

UNIT VII

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1-3 refer to the following document:

".... But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.... I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a republican government can not be strong, that this Government is not strong enough; but would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm on the theoretic and visionary fear that this Government, the world's best hope, may by possibility want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest Government on earth.... Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question."

Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 1801

1. Jefferson's statement "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalist" was meant to
 - (A) reassure a divided country that we all shared the same American values
 - (B) keep political parties or factions from forming
 - (C) send a message to the world to not be involved in the affairs of the U.S.
 - (D) pave the way for the territorial expansion into the West
2. The statement "Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him" was directed at
 - (A) Europeans who wanted to impose a monarchy on the United States
 - (B) uniting those who favored a hereditary system with those who favored a theocracy
 - (C) those who did not believe man could govern himself (a representative government) but felt they could govern others
 - (D) Federalist supporters of John Adams
3. The phrase "brethren of the same principle" is used by Jefferson to mean
 - (A) a belief in the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence
 - (B) Republicans and Federalist are alike in their political ideology
 - (C) the brotherhood of mankind is akin to belonging to the same church
 - (D) support for constitutional protections for freedom of religion



Questions 4-7 refer to the following:

“Jeffersonianism seemed to be a comprehensive social philosophy... [that] offered a practical and humane program of national development... It had not yet been distorted by the caprice of circumstance into a somewhat nebulous idealism, nor confined within the narrower limits of political equalitarianism and states rights theory. By later generations Jefferson has been interpreted too exclusively in terms of the Declaration of Independence, the glowing idealism of which has proved curiously elastic and has been stretched by later libertarian movements to meet their special and particular ends: by the Jacksonian democracy in their struggle for manhood suffrage; by the Abolitionists in their attack upon a slave-sanctioning Constitution; by other idealists in their various crusades... Jefferson,... has come to be commonly associated with the conception of democracy and the ideal of social justice. But to his young Virginia followers... he embodied for them the many-sided liberalism of French revolutionary thought... the strongest creative influence on the mature Jefferson came from the Physiocratic group,... the brilliant founders of an economy that was primarily social rather than narrowly industrial or financial. Historically the Physiocratic school is as sharply aligned with idealistic agrarianism as the Manchester school is aligned with capitalistic industrialism.”

Vernon L. Parrington, *Main Currents in American Thought*

4. According to the document the name of Jefferson in 1800 has been commonly associated with
 - (A) a strong central government imposing order on the republic
 - (B) concepts of democracy and ideals of social justice
 - (C) the Manchester school of capitalistic industrialism
 - (D) narrow limits of political equalitarianism and states rights theory
5. Idealistic agrarianism had all of the following features EXCEPT
 - (A) it was the polar opposite of the capitalist industrial school in England
 - (B) it was the Physiocratic school of economics that originated in France
 - (C) an economy was primarily social rather than narrowly industrial or financial
 - (D) it supported the mercantilist ideology characterized by the Navigation Act
6. Libertarian, Jacksonian, and Abolitionist movements have all
 - (A) used Jefferson to support their causes
 - (B) returned to Federalism for political ideology
 - (C) supported the Physiocratic school of economics
 - (D) were all supporters of the concept of manifest destiny
7. The continuity of the idealism of Jeffersonianism of 1800 can best be seen in the ideology of which 20th century President?
 - (A) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (B) William Howard Taft
 - (C) Woodrow Wilson
 - (D) Franklin Delano Roosevelt



Questions 8-10 refer to the following:

"... No tribe has the right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers [the land]... Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the great sea, as well as the earth? Didn't the Great Spirit make them all for the use of his children?... The white people.... want us to be... "assimilated...." destroying our own way of life and our own cultural patterns. They believe we should be contented like those whose concept of happiness is materialistic and greedy.... We want freedom from the white man rather than to be integrated. We don't want any part of the establishment, we want to be free to raise our children in our religion.... to be able to hunt and fish and live in peace. We don't want power, we don't want to be congressmen, or bankers.... we want to be ourselves. We want to have our heritage, because we are the owners of this land and because we belong here. The white man says, there is freedom and justice for all. We have had "freedom and justice." and that is why we have been almost exterminated. We shall not forget this."

Tecumseh, "Speech to the Governor of the Indiana Territory, William Harrison," 1810

8. In the passage above Tecumseh points out an important philosophical difference between the Indians and the whites over which issue that the Dawes and Wheeler-Howard Act would try to solve?
- (A) Role of the Chief
 - (B) Decisions of the council
 - (C) Land ownership
 - (D) Religion
9. A subsequent decision by U.S. politicians to impose assimilation by making the Indians into yeoman farmers was passage of the
- (A) Homestead Act
 - (B) Morrill Act
 - (C) Newlands Act
 - (D) Dawes Severalty Act
10. In what would prove to be the ultimate indignity for the Indians, the civilized tribes of the southeast would be forced to leave their land to travel thousand of miles west in what became known as the
- (A) Great Trek
 - (B) Trail of Tears
 - (C) Mass Migration
 - (D) Native American Exodus



Questions 11-12 refer to the following:

"... *BE it enacted*. That...no British or French armed vessel shall be permitted to enter the harbor or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. . . . except when they shall be forced in by distress.... That all pacific intercourse with any interdicted foreign armed vessels, the officers or crew thereof, is hereby forbidden. Sec. 4. That in case either Great Britain or France shall, ... revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.... and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then....[the act] shall, ... have full force and effect. ... of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall... cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking... her decrees..."

Macon's Bill #2, 1810

11. The failure of the European countries to adhere to this bill would result in the
- (A) Spanish American War
 - (B) Mexican War
 - (C) Tripolitan War
 - (D) War of 1812
12. A common understanding of Macon's Bill #2 is
- (A) if either France or the British lifted their trade restrictions the U.S. would trade with them and not the other country
 - (B) if the two countries continued to violate the neutral commerce of the U.S. then the U.S. would not trade with either country
 - (C) it was tilted in favor of France and which meant there would be a war between the United States and Great Britain.
 - (D) Great Britain tended to be favored in the bill because of the common language and culture



Questions 13-15 refer to the following:

"... as far as the west, the articulate war maker was concerned, the freedom of the seas played only a minor part in the precipitation of the conflict... it must be understood that the war of 1812 was really meant to be a land war, advocated and fought by a section of the country that had no contact with or interest in the things of the sea.... the war of 1812 was ordered by an agricultural people... to have at its goal the acquisition of Canada not so much because that meant cutting off of the living threat of England, as because Canada stood for great reserves of agricultural land. In short, the west desired Canada and therefore sought war with England."

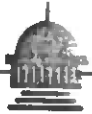
Louis M. Hacker, "Western Land Hunger and the War of 1812," 1924

13. The passage above could be considered an early example of what important concept in U.S. history that would dominate in the mid-nineteenth century?
- (A) "We shall be as a City upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us"
 - (B) It was the manifest destiny of the U.S. to expand its territory over North America
 - (C) Social reform movements to transform American society
 - (D) Development of a market economy to transfer goods throughout the continent
14. The interpretation stated by Hacker runs contrary to the dominate historical interpretation that sees the War of 1812 being fought primarily over
- (A) subduing Native Americans on the frontier
 - (B) British intrigues with foreign powers to weaken the U.S. hold on the West
 - (C) Maritime rights including freedom of the seas
 - (D) French and British ideological conflicts
15. The Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 proved the total failure of which war aim of the U.S. that had also been a failed war aim of the Revolutionary War?
- (A) Establishing neutral rights for shipping
 - (B) Proving the U.S. could stand up to the British with an overwhelming victory at New Orleans
 - (C) Establishing a setting for a post-war sense of nationalism
 - (D) Expanding U.S. territory by acquiring Canada

UNIT VII

JEFFERSONIANISM & NATIONALISM

1. **(A)** The campaign between John Adams, the Federalist, and Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic-Republican, was so bitter that Jefferson took great pains to reassure the nation that we were all one in our basic principles. There was also a wide spread belief that only a monarchy could assure that power could be transferred peacefully. It was thought that a Republic would be unable to do this. By saying that “we are all Republicans, we are all Federalists” Jefferson was bridging the gap between the two political factions.
2. **(C)** Jefferson’s remark, “Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then be trusted with the government of others” is clearly directed at those who did not favor a democratic government, his political opponents, the Federalists.
3. **(A)** Although generally his remarks showed little influence of religion, the use of the term brethren that has the connotation of brothers is similar to those who are related and share the same beliefs as expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
4. **(B)** The multi-talented Jefferson stood for many things. Among them are the concepts of democracy as well as social justice. The ideals of Thomas Jefferson replaced the philosophy of the Federalists to dominate the U.S. political scene. One irony is that when they gained power, the Jeffersonians did little to dismantle the political structure that had been created by the Federalist. In fact, a group of Jeffersonians actually opposed the Virginia dynasty’s programs because they felt it was not pure to Jeffersonian principles. They became known as the “Old Republicans” or *Tertium Quids*.



5. **(D)** Mercantilism as an economic policy had dominated the U.S. in theory before the Revolution. The theory and system of political economy prevailing in Europe after the decline of feudalism, based on national policies of accumulating bullion, establishing colonies, building a merchant marine, and developing industry and mining to attain a favorable balance of trade, was in place. Exports should exceed imports to be paid for by acquiring precious metals. It reached its height on the continent under Louis XIV's finance minister, Jean Baptiste Colbert. Jefferson's philosophy and policies were the opposite of this system.
6. **(A)** Successful movements like Jacksonian democracy and abolitionism saw themselves as being in the Jeffersonian tradition. Even a relatively unsuccessful one like libertarianism with its small government emphasis can trace its lineage back to Jefferson.
7. **(C)** A number of presidents can claim to be in the Jeffersonian tradition, but the one who was undoubtedly the purist Jeffersonian in his ideology was the Progressive President Woodrow Wilson, who titled his program the New Freedom. Practice and ideology are two different things, and Wilson's policies and programs as President roamed far away from Jeffersonianism, just as Jefferson's policies as President roamed far from his own Jeffersonian ideals of 1800.
8. **(C)** In this passage Tecumseh points out the absurdity of something that could not be owned by any tribe—the land. The Indian concept of land differed greatly from the European or American concept. To the Indians, land was unique as it could not be owned, sold or transferred, it could only be used. Land was an integral, inseparable part of nature. As Tecumseh said, "... sell a country! Why not sell the air, the clouds, the great sea as well as the land." Land existed to sustain the beings that lived upon it and used it. Each tribe had a right to use the land but no one could own it. Disputes between tribes were over land use, not land ownership.
9. **(D)** With the passage of the Dawes Severalty Act in 1887, government officials and reformers alike began to promote allotment in severalty—the division of Indian lands into individually owned parcels—and the sale of leftover lands as a solution to the "Indian problem." It tried to impose private property ownership on Native Americans by dividing their reservations into individual farms and making each Indian into a yeoman farmer. It supported the federal policy of assimilating Indians into the American mainstream and worked in conjunction with government-sponsored education programs and Christian missionary work. The original legislation was amended in 1891 to provide at least eighty acres to each person. The federal government could purchase so-called "surplus" land—anything remaining after the allotments were made—but the allotments themselves were to be held in trust for twenty-five years. At the end of the trust period, Indians would receive full ownership rights to their lands. Subsequent amendments got rid of the trust period and allowed Indians to lease or sell their lands. Many tribes lost most of their reservations although some tribes successfully resisted allotment, while others escaped it because their land was of little interest to non-Indians. This program of destroying the reservations would be in effect until it was repealed in the 1930s with passage of the Wheeler-Howard Act.



10. **(B)** What Tecumseh feared in 1811 actually came to fruition in 1830 with the passage of the Indian Removal Act. After four months of debate Andrew Jackson signed the bill into law of removing the Indians to the West. The term used for this process of removal (1831-1839), in which over 70,000 Indians had to give up their homes and move to certain areas assigned to tribes in Oklahoma is the "Trail of Tears." The tribes were given a right to all of Oklahoma except the panhandle. The government promised this land to them "as long as grass shall grow and rivers run." Unfortunately, the land that they were given only lasted until white settlers wanted the land and then they were forced to move to other reservations. The "Trails of Tears" were several trails that the "Five Civilized Tribes" traveled on their way to their new lands. Many Indians died because of famine or disease. The tribes had to walk all day long and got very little rest. All this was done in order to free more land for white settlers. The period of forced removal started when Andrew Jackson became President in 1829. At that time there was reported to be sightings of gold in the Cherokee territory in Georgia. This caused prospectors to rush in, tear down fences and destroy crops, and cause mayhem with Indian owned lands.
11. **(D)** Macon's Bill No. 2 restored American trade with the rest of the world after the failure of Jefferson's embargo. It stated that if either Britain or France repealed its commerce restrictions, America would revive nonimportation against the country that didn't repeal its restrictions. Napoleon, agreed to rescind France's nonimportation policy, and on November 1810 America began a nonimportation policy against Britain based more on Napoleon's promise than his performance. The U.S. began non-importation with Great Britain that would ultimately lead to the War of 1812 between the two countries.
12. **(A)** The objective of the law was to force Great Britain and France to stop their restrictions against U.S. shipping. Designed as a substitute for the unsuccessful Non-intercourse Act, it prohibited British and French armed vessels from entering American waters and ports unless forced in by distress or to deliver dispatches. The measure reopened American trade to the entire world and stated that if either France or Britain removed its restrictions on American commerce by March of 1811 and the other failed to do so within three months, the president would revive the restrictions of non-intercourse against that other nation.
13. **(B)** Hacker's interpretation shows surprising similarity to the concept of manifest destiny that would dominate mid-century American expansionism. His point that the U.S. West was willing to go to war in order to acquire agricultural land foreshadows what would happen in the mid-nineteenth century with Spain—conquest and territorial acquisition.
14. **(C)** From the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars between Great Britain and France American merchant ships were harassed by both the British and the French. The British followed a policy of impressment where British warships removed American sailors from their ships for service in the British fleet. Between 1803 and 1812, approximately 5,000-9,000 American sailors were forced into the Royal Navy with as many as three-quarters being legitimate American citizens. Though the American government repeatedly protested the practice, the British ignored these protests. The U.S. protest over its rights as a neutral nation to engage in unfettered maritime trade was the primary cause of the war according to this interpretation.



15. **(D)** The Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812 stated that “all territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war” would be restored as they were before the war. No one won a thing. Impressment, a major cause of the war, was ignored. The Indians were the big losers as no longer would there be conflict between the U.S. and the British. This paved the way for the U.S. to continue the eradication process, unchecked by British interest. The British finally accepted the United States as a legitimate national entity, and the United States gave up its designs on British territory in Canada. The war had been a stalemate whose ending let each side get on with the business of trade and expansion. The war did pave the way for the subjugation and often removal of the Indian tribes from the Midwest and Southeast.

UNIT VIII

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1-3 refer to the following political cartoon:



1. Which of the following is the best interpretation of the meaning of the above political cartoon?
 - (A) Jackson wanted to have the same prestige that European monarchs had
 - (B) His imperious nature included trampling the Constitution and use of the veto to create one-man rule
 - (C) The throne and scepter symbolized a republic's equality with the royalty of Europe
 - (D) Political opponents depicted him as a weakling and a coward

2. Which of the following could be considered to be a continuity in United States History similar to the depiction of Jackson?
 - (A) Expansionist presidencies of Polk and Taylor
 - (B) Progressive presidencies of Roosevelt and Wilson
 - (C) Conservative presidencies of Coolidge and Hoover
 - (D) Imperial presidencies of Johnson and Nixon

3. Which of the following actions by President Andrew Jackson best supports the interpretation of his presidency in the cartoon shown above?
 - (A) Expulsion of the Cherokee nation from Georgia and Tennessee
 - (B) Refusal to support the admission of Texas to the union as a slave state
 - (C) Veto of the re-charter bill for the 2nd Bank of the United States
 - (D) Adoption of the Independent Treasury plan



Questions 4-7 refer to the following:

"...voting became more widespread and more important, thus competition between candidates increased, manifested in less concern for issues than for character assassinations of opponents.... a new party system [developed], which required money, people, and organizations to run campaigns and get out the vote. Jackson, a firm believer in the "common man," used all of this to gain the presidency... Jackson's supporters...came from all regions of the country; they were united by suspicion of special privilege and large business corporations, belief in freedom of economic opportunity and political freedom (for white males), the conviction that ordinary citizens could perform the tasks of government, and support for states' rights. Jackson ran his administration according to such principles, as he employed the spoils system.... killed the second Bank of the United States, and preferred to leave local improvement projects to the states."

John Garraty, *The American Nation: A History of the United States*, 1995

4. The political term frequently associated with the Jacksonian era is
 - (A) democracy
 - (B) republic
 - (C) confederation
 - (D) popular sovereignty
5. Although the two movements differed the Jacksonians liked to trace their origins back to the
 - (A) anti-federalist
 - (B) federalist
 - (C) Jeffersonians
 - (D) Whigs
6. From 1828 to 1860 the Jacksonians became the dominant political party and were called which Party?
 - (A) National Republicans
 - (B) Federalist
 - (C) Democratic-Republicans
 - (D) Democrats
7. The issues the Jacksonians believed in included
 - (A) support for the national bank, a protective tariff, and internal improvements
 - (B) distrust of privilege and large businesses, belief in rotation in office, support for states' rights
 - (C) reforms like temperance, abolitionism, mental health, prisons, schools, vegetarianism, peace
 - (D) Homestead Act, Wilmot Proviso, Preemption, Nativism, Sabbatarianism



Questions 8-10 refer to the following:

“No man in this country has ever been subjected to such a torrent of applause, and few men have been less prepared to withstand it by education, reflection, and experience.... The country expected great things of the victor of New Orleans.... He swept down into the province [Florida] like a tornado, and drove the poor remnant of the Seminoles into the Everglades. He assumed, he exercised all the prerogatives of an absolute sovereign. He raised troops... invaded a foreign territory, made war on his brother sovereign, the King of Spain, put his subjects to death without trial; shot [Robert C.] Ambrister, and permitted the murder of [Alexander] Arbuthnot, both British subjects. He came home, not in chains...but in triumph, to receive the approval of the President...and the applause of the people. What an effect such an experience as this was likely have upon such a mind as his, we need not say.... He reappeared in Florida as its Governor...his conduct there in 1821...[was] violent, arrogant and disgraceful to the civilization of his country.... [he was] like a madman.”

James Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, 1860

8. Parton's description of Andrew Jackson's activities in Florida from 1816-1821 formed the basis of the Whig School of historiography that saw Jackson as
- (A) a strict constitutionalist
 - (B) a benign steward of the presidency
 - (C) unqualified by background, breeding, and temperament to be president
 - (D) a warrior who saved the nation in a time of distress
9. Which later action by Andrew Jackson after he became President in 1829 was foreshadowed by Parton's interpretation of his activities in Florida from 1816-1821?
- (A) Trail of Tears
 - (B) Bank re-charter veto
 - (C) Battle of the Toasts with John C. Calhoun
 - (D) Adoption of the Force Bill
10. Parton accuses Jackson of all of the following offences EXCEPT
- (A) illegally invading a foreign country
 - (B) being unprepared by education, reflection, and experience for the adulation he received
 - (C) acting like a King
 - (D) going against the wishes of the people



Questions 11-13 refer to the following:

“Even in those states and territories where suffrage was broadly exercised, men who owned and speculated in land and had money in the bank were often accepted as natural leaders... Such beneficiaries of popular confidence developed a stronger faith and wisdom and justice of popular decisions than did the gentlemen of the older seaboard states, where class lines were no longer fluid.... A man like Jackson who had been on the conservative side of economic issues in Tennessee could become the leader of a national democratic movement without feeling guilty of inconsistency. When we find a planter aristocrat of this breed expressing absolute confidence in popular judgment, it is unfair to dismiss him as a demagogue. He became a favorite of the people, and might easily come to believe that the people chose well.”

Richard Hofstadter, *The American Political Tradition: And the Men Who Made It*, 1948

11. In the passage above, Hofstadter attempts to bridge the gap between
- (A) those who see Jackson as a conservative aristocrat or as a popular democratic leader
 - (B) a natural leader that Jackson represents and a developed leader of the upper class
 - (C) the rigidity of the class lines of older seaboard states and the fluidity of the planter aristocracy
 - (D) Jackson’s absolute confidence in popular judgment and his leadership of a democratic movement
12. The Preemption Act of 1841 that allowed “squatters” to purchase up to 160 acres of land they were illegally occupying is based on which concept presented by Hofstadter
- (A) American Plan
 - (B) popular democratic judgement
 - (C) conservative economic principles
 - (D) popular sovereignty
13. Some historian’s interpretation of Jackson and his relationship with the people is that
- (A) Jackson represented an elite position of authority because of his superior wisdom and knowledge
 - (B) he followed the leadership of the gentlemen of the older seaboard states
 - (C) his inconsistent position as a conservative land speculator and as well as a leader of the masses greatly troubled him
 - (D) there was reciprocity of trust between Jackson and the people—they had their faith in each other



Questions 14-15 refer to the following:

"Whigs tended to respond more favorably than Democrats to the 'church and state' concept. Moreover, the Whig political philosophy postulated an activist, positive state, responsible for improving the material and moral well being of society and capable of wielding broad national powers. In contrast the Democratic philosophy postulated a negative, passive state in general, and a restricted, passive federal government in particular. [Abolitionist were] originally attracted to the Whig Party... because its active political doctrine closely corresponded to their activist religious doctrine... the state must act to purge society of moral evils... men convinced that organized collective action contributed to human progress tended more to vote Whig than Democrat.... Whigs tended toward collectivism, Democrats toward individualism."

Lee Benson, *The Concept of Jacksonian Democracy: New York as a Test Case*, 1961

14. The driving force behind the Abolitionist's attraction to the Whig Party was that its political doctrine fit with their religious beliefs, which is similar to the ideas and actions of
- (A) the moral majority and the Republican Party of the 1980s
 - (B) the Populist movement
 - (C) liberalism of the Great Society
 - (D) optimism of the reformers at the beginning of the 20th century
15. Ultimately, the Whig Party as a national force disappeared after the election of 1852 primarily because it
- (A) could not reconcile the inherent conflict between church and state
 - (B) fell apart because they did not have an answer over the issue of slavery in the territories
 - (C) lacked the ideas to compete in politics at the national level
 - (D) its leaders were men of second rate qualities who could not match the intellectualism of the Democrats

UNIT VIII

JACKSONIAN ERA

1. **(B)** The cartoon clearly shows how Jackson stepped on the Constitution with his vetoes of internal improvements and the re-charter of the 2nd Bank of the United States. All of the trappings of a European monarchy are present in this political cartoon, which accuses Jackson of establishing a hereditary monarchy.
2. **(D)** A number of presidents have been accused of having monarchical tendencies, but none to the extent of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, who are known as the "Imperial Presidents." Johnson was more concerned with absolute power than the trappings of power, and after his election in 1964 he enjoyed such huge legislative majorities that he could get almost anything passed by Congress. Nixon believed the President could do anything he wanted and was not constrained by law. He believed if the president did it, it was lawful. He went so far as to have uniforms ordered for the White House police that resembled the uniforms worn by Swiss Guards, who are often the security for European monarchs. The police objected, and the uniforms were never used.
3. **(C)** Jackson remade the presidency and one tool that he used that had almost never been used by earlier presidents was the use of the veto power. There had only been nine vetoes by all the previous presidents combined, and Jackson used the veto twelve times in what was seen as an abuse of power as depicted in this cartoon directed against Jackson's veto of the 2nd Bank of the U.S.



4. **(A)** Jackson and the Democrats cast their party as the embodiment of the people's will, the defender of the common man against the Whig "aristocracy," in a sense the party of democracy. After the War of 1812, constitutional changes in the states had broadened the participatory base of politics by erasing traditional property requirements for suffrage and by making state offices and presidential electors popularly elected. By the time Jackson was elected, nearly all white men could vote. In 1812 only half the states chose presidential electors by popular vote. By 1832, all did except South Carolina. Jackson and the Democrats benefitted from and capitalized upon these changes, but in no sense did they initiate them. Jackson became associated with democracy even when some questioned whether he had this characteristic in Tennessee politics before he became president.
5. **(C)** As defined by Jackson during his two terms, the Democratic Party's outlook was essentially laissez faire and anointing themselves as Thomas Jefferson's true heirs, they stood for simple, frugal, and un-intrusive government. They opposed government spending and government favoritism, especially in the form of corporate charters for banks and other enterprises. They claimed that all such measures invariably aided the rich, the privileged, and the idle aristocracy against the humble, yet meritorious, ordinary working people. Again following Jefferson, the Democrats espoused anticlericalism and rigorous separation of church and state. At a time of great evangelical fervor, Democrats stood aloof from the nation's powerful interdenominational (but primarily Presbyterian-Congregational) benevolent and philanthropic associations; and they denounced the intrusion into politics of religious crusades such as Sabbatarianism, temperance, and abolitionism. Democrats thus acquired adherents among religious dissenters and minorities from Catholics to freethinkers (often agnostics or atheists).
6. **(D)** The Democratic party and its program emerged in stages out of the largely personal following that had elected Andrew Jackson president in 1828. Proudly adopting a name that had been an anathema as recent as when Jefferson became President, under Jackson and his successor Van Buren, Democrats pioneered techniques of party organization and discipline, which they justified as a means of securing popular ascendancy over the aristocrats. To nominate candidates and adopt platforms, Democrats perfected a pyramidal structure of local, state, and national committees, caucuses, and conventions. These ensured coordinated action and supposedly reflected opinion at the grass roots, although the movements in fact were often directed from Washington. The "spoils system" of government patronage inaugurated by Jackson inspired activity and instilled discipline within party ranks.
7. **(B)** By the end of the 1830s, the Democratic outlook was essentially laissez-faire and states' rights advocates while preserving the Jeffersonian legacy. Democrats demanded simple, frugal, and an unintrusive government. They opposed protective tariffs along with federal (and often state) bank charters and internal improvement projects. As president, Jackson articulated this policy through a series of vetoes, most notably the Maysville Road in 1830 and the Bank of the United States in 1832. He cast himself as protector of "the humbler members of society—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers" against moneyed, privileged interests seeking to turn the public powers of government to unfair private advantage. In Jackson's view, tariffs, public works, and corporate charters (especially of banks), were all devices to siphon wealth from the poor to the rich and to steal power from the many to benefit the few.
8. **(C)** Parton's 3-volume biography of Jackson illustrates how the patrician—sometimes called the Whig—school of historiography in the 19th century viewed Jackson as a man who defied their traditions of education, social standing, and the inherent rights of families of high standing to provide political leadership. Jackson's background, education, or lack thereof, and his general character contributed to the degradation of American democratic institutions. It is from this background that Parton calls Jackson and his actions, beginning in Florida, as disgraceful to civilization, acting like an absolute sovereign, being like a madman and other unsavory descriptions.



9. (A) Parton's reference to Jackson driving the remnants of the Seminoles into the Everglades was a precursor to his later action as President that resulted in the "Trail of Tears." Andrew Jackson signed the bill into law of removing the Indians to the West. Jackson had played a major role in earlier removal with his defeat of the Creek Confederation. This period of forcible removal first started with the Cherokee Indians in Georgia. In 1802, the Georgia legislature signed a compact giving the federal government all of its claims to western lands in exchange for the government's pledge to extinguish all Indian titles to land within the state. The Cherokee Constitution proclaimed that the Cherokee nation had complete jurisdiction over its own territory. When the Cherokee nation sought aid from newly elected president Andrew Jackson, he informed them that he would not interfere with the lawful prerogatives of the state of Georgia. Jackson saw the solution to the problem the removal of the Cherokee tribes to lands west. This would keep contact between Indians and whites rare. When Jackson began to negotiate with the Indians, he gave them a guarantee of perpetual autonomy in the West as the strongest incentive to emigrate. To ensure peace the government forced these five tribes, called the Five Civilized Tribes (Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole) to move out of the lands they had lived on for generations and move to land given to them in Oklahoma. In Jackson's mind this as a way of protecting them from physical destruction by the white culture.
10. (D) The one thing Parton did NOT accuse Jackson of doing was going against the wishes of the people. From "torrent of applause" to coming home in triumph to "the applause of the people," Parton points out a number of times that Jackson was with the people.
11. (A) It is clear that Hofstadter sees Jackson as a conservative aristocrat in economic issues as a Tennessee politician who transforms himself into a supporter of, and leader of, a national democratic movement.
12. (B) Land issues were major concerns in the 19th century as the democratic concept of "squatter sovereignty" developed that basically said land is for the people that occupy it whether legally or not. Because it was too difficult to remove these democratic squatters, Congress allowed them to preempt the land or legally acquire it before someone else could get it. It fulfilled the old adage that possession is 90% of the law.
13. (D) Jackson as a leader of democracy was not just a demagogue but genuinely believed that the people had chosen well when they made him their popular leader. As John William Ward has shown in *Andrew Jackson: Symbol for an Age*, every age creates heroes to suit its needs. For a young, pioneering America of the early 19th century, Andrew Jackson filled that need as Jackson captured the imagination of his contemporaries and the ideals of the period were fused in him. There was reciprocity of trust between Jackson and the people—they believed in each other.
14. (A) The religious beliefs of the Whigs believing that the "state must act to purge society of moral" evils contributed to the activist, positive beliefs of their political philosophy. According to Benson they saw the church and state working together in a collective action to rid the state of moral evils. Abolitionists were usually attracted to the Whig Party for these reasons. This is what the moral majority attempted to do with the Republican Party in the 1980s.
15. (B) Where their political opponents, the Democrats, had a "popular sovereignty" solution to the issue of slavery in the territories, the Whigs had no solution and floundered over this issue. By the late 1840s the Whig coalition was beginning to unravel as factions of "conscience" (antislavery) Whigs and "cotton" (proslavery) Whigs emerged. Another reason for the Whig demise is they were an unlucky party. When they nominated their natural leaders like Henry Clay they would be defeated. Their only two victories as President were both military heroes who died in office, to be replaced by politicians, one John Tyler who was not actually a Whig, and one, Millard Fillmore who was an anathema to the conscience Whigs for insisting on enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law and the Compromise of 1850.