increasing tensions which would eventually explode into the Civil War.
7. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney was important because
- (A) it reduced the need for large numbers of slaves to pick Southern cotton, providing abolitionists with one more argument for the elimination of slavery.

- (B) it allowed cotton to be grown in areas that had previously been unsuitable for cotton production.
  - (C) it led to the development of the South's first large textile factories and the beginnings of a strong Southern manufacturing base.
  - (D) it allowed cotton to be picked and processed much more quickly, thus vastly increasing the profitability of cotton and the need for more slaves to pick it.
  - (E) it required skilled workers to operate it, leading to the development of the South's most prominent educational and training institutions which provided workers with the necessary education and skills.
8. Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey, and Nat Turner were leaders of
- (A) the post-Revolutionary movement to establish separate and independent churches for the nation's free Blacks.
  - (B) unsuccessful slave revolts in the Southern states.
  - (C) the efforts to provide educational opportunities for free Blacks during the antebellum period.
  - (D) the movement to return freed slaves to Africa.
  - (E) the American Anti-Slavery Society, the American Colonization Society, and the Knights of Liberty, respectively.
9. The Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812
- (A) created an Indian buffer state between the United States and Canada.
  - (B) provided for a restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*.
  - (C) settled the issue of the impressment of American seamen.
  - (D) indemnified American ship-owners for any ships seized by the British during the war.
  - (E) required the British to denounce the right of search and seizure.
10. George Washington responded to the Whiskey Rebellion in the western counties of Pennsylvania by
- (A) ignoring it until it died out.
  - (B) dispatching Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, to negotiate a reduced tax with the protesters.
  - (C) calling a special session of Congress to deal with the problem.
  - (D) sending an army larger than any he had ever commanded in the Revolution to put down the revolt.
  - (E) requesting an advisory opinion from the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the excise tax.

11. The purchase of the Louisiana territory
  - I. doubled the size of the United States.
  - II. guaranteed Western farmers access to the Mississippi River as an avenue of trade.
  - III. presented Jefferson with a constitutional dilemma since he was a “strict” constructionist.
  - IV. gave the United States control of the Port of New Orleans.

(A) I and II only (D) I, II, and IV only  
(B) I and III only (E) I, II, III, and IV  
(C) I, II, and III only
12. In the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison asserted that
  - (A) the states, not the Supreme Court, were the final judges of the limits of federal power.
  - (B) the states were creations of the federal government.
  - (C) the federal judiciary was the sole arbiter of the constitutionality of federal and state laws.
  - (D) the “implied powers” of the Constitution gave the president the power to enforce the Alien and Sedition Acts.
  - (E) a “dual presidency” modeled on ancient Rome’s consulship would serve to protect the states from the federal government.
13. Identify the source of the following citation: “...the American continents... are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers....” and the “policy [of the United States] in regard to Europe...is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers....”
  - (A) Washington’s “Farewell Address”
  - (B) Preamble to treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana
  - (C) Monroe Doctrine
  - (D) Washington’s “Proclamation of Neutrality”
  - (E) Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812
14. At the Seneca Falls women’s rights convention organized by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1848, the delegates
  - (A) organized a political party to nominate candidates for public office.
  - (B) unanimously endorsed the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote in national elections.

- (C) accepted the prevailing notion that women were endowed with weaker intellectual abilities than men.
  - (D) issued the pamphlet *Treatise on Domestic Economy*, instructing women on how to make their homes more efficient and more moral.
  - (E) declared that “all men and women are created equal” and that “the history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman....”
15. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Adventists, and Shakers originated
- (A) in Germany during the Protestant Reformation.
  - (B) in the manufacturing districts of England during the Industrial Revolution.
  - (C) in the colleges of New England.
  - (D) in the “Burned-Over District” of upstate New York in the 1830s.
  - (E) during the American Revolution as a protest to Anglican dogma.