

Name _____

Date _____

Unit 3 Exam

1. Which of the following does NOT represent a Jeffersonian ideal?
 - a) limited power of the federal government
 - b) opposition to the establishment of a national bank
 - c) broad power for local governments
 - d) broader popular representation at the federal government level
 - e) loose interpretation of the Constitution

2. The first case in which the Supreme Court decided that a law enacted by Congress was unconstitutional was _____.
 - a) Marbury vs. Madison
 - b) Gibbons vs. Ogden
 - c) McCulloch vs. Maryland
 - d) Dred Scott vs. Stanford
 - e) Plessy vs. Ferguson

3. From whom did Thomas Jefferson buy the Louisiana territory?
 - a) Spain
 - b) Great Britain
 - c) France
 - d) Holland
 - e) Mexico

4. The Burr conspiracy involved _____.
 - a) dueling
 - b) pirates in the West Indies
 - c) collaboration or collusion with Alexander Hamilton
 - d) a plan of conquest
 - e) the South Carolina Exposition and Protest

5. The “Chesapeake Affair” happened as a result of _____.
 - a) British impressment of sailors
 - b) the Burr conspiracy
 - c) Barbary pirates
 - d) the Clark expedition
 - e) Pike’s exploration

6. Which of the following immediately and directly hurt the U.S. economy?
 - a) Jefferson's Embargo Act
 - b) Jefferson's fiscal policy
 - c) Hamilton's Coinage System
 - d) Macon Bill
 - e) the Louisiana Purchase
7. Which of the following is NOT true of the Jefferson administration?
 - a) The national debt had decreased.
 - b) America doubled its territory.
 - c) West Point was established in New York.
 - d) The National Banks were annulled.
 - e) Excise taxes were repealed.
8. Which of the following ships was given the epithet "Old Ironsides"?
 - a) Frolic
 - b) United States
 - c) Macedonian
 - d) Java
 - e) Constitution
9. Which location is associated with the writing of the American National Anthem "Star-spangled Banner"?
 - a) Baltimore
 - b) Chicago
 - c) Pensacola
 - d) Washington, D.C.
 - e) Lundy's Lane
10. What do the Hartford Convention and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolution have in common?
 - a) They were initiated by Republican-Democrats.
 - b) They were strictly economic measures aimed at strengthening the U.S. treasury.
 - c) They demonstrated strong nationalism.
 - d) Like the South Carolina Exposition and Protest that would come later, they argued that states did not have the right to nullify an act of Congress that it thought unconstitutional.
 - e) They were made as a result of fear in war time and evinced the states' rights movement or sectionalism.
11. What caused the growth of a national spirit during the Madison presidency?
 - a) the growth of state banks

- b) National Banks
- c) the tariffs
- d) the consequence of the War of 1812
- e) easy land policies and western expansion

12. Which of the following supported the second National Bank?

- a) Henry Clay
- b) The Federalists
- c) James Madison
- d) the Republican Congress
- e) all of the above

13. Who originally wanted America to remain an agricultural nation and stated that the “workshops remain in Europe”?

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) James Madison
- c) Alexander Hamilton
- d) George Washington
- e) Henry Clay

14. How did the tariff of 1816 promote sectionalism?

- a) The cheap goods benefited the North but not the South.
- b) The tariff hurt all of America.
- c) In general, the tariff benefited the North but not the South.
- d) James Madison who proposed the tariff opposed northern manufacturing.
- e) The tariff benefited England, not America.

15. Who was the last Federalist candidate for the presidency?

- a) James Monroe
- b) James Madison
- c) John Calhoun
- d) Rufus King
- e) Thomas Jefferson

16. Which of the following was evidence of the “Era of Good Feelings”?

- a) James Monroe’s enthusiastic reception around the country
- b) the strong agriculture in the South and a strong manufacturing center in the North
- c) the National banks
- d) the Monroe Doctrine
- e) speculation in the West

17. McCulloch vs. Maryland was all of the following except ____.

- a) a case in which John Marshall was the Chief Justice presiding

- b) a case in which the decision upheld national banks
- c) a case in which it was decided that Maryland could not tax national banks
- d) a case in which federal powers were increased
- e) a case in which the constitutionality of the nationality of the bank was struck down

18. Which of the following tenets were a part of the Monroe Doctrine? (Choose two.)

- a) America would not loan Europeans money unless it supported her in war.
- b) Europe could not colonize the Western hemisphere.
- c) America would tariff goods coming from Europe.
- d) Taxes would always remain low in America.
- e) America would stay out of European affairs that did not concern itself.

19. Which of the following supported easy land policy and western expansion?

- a) the Northern industrialists...because it would provide more employment for its surplus workers
- b) the Northern industrialists...because they did not want to see the federal government make profit at the common person's expense
- c) Southerners...because they wanted "elbow room"
- d) Southerners...because they felt it would bring in more tax money for themselves
- e) the Westerners...because they wanted internal improvements at the federal government's expense

20. Which of the following is NOT true of the Missouri statehood issue.

- a) Its original amendment, called the Tallmadge Amendment, intended to stop all expansion of slavery in the western territories.
- b) It increased sectionalism.
- c) Admitting Missouri into the Union would inevitably upset the balance between the South and Northern interests.
- d) Admitting Maine into the Union formed the needed compromise.
- e) The compromise did not establish where slavery would be admitted and where it would not.

21. The ideas reflected in the South Carolina Exposition and Protest were most like those found in ____.

- a) Daniel Webster's rebuttal of his opponent's speech in the famous Webster-Hayne debate
- b) the Kentucky Resolves of 1799
- c) the Tariff of Abominations
- d) the Specie Circular
- e) the Webster-Ashburton Treaty

22. Why was Andrew Jackson given the epithet "King Andrew"?

- a) He had a regal bearing and an aristocratic background.

- a) He so strongly believed in states' rights.
- b) He believed that federal rights should always supersede states' rights.
- c) He rejected the gold standard and believed that private ownership of precious metals made a person like a king.
- d) He was considered independent-minded, dictatorial, stubborn and imperious in his presidency.

23. Which of the following is NOT true of Jackson's "kitchen cabinet"?

- a) The name was acquired through the informality of their meetings.
- b) The people were generally not well-qualified for their positions.
- c) Martin van Buren was part of it.
- d) It consisted of Jackson's official advisors, including the secretary of state.
- e) For the most part they were filled with left overs from Adams' administration, and antagonistic toward Jackson's policies.

24. Which of the following is NOT true of Daniel Webster?

- a) He was a senator from Massachusetts.
- b) He opposed Robert Hayne's on the states' rights issue.
- c) He was considered a great orator.
- d) He spoke strongly in favor of "Liberty first and Union afterwards."
- e) He believed that the Constitution was not only a compact of states but also a compact of the American people.

25. Who said that "the Federal Union must be preserved" at a banquet in honor of Thomas Jefferson?

- a) John Calhoun
- b) John Adams
- c) Robert Hayne
- d) "Old Hickory"
- e) Henry Clay

26. "The Trail of Tears" is a term used specifically to identify ____.

- a) the Tariff of Abominations
- b) Jackson's fall in popularity after economic depression had set in
- c) the Cherokee nation's relocation to Oklahoma
- d) Martin Van Buren's administration
- e) The trail of liabilities that was left by the National Bank in its financial instability during Jackson's administration

27. Which of the following is NOT true regarding Jackson's action on the Maysville Road bill?

- a) He expressed the idea that federal funds should not be used for local purposes.
- b) He followed Madison's response to the Bonus Bill (or Public Works Bill).

- a) He vetoed the bill.
- b) In support of nationalism, Jackson went against his usual policy of promoting Western interests.
- c) The road was built in Kentucky as a result of Jackson's actions.

28. Which of the following was NOT a reason why Jackson and/or Westerners were against the national banks?

- a) By its policies, national banks did not make loans easy for Westerners.
- b) National banks encouraged "cheap money."
- c) They were owned by Easterners and Europeans.
- d) They would soon become a powerful political force.
- e) They were unconstitutional.

29. The Panic of 1837 happened during the administration of ____.

- a) John Adams
- b) Andrew Jackson
- c) William Henry Harrison
- d) Martin Van Buren
- e) John Tyler

30. Which of the following hypothetically exemplifies the "spoils system" that became apparent in the Age of Jackson?

- a) Local banks of the United States are required to give loans to poorer people at a lower interest rate.
- b) A more stringent civil service exam is required for Federal Employees at the Immigration Office in Philadelphia.
- c) President Obama rewards all those who supported him in his presidential campaign with government appointments.
- d) The U.S. government decides to sell off park land to foreign investors to become solvent.
- e) Nominating conventions become illegal in some states.



