

#7



War and Good Feelings

1. James Madison's margin of victory in the 1808 presidential election was a clear indication of
 - A) President Thomas Jefferson's popularity as well as the political ineptitude of the Federalists.
 - B) the public's desire to return to the Federalist ideals of pre-1800.
 - C) Madison's immense support from commercial interests in the North.
 - D) Americans' widespread approval of President Thomas Jefferson's foreign policy.
2. President James Madison exercised Macon's Bill No. 2—reapplying the Non-Intercourse policy to Great Britain—because
 - A) his Cabinet, dominated by holdovers from the Jefferson administration and therefore pro-French, strongly urged him to do so.
 - B) he mistakenly believed that France had ceased violating America's neutral rights.
 - C) the French threatened to launch aggressive attacks on American shipping unless he did so.
 - D) he had pledged such action during his election campaign as the first step in declaring war against Great Britain.
3. One of the major reasons for American entry into the War of 1812 was the belief that the _____ were inciting frontier Indian tribes to resist to American expansion westward.
 - A) Spanish
 - B) French
 - C) Vikings
 - D) British
4. The Shawnee chief who tried to bind all tribes east of the Mississippi into a great confederation during the early 1800s was
 - A) Tallyrand.
 - B) Tecumseh.
 - C) Tippecanoe.
 - D) Tuscaloosa.
5. Which was NOT a reason the War Hawks called for war against Great Britain?
 - A) Expansionist desires.
 - B) Religious evangelism.
 - C) Economic hardship.
 - D) Sense of patriotism.
6. Of the following, the stiffest opposition to the War of 1812 came from
 - A) southern plantation owners.
 - B) western farmers.
 - C) northern-based shipowners.
 - D) abolitionists throughout all geographical sections.

7. Which general strategy does the map “The War of 1812” show for the British?
- A) Naval blockade of the American coast.
 - B) Simultaneous amphibious attack on Boston and New York City.
 - C) Approach from the west after transporting troops up the Mississippi River.
 - D) Coordinated attack by ground and sea British forces with probable air support from their Indian allies.
8. In the War of 1812, Captain Isaac Hull commanded USS _____ to a brilliant victory.
- A) *Constellation*
 - B) *Philadelphia*
 - C) *Constitution*
 - D) *Guerrière*
9. The Battle of New Orleans in 1815 resulted in
- A) negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent on terms overwhelmingly favorable to the United States.
 - B) clarification of the Louisiana Territory’s western boundaries, unclear since 1803.
 - C) emergence of Andrew Jackson as a military hero.
 - D) writing of “The Star-Spangled Banner” by Francis Scott Key.
10. The Treaty of Ghent (1814) ending the War of 1812
- A) required the British to halt impressment of American seamen and pay indemnities for past offenses.
 - B) clearly defined the universal rights of neutral nations on the high seas.
 - C) merely re-established *status quo ante bellum*.
 - D) lasted less than a year before the United States and Great Britain again went to war.
11. All of the following suffered adverse effects due to the outcome of the War of 1812 EXCEPT
- A) the British.
 - B) Congress.
 - C) the Federalists.
 - D) western Indian tribes.
12. In January 1815, radical Federalists meeting at _____ claimed each state held the right “to interpose its authority” to correct “deliberate, dangerous and palpable infractions of the Constitution.”
- A) Hartford
 - B) Annapolis
 - C) Philadelphia
 - D) Albany
13. The “Era of Good Feelings” was noted for
- A) interruption in America’s two-party political system.
 - B) exceptionally strong national leadership by President James Monroe.
 - C) America’s return to Jeffersonian political thinking and behavior.
 - D) temporary respite in hostilities between western frontiersmen and area Indian tribes.
14. President James Monroe’s chief accomplishments occurred in
- A) westward expansion.
 - B) foreign affairs.
 - C) social reform.
 - D) business and industry.

15. The _____ limited the number of armed vessels the United States and Great Britain could each position on the Great Lakes.
- A) Rush-Bagot Agreement
 - B) Convention of 1818
 - C) Adams-Onís Transcontinental Treaty
 - D) Monroe Doctrine
16. The 49th parallel as boundary between the United States and Canada was established by the
- A) Rush-Bagot Agreement.
 - B) Convention of 1818.
 - C) Adams-Onís Transcontinental Treaty.
 - D) Monroe Doctrine.
17. According to the _____, Florida was transferred to the United States for \$5 million and the vague southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Territory to the Pacific Ocean was clarified.
- A) Rush-Bagot Agreement
 - B) Convention of 1818
 - C) Adams-Onís Transcontinental Treaty
 - D) Monroe Doctrine
18. “The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.” The source of this quote is the
- A) Treaty of Ghent.
 - B) Rush-Bagot Agreement.
 - C) Adams-Onís Transcontinental Treaty.
 - D) Monroe Doctrine.
19. According to Garraty/Carnes, the _____ “may be seen as the final stage in the evolution of American independence.”
- A) Louisiana Purchase
 - B) Monroe Doctrine
 - C) War of 1812
 - D) Battle of New Orleans
20. To the history student, “panic” is synonymous with
- A) “military defeat.”
 - B) “political setback.”
 - C) “economic downturn.”
 - D) “social uprising.”
21. The group which consistently favored low prices and easy credit for western lands was
- A) western settlers.
 - B) northern manufacturers.
 - C) southern planters.
 - D) eastern easterners.

22. Western opinion on public land policy in the early nineteenth century generally favored
- A) reducing the price and the minimum size offered for sale.
 - B) increasing the price and the minimum size offered for sale.
 - C) reducing the price, but increasing the minimum size offered for sale.
 - D) increasing the price, but reducing the minimum size offered for sale.
23. In what manner was slavery a sectional issue prior to 1820?
- A) Slavery still existed, although limited, in most of the states north of the Mason-Dixon Line; even some of the Northwest Territory states allowed it in certain circumstances.
 - B) Eli Whitney's cotton gin dampened southern support of slavery because the cotton industry gradually began to rely more on machine technology than manual labor.
 - C) Westerners tended to support the South's growing economic dependence on slavery because most westerners also owned slaves.
 - D) Most white Americans considered slavery to be a largely local issue.
24. The best-known political leader of the North in the early 1820s, who served brilliantly as President James Monroe's Secretary of State, was
- A) DeWitt Clinton.
 - B) William Crawford.
 - C) Daniel Webster.
 - D) John Quincy Adams.
25. The gregarious politician from New York during the early 1800s who was notorious for dodging firm stands on political issues was
- A) DeWitt Clinton.
 - B) Martin Van Buren.
 - C) William Crawford.
 - D) Thomas Hart Benton.
26. The prominent southern statesman who began his political career in the 1790s as a nationalist but transformed into an ardent supporter of states' rights and slavery was
- A) John C. Calhoun.
 - B) Andrew Jackson.
 - C) Thomas Hart Benton.
 - D) William Crawford.
27. The charismatic western leader whose legacy is one of arranging grand political deals (the first of which was the Missouri Compromise of 1820), was
- A) William Crawford.
 - B) Martin Van Buren.
 - C) Henry Clay.
 - D) Felix Grundy.
28. Which was NOT one of the outstanding politicians later collectively distinguished by historians as the Great Triumvirate?
- A) Thomas Hart Benton.
 - B) Henry Clay.
 - C) Daniel Webster.
 - D) John C. Calhoun.

29. Senator Henry Clay's "American System" called for all of the following EXCEPT
- A) internal improvements at national government expense.
 - B) sale of federal lands to finance higher education.
 - C) tariff for the protection of industry.
 - D) increased trade among the sections of the nation.
30. The essential question involved in the Missouri Compromise was whether Missouri would
- A) be exempt from application of the Three-Fifths Compromise.
 - B) include present-day Kansas in its boundaries.
 - C) enter the Union as a free or slave state.
 - D) be forced to pay its share of the cost of the Louisiana Purchase.
31. The objective of Representative James Tallmadge's proposed amendment to the Missouri Enabling Act in 1819 was to
- A) bring about the gradual abolition of slavery in Missouri.
 - B) strengthen the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - C) forbid slavery in any future states after the admission of Missouri.
 - D) guarantee forever that the number of free and slaves states in the Union would remain balanced.
32. The primary northern objection to admitting Missouri as a slave state was based on the question of
- A) representation in Congress.
 - B) the rapidity of westward expansion coupled with Indian Removal.
 - C) economics; Missouri would be an agricultural state whereas much of the North was industrial-based.
 - D) morality in general and racism in particular.
33. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, _____ were admitted into the Union.
- A) Missouri and Maine
 - B) the Dakotas
 - C) Missouri and Massachusetts
 - D) Alaska and Hawaii
34. As stipulated by language contained in legislation known as the Missouri Compromise—assuming the law remained in effect longer than it actually did—slavery would have been prohibited in the future state of
- A) Washington.
 - B) Missouri.
 - C) South Dakota.
 - D) Arizona.
35. The 1824 presidential election's crystal ball revealed which categorical outcome?
- A) The new President would be a Democrat.
 - B) The base seminal issues would be domestic; foreign affairs were considered second-tier concerns.
 - C) The President would be elected by pure sectional vote—whether North, South, or West.
 - D) The result would be determined by the House of Representatives.

36. As President, John Quincy Adams

- A) was uncommonly dedicated and highly intelligent, yet spectacularly inept in the art of politics.
- B) aroused public support through his charismatic demeanor and eloquent speeches.
- C) was extraordinarily sensitive to the mood of public opinion.
- D) lost support of the American public due to his blatant indifference to government's moral responsibilities.

37. The basic thrust of President John Quincy Adams's foreign policy—demonstrated, as well, while he served as Secretary of State in the James Monroe administration—was to

- A) secure American borders and strengthen the peace with Great Britain.
- B) militarize the Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico in the name of national security and maintain an uncompromising military presence globally.
- C) dominate international commercial rivals through shrewd economic measures.
- D) shed all remnants of dependence on European products by commercially isolating America.

38. In the face of growing sectionalism, which was NOT a unifying force across the American landscape?

- A) Growth and prosperity, including "manifest destiny."
- B) Confidence—indeed, arrogance—and the belief in American uniqueness.
- C) Patriotism.
- D) Slavery and states' rights.

39. The capital of Maryland is

- A) Baltimore.
- B) Annapolis.
- C) Baltimore.
- D) Baltimore.