

UNIT 4: REVIEW QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions: Choose the best answer choice for the following questions.

Questions 1–4 refer to the following quotation.

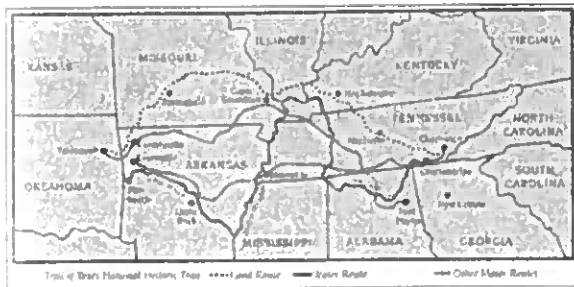
“SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.”

—APPROVED, March 6, 1820

- The Missouri Compromise became necessary because
 - Missouri wanted admittance to the Union as a slave state, which would have offset the balance between slave and free states
 - the French were not willing to give up this territory as a stipulation of the Louisiana Purchase
 - Texas still claimed areas in Missouri and vowed to fight for them if necessary
 - Maine was going to enter the Union as a free state, which would have offset the balance between slave and free states
- The politician most notable for drafting the Missouri Compromise was
 - Andrew Jackson
 - James Monroe
 - Henry Clay
 - John Quincy Adams
- The Missouri Compromise did all of the following except
 - outlaw the fugitive slave laws inside the state area ceded by France
 - forbid slavery north of the 36°30' line inside the Louisiana Purchase
 - allow Missouri to enter as a slave state and Maine as a free state
 - relieve sectional tensions between free and slave state supporters

4. The Missouri Compromise would later be rendered unconstitutional as a result of
- (A) the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854
 - (B) the Compromise of 1850
 - (C) John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859
 - (D) the *Dred Scott* decision

Questions 5–7 refer to the following illustration.



Source: National Park Service

5. President Jackson pushed through the Indian Removal Act of 1830
- (A) to protect the natives from white settlers flooding into the area
 - (B) to punish the Indians for their alliances to the British and French in previous wars
 - (C) because these five tribes posed the biggest challenge to American claims in the southern states
 - (D) because these tribes inhabited some of most fertile farm land and locations and he believed white settlers had rights to the land
6. The Indian tribe that resisted the removal the most, which had a functioning, semi-sovereign government was the
- (A) Creek
 - (B) Seminole
 - (C) Choctaw
 - (D) Cherokee
7. All of the following are false statements about the removal of Indians from their ancestral homelands except
- (A) they were provided protection and supplies from the United States government that eased their transition
 - (B) they were removed from fertile land and placed in similar conditions in what became known as the Indian territory
 - (C) many Indians suffered as a result of the harsh winter and lack of food and supplies on their way west
 - (D) any Indian who agreed to assimilate into American culture was allowed to stay and coexist with white settlers

Questions 8–10 refer to the following excerpt.

1.1 *Resolved*, That such laws as conflict, in any way, with the true and substantial happiness of woman, are contrary to the great precept of nature, and of no validity; for this is superior in obligation to any other.

Resolved, That all laws which prevent woman from occupying such a station in society as her conscience shall dictate, or which place her in a position inferior to that of man, are contrary to the great precept of nature, and therefore of no force or authority.

Resolved, That woman is man's equal—was intended to be so by the Creator, and the highest good of the race demands that she should be recognized as such.

Resolved, That the women of this country ought to be enlightened in regard to the laws under which they live, that they may no longer publish their degradation, by declaring themselves satisfied with their present position, nor their ignorance, by asserting that they have all the rights they want.

Resolved, That inasmuch as man, while claiming for himself intellectual superiority, does accord to woman moral superiority, it

- The American System of Henry Clay and others was proposed after the War of 1812 and outlined a plan for broad economic growth for the United States.
- The Missouri Compromise temporarily solved the issue of the number of slave states versus the number of free states.

Time Line

- 1800: Thomas Jefferson elected president in “Revolution of 1800”
- 1801: John Marshall named chief justice of the Supreme Court
Alien and Sedition Acts not renewed
- 1803: Louisiana Purchase
Marbury v. Madison established federal judicial review
- 1804: Alexander Hamilton killed in duel with Aaron Burr
Thomas Jefferson reelected
Twelfth Amendment ratified (separate voting for president, vice president)
Beginning of Lewis and Clark expedition
- 1807: Embargo Act greatly harms foreign trade
- 1808: James Madison elected president
Further importation of slaves into the United States made illegal
- 1812: Beginning of the War of 1812
- 1814: British army sacks Washington
Treaty of Ghent formally ends the War of 1812
Indian removal from Southern territories begins in earnest
- 1814–1815: Hartford Convention (meeting of Federalists)
- 1815: Victory of Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans (after the War of 1812 was officially over)
Henry Clay proposes the American System
- 1816: James Monroe elected president
- 1816–1823: Era of Good Feelings
- 1820: Missouri Compromise

› Review Questions

1. The *Marbury v. Madison* decision
 - A. gave powers to the president that the Republicans of Thomas Jefferson claimed he didn't have
 - B. gave broad judicial power to the state courts
 - C. declared that the Alien and Sedition Acts were constitutional
 - D. established the principle of judicial review
2. As a result of the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800,
 - A. more assistance was given to the commercial sector.
 - B. American foreign policy became more pro-British.
 - C. the federal debt rose dramatically.
 - D. federal excise taxes were eliminated.

3. All of the following are reasons why America entered the War of 1812 *except*
 - A. the impressment of American naval crews
 - B. the existence of a strong American navy ready to demonstrate its capabilities
 - C. the relationship between the British and Native American tribes in the western territories of North America
 - D. the desire of American leaders to acquire additional western territories
4. The Hartford Convention demonstrated that
 - A. the Federalist party had remained a dominant party in American political life.
 - B. the War of 1812 brought political union to the United States.
 - C. the concept of nullification was not exclusively a Southern one.
 - D. the Treaty of Ghent was a controversial treaty.
5. The American System of Henry Clay
 - A. favored strong economic growth and a Second National Bank
 - B. wanted to make the United States the military equivalent of Great Britain or France
 - C. favored lowering tariffs so that more goods could be purchased from abroad
 - D. advocated the elimination of slavery

> Answers and Explanations

1. **D.** The decision stated that the Supreme Court had the right to decide on the constitutionality of federal rulings and laws.
2. **D.** All of the remaining answers would have been true if a Federalist had been elected president. Jefferson favored lessening the power of the federal government, and eliminating federal excise taxes was one way in which he did so.
3. **B.** The United States had an army of 6,000 men and 17 ships when war began. All the other choices are reasons why Americans supported the War of 1812.
4. **C.** Kentucky and Virginia spoke of nullification after the Sedition Act. New England Federalists saw the War of 1812 as a disaster and at the Hartford Convention also spoke of nullification.
5. **A.** The American System favored American economic growth, a National Bank, and increased tariffs to protect American businesses and finance new transportation systems within the United States.

Time Line

- 1790s: Beginning of Second Great Awakening
 1816: Second bank of United States chartered
 Tariff of 1816 imposes substantial import tariffs
 Election of James Monroe
 1819: Panic of 1819 (unemployment lasts until 1823)
 1820: Missouri Compromise
 Reelection of James Monroe
 1820s: Growth of New England textile mills
 1823: Monroe Doctrine
 1824: Proposal by President Monroe to move Native Americans west of the
 Mississippi River
 1825: John Quincy Adams elected president by House of Representatives (no candidate
 had won a majority in Electoral College)
 1828: Andrew Jackson elected president
 1830: Passage of Indian Removal Act in Congress
 Webster-Hayne Debate
 1830s: Growth of the Whig party
 1831: Cherokee nation goes to court to defend tribal rights in
 Cherokee Nation v. Georgia
 First issue of William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* published
 1832: Andrew Jackson reelected
 Nullification crisis after nullification of tariffs by South Carolina
 1834: First strike of women textile workers in Lowell, Massachusetts
 1836: Democrat, Martin Van Buren, elected president
 1840: Whig, William Henry Harrison, elected president

> Review Questions

1. President Monroe claimed that westward relocation of Native Americans would be to the advantage of the Native Americans because
 - A. they would not be bothered west of the Mississippi
 - B. the American military would protect them during the journey
 - C. they would be well compensated for the tribal lands that they were leaving
 - D. settlers west of the Mississippi were receptive to Native American settlement there
2. The concept of nullification became an issue during this period when
 - A. Georgia opposed congressional legislation concerning slavery.
 - B. South Carolina nullified congressional legislation concerning the removal of Native Americans.
 - C. South Carolina nullified congressional tariff bills.
 - D. Southern representatives to the Electoral College switched their votes in the 1824 election.

3. Critics of Andrew Jackson would make all of the following claims *except* that
- A. he was a very common man and not fit to be president
 - B. he gave too much power to the presidency
 - C. he lacked experience in governmental affairs
 - D. he relied too much on his “Kitchen Cabinet”
4. The following are *true* about the textile mills of New England in the early nineteenth century *except*
- A. a large percentage of their workforce was made up of women
 - B. they depended on water for power
 - C. they used a system called the putting-out system
 - D. there was little labor unrest in the mills until the 1830s and 1840s
5. ~~Horace Mann is associated with~~
- ~~A. abolitionism~~
 - ~~B. the temperance movement~~
 - ~~C. prison reform~~
 - ~~D. educational reform~~

› Answers and Explanations

1. **A.** Monroe stated that Native Americans could not avoid being continually harassed if they lived east of the Mississippi, but that this would not happen after they moved.
2. **C.** Because the tariff bills increased the prices of cloth and iron, the South Carolina legislature first nullified the Tariff of 1828.
3. **C.** All of the other criticisms were often made against Jackson. However, he did have an impressive background: before becoming president, he had served as a congressman and a senator from Tennessee and as the territorial governor of Florida.
4. **C.** It was the putting-out system that these mills replaced.
5. **D.** Horace Mann wrote and spoke about the need to improve schools and to improve teacher training methods.