

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

1. Under the "spoils system" Andrew Jackson
 - a. replaced nearly all executive appointees during his terms in office.
 - b. chose the best qualified for political positions, regardless of their political affiliation.
 - c. avoided selecting wealthy men for political office.
 - d. was decidedly partisan.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Spoils System

2. The so-called Thomas Proviso stated that
 - a. slavery would be forever forbidden in the state of Missouri.
 - b. each slave would count as three-fifths of a white person for purposes of representation.
 - c. slavery would be outlawed in territories north of a line extending from the southern border of Missouri to Spanish territory.
 - d. citizens of a territory could decide for themselves whether to permit slavery.
 - e. slavery would be forbidden throughout the Louisiana Territory.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Missouri Compromise

3. The winner of the crowded presidential election of 1824 was
 - a. Henry Clay.
 - b. Andrew Jackson.
 - c. John Quincy Adams.
 - d. William Crawford.
 - e. James Monroe.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1824

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

4. The winner of the popular vote in the election of 1824, though not the victor in the election, was
- Henry Clay.
 - Andrew Jackson.
 - John Quincy Adams.
 - William Crawford.
 - James Monroe

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: “A Corrupt Bargain”

5. The Monroe Doctrine stated that
- the United States opposed the independence of the new Latin American republics.
 - the United States was opposed to any further European attempt at colonization in the Americas.
 - the United States could not colonize or annex new territory.
 - the United States would take control of the new Latin American republics.
 - Europe was opposed to any further U.S. expansion in Latin America.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nationalism in an International Arena

6. The author of the Monroe Doctrine was
- James Monroe.
 - John Quincy Adams.
 - Martin Van Buren.
 - Henry Clay.
 - Andrew Jackson.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nationalism in an International Arena

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

7. John Quincy Adams's ambitious program for national development called for which of the following?

- a. federal money for roads and canals
- b. federal money for a national university
- c. a high tariff
- d. a national astronomical observatory
- e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nationalism at Home

8. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 stated that Native Americans

- a. needed to be removed to west of the Mississippi River.
- b. needed to be removed, but with no clear destination.
- c. needed to be removed to reservations in Canada.
- d. needed to be removed to California.
- e. were entitled to remain on their ancestral lands.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

9. In ____, the Supreme Court argued that Georgia state law had no authority over the Indian nations within the state's boundaries.

- a. *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*
- b. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- c. *Worcester v. Georgia*
- d. *Jackson v. Georgia*
- e. *Marbury v. Madison*

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

10. The Tariff of 1828 was known throughout the South as the tariff of
- a. horror.
 - b. hope.
 - c. abominations.
 - d. dependence.
 - e. absurdity.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Southerners and the Tariff

11. The primary defender of the right of "nullification" was
- a. Henry Clay.
 - b. Daniel Webster.
 - c. Martin Van Buren.
 - d. John C. Calhoun.
 - e. Andrew Jackson.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Nullification

12. The "Force Bill" refers to Andrew Jackson's attempt to
- a. remove the Cherokee Indians.
 - b. reorganize his cabinet.
 - c. destroy the Second Bank of the United States.
 - d. impose martial law whenever he desired.
 - e. prevent South Carolina from nullifying the tariff

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nullification

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

13. The "Gag Rule" refers to the congressional attempt to avoid discussing which issue?

- a. Indian removal
- b. nullification
- c. tariffs
- d. slavery
- e. Sunday mail deliveries

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Petitions, the Gag Rule, and the Southern Mails

14. Which of the following did Andrew Jackson hate most?

- a. the Second Bank of the United States
- b. the House of Representatives
- c. the Senate
- d. the Supreme Court
- e. the Democratic party

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Bank War

15. The president of the Second Bank of the United States was

- a. Nicholas Biddle.
- b. Amos Kendall.
- c. Frank Blair, Jr.
- d. Daniel Webster.
- e. Henry Clay.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Bank War

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

16. The political party that emerged in the 1830s to oppose Andrew Jackson was the ____ Party.

- a. Republican
- b. Federalist
- c. Whig
- d. Know-Nothing
- e. Socialist

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of the Whig Party

17. The issue that led to the final and complete break between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun was

- a. the tariff of 1830.
- b. "nullification."
- c. the Peggy Eaton affair.
- d. Indian removal.
- e. the Bank of the U.S.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The "Petticoat Wars"

18. The treaty that acquired Florida for the United States was the

- a. Rush-Bagot Treaty.
- b. British-American Convention.
- c. Adams-Onís Treaty.
- d. Treaty of Paris
- e. Treaty of Florida.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nationalism in an International Arena

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

19. Jacksonian Democrats viewed the "American System" as
- a. the most efficient approach to solving the nation's economic and political problems.
 - b. an unconstitutional violation of local, state, and citizen rights.
 - c. a means of reducing sectional tensions and calming the fears of southern slave owners.
 - d. a tax-reform policy that would benefit honest citizens and impoverished politicians.
 - e. socialism.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Introduction

20. All of the following statements regarding John Quincy Adams are true except he
- a. was the son of Federalist President John Adams.
 - b. served with distinction as secretary of state for James Monroe.
 - c. negotiated the treaty by which the United States acquired Florida.
 - d. opposed federal support for internal improvements.
 - e. supported a strong national government.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1824; Nationalism in an International Arena

21. The Democratic Party
- a. supported both agrarian democratic principles and the continuation of southern slavery.
 - b. favored strict limitations on voting rights.
 - c. was similar in policy and constituencies to the Federalist Party.
 - d. was almost destroyed by the election of 1828.
 - e. was organized to oppose Andrew Jackson.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Birth of the Democratic Party; Petitions, the Gag Rule, and the Southern Mails;

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

22. The election of 1828 was
- a. one of the duller and most uninteresting campaigns in U.S. history.
 - b. noteworthy because of the civility and lofty intellectual tone of its political debates.
 - c. the first election that included a popular vote for presidential electors.
 - d. decided by the House of Representatives.
 - e. marred by a smear campaign that turned Andrew Jackson's private life into a public issue.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1828

23. The phrase "the spoils system" referred to
- a. corrupt politicians who spoiled the public image of national office holders.
 - b. the government agency set up to regulate garbage collection and disposal.
 - c. Andrew Jackson's use of presidential appointive powers to reward his supporters with government jobs.
 - d. Martin Van Buren's efforts to ruin the relationship between Jackson and John C. Calhoun.
 - e. the bargain made between Clay and Adams in the election of 1824.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Spoils System

24. Andrew Jackson's Indian policy
- a. protected the sovereign rights of Indian nations within their own territories.
 - b. openly violated Supreme Court rulings by allowing state governments to encroach on Indian land.
 - c. increased the size of Indian reservations as a reward for tribal support in the War of 1812.
 - d. terminated the reservations and assimilated Indians into white society.
 - e. was based on the assumption that all Indians would ultimately have to be killed.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

25. Southern states opposed the tariff of 1828 because it
- a. unfairly taxed southern agricultural products.
 - b. lowered the price of most manufactured goods.
 - c. violated the states' constitutional right to control intrastate trade.
 - d. benefited northern and western farmers at the expense of export-driven southern producers.
 - e. benefited British merchants at their expense.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Southerners and the Tariff

26. In response to the nullification crisis, Andrew Jackson
- a. asserted the inviolability of the union and of federal control of tariffs and other matters of foreign policy.
 - b. defended the states' rights position that states were the ultimate judges of constitutional principles.
 - c. challenged John C. Calhoun to a duel.
 - d. demanded that Congress enact an even higher new tariff.
 - e. became best friends with Calhoun.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nullification

27. The relationship between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun was ruined by all except which of the following?
- a. Calhoun's support of the concepts of nullification and secession
 - b. a letter revealing that Calhoun had criticized Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818
 - c. Calhoun's participation in the dirty political campaign of 1818
 - d. Floride Calhoun's rude treatment of the Eatons
 - e. Calhoun's vote against Van Buren's diplomatic appointment.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Nullification; The “Petticoat Wars”; The Fall of Calhoun

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

28. Andrew Jackson criticized the Bank because he believed that it
- a. benefited northern and foreign investors at the expense of southern and western farmers.
 - b. was too liberal with its loan policies.
 - c. did not exercise enough centralized control over the monetary system.
 - d. charged excessive interest rates.
 - e. benefited plantation owners more than small farmers.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Bank War

29. John Quincy Adams's presidency was marked by
- a. lower taxes.
 - b. limited government.
 - c. incredible relationship with Congress.
 - d. ridicule by journalists.
 - e. ethical fortitude.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nationalism at Home

30. Andrew Jackson's inaugural address proposed all of the following except
- a. civil service reform.
 - b. retiring the national debt.
 - c. removal of Indians from eastern states to western reservations.
 - d. respect for states' rights.
 - e. caution with regard to the tariff.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A People's Inauguration

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

31. Andrew Jackson blamed which of the following for the death of his wife Rachel?
- a. his political enemies
 - b. himself
 - c. John Calhoun
 - d. the press
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A People's Inauguration

32. Andrew Jackson's base of support was
- a. in the north.
 - b. in the west.
 - c. in the South.
 - d. in Tennessee only.
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Jacksonian Democracy and the South

33. Voter turnout in the election of 1828 was ____ that of 1824.
- a. one-quarter
 - b. one-half
 - c. triple
 - d. double
 - e. ten times

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1828

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

34. Newspaper estimates put the number of citizens who came to Washington to witness Andrew Jackson's inauguration at
- a. 1,000 to 2,000.
 - b. 5,000 to 10,000.
 - c. 15,000 to 30,000.
 - d. 25,000 to 30,000.
 - e. 35,000 to 40,000

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A People's Inauguration

35. Which of the following states did not extend its control over Indian lands and deny federal jurisdiction?
- a. Florida
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Alabama
 - d. Mississippi
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southerners and Indians

36. Which of the following did not occur during Andrew Jackson's first term as president?
- a. the controversy over the spoils system
 - b. the nullification crisis
 - c. the struggle over Indian removal
 - d. the veto of the Bank bill
 - e. the creation of the Whig Party

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of the Whig Party

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

37. The free state admitted to the Union as part of the Missouri Compromise was

- a. Illinois.
- b. Iowa.
- c. Maine.
- d. Ohio.
- e. Missouri.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Missouri Compromise

38. Jacksonian democracy can best be understood as the inheritance of the old Hamiltonian emphasis on federal power.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction; National Republicans; Jacksonian Democracy and the Market Revolution

39. The victor of the 1828 presidential election was John Quincy Adams.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1828

40. The "Trail of Tears" refers to the removal of the Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

41. The postal campaign was halted by a federal censorship law.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Petitions, the Gag Rule, and the Southern Mails

42. The man most responsible for resolving the "nullification" crisis of 1830 was John C. Calhoun.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Nullification

43. An important component of Andrew Jackson's vision for America was to use federal money to build large transportation systems throughout the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nationalism at Home; Jacksonian Democracy and the Market Revolution

44. The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to enter the union, but forbade slavery in any state carved out of the Louisiana Territory north of Missouri.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Missouri Compromise

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

45. The Whig Party supported public schools, construction of good roads, and a stable currency.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of the Whig Party

46. Many northerners opposed the admission of Missouri to the Union because they feared it would increase the power of the slave states in Congress.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Argument over Missouri; The Missouri Compromise

47. The Panic of 1819 was the first nationwide failure of the market economy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1819

48. The decisions of Supreme Court Justice John Marshall helped to strengthen the national government.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Commerce and the Law

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

49. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had "implied powers" under the U.S. Constitution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Commerce and the Law

50. John C. Calhoun's last exercise of national power was blocking Martin Van Buren's appointment as minister to Great Britain.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Fall of Calhoun

51. The first presidential election in which national, not sectional, alignments determined the outcome was the election of 1840.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1840

52. Democrats feared that an activist federal government might threaten the slaveholding South.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; Jacksonian Democracy and the South

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

53. The Sioux participated in the "Trail of Tears."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

54. The Whig Party supported a strong national government.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; Jacksonian Democracy and the Market Revolution; The Beginnings of the Whig Party

55. Voting on the Tallmadge amendments was starkly sectional.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Argument over Missouri

56. Andrew Jackson supported the protest against the tariff passed in 1828.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Nullification

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

57. Thomas Jefferson was deeply concerned about the implications of the Missouri Compromise.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Missouri Compromise

58. European demand for American agriculture increased after the Napoleonic wars.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1819

59. South Carolina opposed the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 but never attempted to nullify them.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Nullification

60. By 1820, many Republicans were calling for a Jeffersonian revival that would limit governmental power and guarantee southern rights within the Union.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Republican Revival

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

61. Andrew Jackson believed that the republic was safe only when governed by the will of the majority.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Jacksonian Melodrama

62. The Democratic Party was born when Andrew Jackson was elected in 1828.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Birth of the Democratic Party

63. The Democratic Party linked popular democracy with the defense of southern slavery.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Birth of the Democratic Party

64. John C. Calhoun did not wish to stay on as vice president as the election of 1828 approached.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Birth of the Democratic Party

65. The Missouri Compromise literally drew a line between where slavery would be allowed and where it would not.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Missouri Compromise

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

66. The presidential campaign of 1828 was run cleanly and was free of dirty tricks or slanderous accusations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1828

67. Vice President John C. Calhoun and Secretary of State Martin Van Buren had the same position on the right of states to secede.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Jacksonian Democracy and the South

68. Andrew Jackson supported the Civilized Tribes against state governments that wanted to seize control of their lands.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

69. Jackson sought to appease southerners by seeking lower tariff rates in 1832.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Jacksonian Democracy and the South

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

70. The Bank and Jackson's veto message were the principal issues in the election of 1832.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Bank War

71. Slaveholding Missouri was the first new state to be carved out of the Louisiana Purchase.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Argument over Missouri

72. In 1819, the North held a majority in the House of Representatives.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Argument over Missouri

73. Congress in the early 1800s saw domestic manufacturing as a patriotic necessity and a way to link commerce between the various regions of the new United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: National Republicans

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

74. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson both opposed the involvement of the federal government in building roads and canals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: National Republicans

75. The Panic of 1819 had no impact on Philadelphia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1819

76. Many Americans were grateful to the Bank of the United States for its assertive and positive response to the Panic of 1819 that mitigated the damage of the economic downturn.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1819

77. Andrew Jackson is considered responsible for instituting the so-called _____, which allowed the winners of elections to promote loyal supporters to high office.

ANSWER: spoils system

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Spoils System

78. The author of the pro-nullification tract *Exposition and Protest* was _____.

ANSWER: John C. Calhoun

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Spoils System

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

79. The man who received the most popular votes in the election of 1824 was _____.

ANSWER: Andrew Jackson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: "A Corrupt Bargain"

80. The attempt to silence anti-slavery petitions in Congress was known as the _____ rule.

ANSWER: gag

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Petitions, the Gag Rule, and the Southern Mails

81. Critics of Martin Van Buren poked fun at him by calling him "Martin Van _____."

ANSWER: ruin

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: "Martin Van Ruin"

82. The 1840 election was a high water mark in _____.

ANSWER: voter turnout

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1840

83. The marriage of _____ to Jackson's secretary of war caused a national scandal that disrupted the administration.

ANSWER: Peggy (O'Neal Timberlake) Eaton

Peggy Eaton

Peggy O'Neal Timberlake Eaton

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The "Petticoat Wars"

84. There was a clear contest in the Jackson administration between Martin Van Buren and _____.

ANSWER: John Calhoun

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Jacksonian Democracy and the South

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

85. _____ applied in 1819 to become the first new state to be carved out of the Louisiana Purchase.

ANSWER: Missouri

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Argument over Missouri

86. The Thomas Proviso opened _____ Territory to slavery.

ANSWER: Arkansas

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Missouri Compromise

87. Unemployment in Philadelphia during the Panic of 1819 hit _____ percent

ANSWER: 75

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1819

88. _____ was the driving force behind the creation of the Democratic Party.

ANSWER: Martin Van Buren

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Martin Van Buren Leads the Way; The Birth of the Democratic Party

89. Martin Van Buren supported _____ in the election of 1824.

ANSWER: William H. Crawford

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1824

90. In 1828, Andrew Jackson ran strongly in every region but _____.

ANSWER: New England

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1828

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

91. Jackson won _____ percent of the popular vote in 1828.

ANSWER: 56

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1828

92. Resistance to federal authority to formulate Indian policy within individual states centered in _____.

ANSWER: Georgia

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Southerners and Indians; Indian Removal

93. The creation of the second party system was complete in the election of _____.

ANSWER: 1840

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1840

94. _____ died during the Trail of Tears.

ANSWER: 4,000

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

95. The new Democratic Party successfully captured voters from _____ former party.

ANSWER: Jefferson's

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Birth of the Democratic Party

96. Supreme Court Chief Justice _____ ruled in *Worcester v. Georgia* that the Cherokee could not sue in federal court because they were not a foreign nation but a "dependent domestic nation."

ANSWER: John Marshall

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

97. _____ was the strongest card held by southern extremists.

ANSWER: Nullification

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

98. The secretary of the treasury who ordered the removal of federal deposits from the Bank of the United States was _____.

ANSWER: Roger B. Taney

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Bank War

99. _____ joined with Daniel Webster to transform the old National Republican coalition into the new Whig Party.

ANSWER: Henry Clay

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of the Whig Party

100. When Henry Clay used his influence as Speaker of the House to win the presidential election for John Quincy Adams in 1824, Andrew Jackson's supporters labeled their alliance a(n) _____.

ANSWER: corrupt bargain

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: "A Corrupt Bargain"

101. The Treaty that acquired Florida for the United States was the _____ Treaty.

ANSWER: Adams-Onís

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Nationalism in an International Arena

102. The program to promote national economic development via roads, tariffs and a bank was known as _____.

ANSWER: The American System

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Introduction; The American System; National Republicans

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

103. John Quincy Adams was elected president by the _____.

ANSWER: House of Representatives

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: “A Corrupt Bargain”

104. The _____ Bill completed the Jacksonian separation of bank and state.

ANSWER: Independent Treasury

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: “Martin Van Ruin”

105. _____, vice presidential candidate in 1840, had joined the Whig Party because of his opposition to Jackson.

ANSWER: John Tyler

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1840

106. The man who ran for President on the Log Cabin campaign was _____.

ANSWER: William Henry Harrison

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: “Martin Van Ruin”

107. **Trail of Tears**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Indian Removal

108. **nullification**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nullification

109. **Martin Van Buren**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Martin Van Buren Leads the Way; The Spoils System; The Birth of the Democratic Party; “Martin Van Ruin” Indian Removal;

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

110. **force bill**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nullification

111. **John Quincy Adams**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1824; “A Corrupt Bargain”; Nationalism in an International Arena; Nationalism at Home; The Election of 1828

112. **"Civilized Tribes"**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Southerners and Indians

113. **corrupt bargain**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: “A Corrupt Bargain”

114. **Specie Circular**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Bank War

115. **gag rule**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Petitions, the Gag Rule, and the Southern Mails

116. Examine the war between President Andrew Jackson and the Second Bank of the United States.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Second Bank of the United States; The Bank War

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

117. Explore the Indian Removal of the 1830s □ what were the reasons for the removal? What were the repercussions?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Indian Removal; Southerners and the Tariff

118. What was the American System? Describe opponents and proponents of this system of national development.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The American System; National Republicans; Commerce and the Law

119. Describe the election of 1824. Why was it so controversial?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Martin Van Buren Leads the Way; The Election of 1824; “A Corrupt Bargain”; Jacksonian Melodrama

120. Examine the emergence of the second American Party system.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of the Whig Party; The Second American Party System; “Martin Van Ruin”; The Election of 1840

121. What were the “Petticoat Wars” of Jackson's presidency? What were the results of these disputes?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The “Petticoat Wars”; The Fall of Calhoun

122. Describe the origin of the spoils system. Were the criticisms of Jackson's appointment policies justified?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spoils System

123. Examine the Missouri Compromise. What were the issues at stake, and how were they resolved?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Argument over Missouri; The Missouri Compromise

Chapter 11—Whigs and Democrats, 1815-1840

124. Analyze the "nullification" controversy of 1830. Who were the primary figures involved, and how did this controversy represent significantly different viewpoints on the power of the federal government?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Southerners and the Tariff; Nullification

125. What was "Jacksonian democracy"? Explore the ideals of this movement in their political, social, and economic realms.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Jacksonian Democracy and the South; Southerners and Indians; Indian Removal; Jacksonian Democracy and the Market Revolution; The Second Bank of the United States; The Bank War

126. Examine the ideals, policies, and consequences of the Bank War.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Jacksonian Democracy and the Market Revolution; The Second Bank of the United States; The Bank War; The Beginnings of the Whig Party