**Quiz 8**

Question 1

Following the expiration of the first Bank of the United States in 1811, state banks:

 guaranteed a stable economy

 cut way back on credit

 issued an excess of paper money

 minted their own gold and silver coins

 were closely regulated by the federal government

Question 2

The Tariff of 1816 was intended to do all of the following EXCEPT:

 protect American industry

 raise revenue

 promote economic independence

 lower the price of British goods

 tax imports

Question 3

John C. Calhoun accepted the Tariff of 1816 because he:

 saw it as a means to protect slavery in the South

 argued that the Constitution required it

 sympathized with New England shippers and southern farmers

 saw it as a way to lessen the importance of slavery to southern planters

 expected the South would become a manufacturing center

Question 4

In the early 1800s, the Supreme Court decisions associated with John Marshall consistently championed:

 a literal reading of the Constitution

 Jeffersonian Republicanism

 national authority

 judicial supremacy

 states’ rights

Question 5

The chief advocate for the program for economic development called the American System was:

 James Madison

 Daniel Webster

 James Monroe

 Henry Clay

 John Calhoun

Question 6

The American System included support for all of the following policies EXCEPT:

 high prices for western lands

 a national bank

 internal improvements

 high tariffs

 free public schools

Question 7

The immediate cause of the Panic of 1819 was:

 the flooding of the American market with cheap British goods

 the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819

 the collapse of the Bank of the United States

 the difficulty of obtaining credit

 a sudden collapse of cotton prices

Question 8

The Panic of 1819 turned into a depression because:

 cotton prices collapsed

 the “whole Banking system” was “swindling on a large scale”

 businessmen and speculators had recklessly borrowed money

 banks failed

 international commerce slowed

Question 9

 “This momentous question like a firebell in the night awakened and filled me with terror.” Thomas Jefferson said this about the:

 possible abolition of slavery

 Second Bank of the United States

 debate over the Missouri Compromise

 case of Marbury v. Madison

 Panic of 1819

Question 10

The most important factor behind U.S. acquisition of Florida in 1819 was:

 President Monroe’s invasion threat

 Spain’s need for money

 Andrew Jackson’s incursion in pursuit of the Seminoles

 John Quincy Adams’s diplomatic ability

 Spain’s determination to keep Florida from the British

Question 11

One notable thing about the 1820 presidential election was:

 Monroe’s refusal to publicly campaign

 Monroe’s defeat for a second term

 the rise of a powerful third party

 how close it was in the Electoral College

 the disappearance of the Federalists

Question 12

The “corrupt bargain” in the election of 1824 referred to:

 the widespread purchase of votes in several states

 the blatant miscounting of ballots in the Electoral College

 Jackson’s belief that the Constitution had been disregarded

 Jackson’s promise to make Calhoun his vice president

 the belief that Clay supported Adams in return for becoming secretary of state

Question 13

The South Carolina Exposition and Protest was published in response to the:

 Second Bank of the United States

 election of 1824

 Tariff of 1828

 Missouri Compromise

 Panic of 1819

Question 14

The 1828 presidential campaign was dominated by:

 record levels of campaign spending

 public concerns over foreign policy

 vicious personal attacks

 debate over tariff policy

 controversy over foreign immigration

Question 15

In this new political era, Jackson had a tremendous advantage because of his:

 patriotism

 aristocratic manners

 clear stance on the issues

 rise from common origins

 eloquence as a speaker

Question 16

Alexis de Tocqueville, a Frenchman traveling through the United States in the 1830s, claimed that “the only pleasure an American knows” was:

 boxing

 money

 politics

 business

 alcohol

Question 17

During the Jacksonian era, and for the first time in American political history:

 a president assumed his position to be superior to that of Congress

 black men in some northern states were permitted to vote for president

 a third-party candidate finished second in a presidential contest

 Whigs won a majority in Congress

 a state effectively nullified a federal law

Question 18

President Jackson’s policy toward Indians could best be described as one of:

 salutary neglect

 removal

 integration

 paternalism

 extermination

Question 19

The Indian Removal Act of 1830:

 proposed moving Indian tribes to areas west of the Mississippi River

 became law after Congress overrode Jackson’s veto

 showed Jackson’s willingness to pursue policies that might hurt his popularity

 contained loopholes designed to exclude peaceful Indians from removal

 allowed Indians who wished to become American citizens to remain on their homeland

Question 20

The Trail of Tears resulted in:

 a sad but uneventful transfer of Indians to Oklahoma

 the death of thousands of Indians

 Jackson’s diminished popularity in the South and West

 Jackson’s change of heart about Indian removal

 the complete eradication of the Creeks and Seminoles

Question 21

Jackson viewed the Bank of the United States as:

 justified by the “necessary and proper” clause of the Constitution

 necessary for issuing paper money that stabilized the economy

 a “monster” that served the interests of a wealthy few

 a source of national unity because it served the whole country

 a valued source of credit for small farmers

Question 22

Calhoun’s South Carolina Exposition and Protest:

 argued that states could nullify federal legislation

 showed that Calhoun no longer supported the Union

 announced Calhoun’s resignation as vice president

 powerfully defended slavery

 protested Jackson’s excessive use of power

Question 23

In response to South Carolina’s tariff nullification, Jackson:

 privately threatened to hang Calhoun

 backed down by telling Congress to repeal the tariff

 was unusually indecisive

 declared South Carolina in a state of rebellion

 said South Carolina was free to leave the Union

Question 24

After his reelection, Jackson moved to destroy the Bank of the United States by:

 opening new state banks

 withdrawing its federal deposits

 getting the Supreme Court to declare it unconstitutional

 selling its stock to private investors

 firing its director

Question 25

Jackson’s opponents called themselves Whigs to:

 denounce what they saw as Jackson’s tyrannical qualities

 confuse voters about their true political objectives

 express their admiration for the British political system

 distinguish themselves from the National Republicans

 state their belief in complete human freedom

Question 26

Which of the following statements about Martin Van Buren is NOT true?

 enjoyed a strong economy during his single term as president

 played a major role in the destruction of Calhoun’s presidential ambitions

 was Jackson’s closest adviser and a dedicated ally

 had been Jackson’s first secretary of state

 called the “Little Magician” because of his political skill

Question 27

All of the following factors contributed to the Panic of 1837 EXCEPT the:

 wave of failures of state banks

 tariff of 1835, which had lowered duties to dangerous levels

 depression in Britain

 withdrawal of European investments

 failure of the 1836 wheat crop

Question 28

After the Panic of 1837, working-class Americans could expect all of the following EXCEPT:

 government assistance

 numerous bank failures

 wage cuts

 high prices for food and clothes

 massive joblessness

Question 29

In the 1840 campaign, the Whigs:

 nominated Henry Clay

 lost in a close election

 adopted a catchy campaign slogan

 failed to use campaign techniques like those of the Democrats

 explained in detail how they would fight the depression

Question 30

One undebatable fact about the Jacksonian era is:

 Jackson’s place as one of the greatest presidents in American history

 the dramatic increase in voter participation by 1840

 the wisdom of Jackson’s destruction of the “monster” bank

 Jackson’s sincere commitment to equality for all Americans

 the degree that common men lessened the power of elites