

1. The most revolutionary development in the critical election of 1800 was
 - (A) the peaceful transition of power from one political party to its opponent
 - (B) Jefferson's radical proposals for overturning the existing political system
 - (C) the electoral stalemate between Jefferson and his running mate, Burr
 - (D) the nasty campaign smears against Jefferson and Adams
 - (E) the ending of the Federalist Party and their control over the government
2. One Federalist policy that Jefferson quickly overturned was
 - (A) Funding and Assumption
 - (B) the excise tax
 - (C) Jay's Treaty
 - (D) the protective tariff
 - (E) the Bank of the United States
3. Which of the following is **NOT** paired with its correct description?
 - (A) Albert Gallatin—continued and expanded the financial policies of Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson's administration
 - (B) Tripolitan War—the use of warships in the Mediterranean against the Barbary Pirates
 - (C) U.S. Senate—broke the tie and decided the Presidential election of 1800 in favor of Jefferson over Burr
 - (D) judicial review—concept established by John Marshall that the Supreme Court could declare laws unconstitutional
 - (E) "midnight appointments"—Federalist judges appointed by John Adams on his last day in office
4. As President Jefferson failed to obtain which of the following political goals?
 - (A) removal of Federalist formality at social gatherings
 - (B) establishing the dominant political party
 - (C) impeachment of hostile Supreme Court justices
 - (D) lessening of the national debt
 - (E) a smaller, less centralized government
5. Jefferson was forced to reverse his strong opposition to substantial military forces because of
 - (A) growing French intervention in Santo Domingo and Louisiana
 - (B) the plunder and blackmailing of American shipping by North African states called the Barbary Pirates
 - (C) the threat to America posed by the British-French wars
 - (D) the political attacks by his Federalist opponents
 - (E) the frontier threat of the an alliance between the Creek and Iroquois Confederations
6. Although greatly weakened after Jefferson's election, the Federalist political philosophy continued to have great influence through
 - (A) the propaganda efforts of Federalists agitators
 - (B) the Federalist control of the Senate.
 - (C) Federalist sympathies in the U.S. army and navy
 - (D) the Federalist judicial rulings of John Marshall
 - (E) the fact that most journalist were Federalist which influenced public opinion

7. What was the momentous question or issue that Jefferson was referring to when he said "like a fire-bell in the night, (it) awakened me and filled me with terror?"
- (A) the news that Alexander Hamilton had been killed in a duel with Aaron Burr
 - (B) Marshall's strong use of the judicial authority in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*
 - (C) the news that New England was thinking of seceding at the Hartford Convention over the issue of the War of 1812
 - (D) learning that Burr had conducted treason by his schemes to establish an empire in the West
 - (E) the emergence of slavery as a national political issue in the Missouri Compromise
8. Jefferson's Embargo Act severely hampered U. S. commerce as it provided that the United States
- (A) would not trade with Britain until impressments was ended
 - (B) goods could be carried only in American ships
 - (C) would sell no military supplies to either warring nation, Britain or France
 - (D) would prohibit all foreign trade
 - (E) goods could be exported but that no goods could be imported
9. A high tariff was generally favored by which section and internal improvements were favored by which section in the antebellum period?
- (A) New England and the South
 - (B) the South and New England
 - (C) New England and the West
 - (D) the West and the North
 - (E) the West and the South
10. The controversy over the admission of Missouri in 1820 centered mainly about which issue?
- (A) evils of slavery
 - (B) national political and economic balance
 - (C) the tariff question
 - (D) strict construction versus loose construction
 - (E) quieting the abolitionist movement
11. The period of post-war nationalism that followed the War of 1812 has also been called the
- (A) Reform Era
 - (B) Progressive Age
 - (C) Era of Good Feelings
 - (D) Depression Age
 - (E) Age of Excess
12. As Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall was a champion of all of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) strict construction
 - (B) sanctity of contracts
 - (C) judicial review
 - (D) supremacy clause
 - (E) nationalism
13. Besides creating a powerful alliance against white expansion, Tecumseh and the Prophet urged Native Americans to
- (A) demonstrate their legal ownership of the lands that whites were entering
 - (B) adopt the whites' culture and technology as a way of resisting their further expansion
 - (C) declare independence and form an alliance with Spain to stop encroachment on their land
 - (D) resist white ways and revive their traditional culture
 - (E) relocate and move to lands in the West

14. One significant international consequence of the War of 1812 was
- (A) an increase in domestic manufacturing and economic independence
 - (B) the growth of sectionalism
 - (C) a weakening of respect for American naval forces
 - (D) an increased threat from Native Americans in the West
 - (E) a concern that the U. S. would expand its territory into the West Indies
15. All of the following are characteristics of the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1818 with Great Britain **EXCEPT**
- (A) the territorial dispute between Maine and Canada settled
 - (B) a 10-year joint occupation of Oregon agreed upon
 - (C) the U.S. to share in the Newfoundland fisheries
 - (D) the boundary fixed at 49th parallel between U.S. and Canada
 - (E) limitations of naval vessels on the Great Lakes
16. Southerners were outraged by the Tallmadge Amendment regarding Missouri's admission to the Union because that amendment
- (A) proposed the gradual emancipation of slaves throughout the South
 - (B) violated the slavery compromise agreed to in the Constitution
 - (C) prohibited the further importation of slaves from Africa
 - (D) prohibited the further introduction of slaves into Missouri and provided that all children of slaves would become free at the age of 25
 - (E) prohibited those from owning slaves from bringing them into Missouri
17. In the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Chief Justice John Marshall held that the
- (A) states had the right to regulate commerce within their boundaries
 - (B) federal Bank of the United States was constitutional, and no state had a right to tax it
 - (C) Supreme Court had the right to review the decisions of state supreme courts
 - (D) Supreme Court had the power to determine the constitutionality of federal laws
 - (E) principle of judicial review would give the court the right to determine constitutionality
18. All of the following statements are true regarding the election of 1824 **EXCEPT**
- (A) The largest vote getter in both the popular and electoral vote was not elected.
 - (B) The three candidates with the greatest number of electoral votes were voted on in the House of Representatives.
 - (C) Jackson had the greatest number of popular votes but Adams was elected because he prevailed in the Electoral College.
 - (D) Because he finished fourth, Henry Clay was eliminated from consideration and his influence could help determine the outcome.
 - (E) The candidates were nominated by state legislatures instead of the Congressional Caucus.
19. As president John Q. Adams strongly supported all of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) internal improvements
 - (B) 2nd Bank of the U.S.
 - (C) land sale policy based on sound economic and financial principles
 - (D) internationalism in foreign polic.
 - (E) rotation in office

20. New Englanders in Congress voted for the Tariff of 1828 despite their dislike of many of its features primarily because
- (A) J. Q. Adams asked them to do so
 - (B) they wanted to embarrass the Jacksonians
 - (C) it was an insult to the South
 - (D) of the principle of protection
 - (E) Federalism was reasserting itself
21. All of the following are characteristics of Andrew Jackson as President **EXCEPT**
- (A) a desire to diminish the size of the national government
 - (B) the reliance upon his official Cabinet for political advice
 - (C) his goal making the Supreme Court and Congress subservient to him
 - (D) the use government jobs as a potent, personal, political machine
 - (E) the destruction of the Bank of the United States
22. Although philosophically a Democrat John Tyler agreed to be on the Whig ticket of 1840 because he
- (A) thought it was the easiest way to become President
 - (B) wanted to position himself for a top spot on the ticket in 1844
 - (C) he had been defeated in running for the Senate
 - (D) was a supporter of the Whigs pro-bank position
 - (E) could not stand the dictatorial practices of Jackson
23. The nullification crisis in South Carolina ultimately ended when
- (A) Andrew Jackson used military force to crush the nullifiers.
 - (B) Henry Clay pushed through a compromise tariff that enabled South Carolina to save face.
 - (C) Jackson was forced to back down and accept the basic principle of nullification.
 - (D) South Carolina Unionists seized power within the state and repealed the nullification ordinances.
 - (E) A new election established a changed House of Representatives by bringing new politicians to power.
24. Jackson's veto of the Second Bank of the United States' re-charter bill represented
- (A) a ringing assertion of presidential power on behalf of land speculators and other debtors
 - (B) an attempt to assure bankers and creditors that the federal government had their interests at heart
 - (C) a concession to Henry Clay and his National Republican followers
 - (D) a gain for sound banking and a financially stable currency system
 - (E) the effective use of governmental action for sound economic policy
25. All of the following are characteristic of the Whig party **EXCEPT**
- (A) a willingness to see government in a positive way and use it for community values
 - (B) its support for public education and scientific advances
 - (C) it stood for some of the old Federalist positions on issues and Federalist values
 - (D) its appeal to the fundamental Protestants belief in social and moral reform
 - (E) a belief that the cure for the ills of democracy would be more democracy

26. Each of the following was an economic policy decision of the Jefferson administration **EXCEPT**
- (A) raised the excise tax
 - (B) lowered the national debt
 - (C) kept Hamilton's funding of the Revolutionary debt at par value
 - (D) continued the protective tariff passed by Hamilton
 - (E) affirmed and used the national bank
27. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* established which of the following concepts?
- (A) individual citizens cannot sue the federal government
 - (B) judicial review
 - (C) checks and balances
 - (D) separation of powers
 - (E) federalism
28. Thomas Jefferson urged the impeachment of this individual as a means of bringing the Federalist judiciary under his heel. Who was he?
- (A) John Marshall
 - (B) James Madison
 - (C) Albert Gallatin
 - (D) Aaron Burr
 - (E) Samuel Chase
29. Jefferson was faced with a dilemma over the Louisiana Territory. What was that dilemma?
- (A) To pay the \$15 million for the territory, he would have to tax his farmer supporters.
 - (B) He doubted the constitutionality of the treaty and purchase.
 - (C) Strong opposition in the Senate would have to be overcome.
 - (D) Buying Louisiana would raise the slavery issue and threaten the Union.
 - (E) He would have to deal with millions of Native American inhabitants.
30. Soon after purchasing Louisiana, Jefferson ordered this individual to prepare a trip into the unexplored territory to uncover its resources. Who was that individual?
- (A) Aaron Burr
 - (B) James Wilkinson
 - (C) Zebulon Pike
 - (D) Samuel Chase
 - (E) Meriwether Lewis
31. The aggressive western and southern congressmen of the 12th Congress who demanded war with Britain were called?
- (A) Submission men
 - (B) Fire eaters
 - (C) War hawks
 - (D) Federalists
 - (E) Jingoists
32. The Battle of New Orleans had one ironic twist, what was it?
- (A) fought two weeks after the peace treaty signed
 - (B) last battle in which a sitting American president commanded troops in the field
 - (C) each of the three top commanders would be elected to the presidency
 - (D) the American commander was technically a British citizen
 - (E) British troops deserted massively to the American side

33. Among the demands of the Hartford Convention were all of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) require a two-thirds vote by Congress before any embargo imposed
 - (B) three-fifths clause in Constitution to be abolished
 - (C) two presidents will be elected, North and South
 - (D) no two men from the same state to be elected president in succession
 - (E) demanded financial assistance from Washington for losses of the embargo
34. Which of the following positive outcomes for the United States was a direct result of the War of 1812?
- (A) massive territorial expansion
 - (B) surge in industrial technology
 - (C) growing international respect
 - (D) significant constitutional changes
 - (E) opened nation to reform and change
35. The American System envisioned all of the following elements **EXCEPT**
- (A) protectionist tariff encouraging American manufacturing growth
 - (B) economic interdependence of the South, West, and the North
 - (C) strong national banking system
 - (D) network of national roads, canals, and highways.
 - (E) use of immigrants and slaves as a cheap labor source
36. Because Republican leaders like James Madison questioned the constitutionality of federal financing for roads and canals, what other means of building the necessary transportation networks of the country was found?
- (A) private capital donated from individuals and corporations
 - (B) overseas investment from nations like Britain
 - (C) established public philanthropic societies to raise the funding
 - (D) turned to state funding
 - (E) used the Bank of the U.S. for capital investment
37. Which of the following was one of the provisions of the Missouri Compromise of 1820?
- (A) Slavery was forbidden in states carved from the Louisiana Purchase above the line 36° 30'.
 - (B) Popular sovereignty would determine the fate of slavery in the territories.
 - (C) Congress would determine the fate of slavery in each state carved from the Louisiana Territory.
 - (D) Every new free state in the future would have to be balanced by a new slave state upon admission.
 - (E) Congress left the decision of slavery in the territories to a future compromise.
38. The Tallmadge Amendment debates and the Missouri Compromise had which of the following immediate political results?
- (A) destruction of the Federalist Party
 - (B) weakening of President Monroe and his defeat in his reelection bid
 - (C) Abolitionists become determined that slavery will not spread to the territories
 - (D) South becomes increasingly worried about its ability to protect slavery
 - (E) rise of the Republican party.

39. Chief Justice John Marshall struck at the validity of the states' rights position, upheld the sovereign power of the federal government, and reminded the states that only Congress had the authority to regulate interstate commerce in which case?
- (A) *Gibbon v. Ogden* (1824)
 - (B) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - (C) *Cohen v. Virginia* (1821)
 - (D) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)
 - (E) *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
40. Chief Justice John Marshall upheld the constitutionality of the U.S. Bank, strengthened federal authority at the expense of the states, and affirmed Hamilton's interpretation of the powers of the federal government in which case?
- (A) *Gibbon v. Ogden* (1824)
 - (B) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)
 - (C) *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
 - (D) *Cohen v. Virginia* (1821)
 - (E) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
41. Among the agreements reached in the Treaty of 1818 was?
- (A) Spain handed over Florida to the U.S. for a sum of five million dollars.
 - (B) Britain promised never to seize neutral American vessels or impress American sailors again on the open sea.
 - (C) Northern border to Louisiana set at 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods to Oregon while U.S. and Britain will jointly occupy Oregon for ten years.
 - (D) Mexico agreed to set the border between Texas and the Louisiana Territory at the Sabine River.
 - (E) The disputed border between Canada and Maine was resolved to the satisfaction of both sides.
42. During the Age of Jacksonian Democracy which of the following changes was typical?
- (A) Politicians emphasized a high education or strong qualifications for the job; boasted of their upper class status or wealth.
 - (B) Percentage of eligible voters casting ballots increased with each election as politics became a mass activity.
 - (C) Parties relied primarily upon mass communication tools, especially the newspaper and pamphlets.
 - (D) Party bosses tried to clean up their acts; ridding the party of corruption, kickbacks, and the spoils system.
 - (E) Political deals, congressional caucuses, behind the scenes manipulation were common during this era.
43. The "proof" of a corrupt bargain involving the election of John Q. Adams is best described by which of the following statements?
- (A) Henry Clay was appointed Secretary of State.
 - (B) Andrew Jackson polled twice the votes received by any of the runners up.
 - (C) Electoral ballots were discovered to have been tampered with.
 - (D) Congressmen testified they had been offered bribes for their votes.
 - (E) One of the candidates testified that he had been offered bribes for his vote.
44. The Tariff of 1828 provoked publication of a pamphlet called *The South Carolina Exposition and Protest*. This pamphlet offered what solution to the tariff dilemma?
- (A) secession
 - (B) doctrine of implied powers
 - (C) virtual representation
 - (D) loose construction interpretation of Constitution
 - (E) nullification

45. In expelling the Cherokee of Georgia from their traditional homes and forcing them to migrate into the frontier environment of the Indian Territory (Oklahoma), Jackson defied which of the following?
- (A) expressed wishes of several state legislatures
 - (B) Congressional legislation
 - (C) international law
 - (D) previous treaty agreements
 - (E) decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court
46. Western frontiersmen and Jackson hated the Bank of the United States because of its policies regarding which of the following?
- (A) control of western land prices
 - (B) paper currency and mortgage foreclosure rules
 - (C) interest rates
 - (D) investments in foreign manufacturing
 - (E) number of foreign investors on governing board of bank
47. Which of the following was a political innovation that first appeared during the election of 1832?
- (A) presidential and vice presidential candidates on a single ticket from the same state
 - (B) first use of the congressional caucus as a means to nominate a presidential candidate
 - (C) first appearance of a third party candidate for president
 - (D) first election in which a single party controlled the presidency and both houses of Congress
 - (E) first time political parties used parades, bonfires, and barbeques as a campaign tactic to reach ordinary people
48. Which of the following political tactic first appeared in the presidential election of 1832?
- (A) congressional nominating caucus
 - (B) campaign posters and flyers
 - (C) use of military hero as a candidate
 - (D) formal, published party platform statements
 - (E) "Stump speaking" campaign
49. The election of 1832 was the first occasion for which of the following political techniques in the selection of a presidential candidate?
- (A) national nominating convention
 - (B) congressional political caucus
 - (C) use of a military hero candidate
 - (D) use of state legislatures to nominate
 - (E) use of electoral college members to select a candidate
50. Admission of the Republic of Texas to the Union as a state was significantly delayed by which of the following issues?
- (A) Mexican claims to sovereignty over the rebellious province of Texas
 - (B) diplomatic recognition of Texas as an independent nation by Britain and France
 - (C) American guilt over Manifest Destiny and seizure of lands belonging to another nation
 - (D) existence of the slave system in Texas
 - (E) objections of southern planters who did not want competition with Texas grown cotton