

1. Jacksonian Democracy was based primarily on the principle that
  - A) all Americans should be allowed to vote
  - B) more Americans should become involved in politics
  - C) the two party system needed to be modified
  - D) government should be more accountable
  - E) Americans should be allowed to vote directly for their senators
2. The 1840 presidential election was significant because
  - A) it was the first race in which both parties ran vigorous campaigns to win a broad spectrum of the electorate
  - B) it was the first election in which the Democrats became a viable party capable of winning the White House
  - C) it marked the beginning of a two party system where independent parties were no longer powerful
  - D) it was the first time since the early 1800s that slavery was one of the main issues in a presidential campaign
  - E) it was the first election where the candidates had to worry about states seceding from the Union
3. All of the following are consistent with the general democratic spirit of the Jacksonian era EXCEPT
  - A) Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*
  - B) the "self-made man"
  - C) high voter turnout
  - D) popular nomination and election of the president
  - E) Jackson's treatment of Native Americans
4. Who of the following was most likely to support a Whig candidate in the 1840s?
 

A) a Westerner	B) a manufacturer
C) a small merchant	D) a laborer
E) a yeoman farmer	
5. What change in the presidential nomination system came about during the Jackson Era?
  - A) Parties allowed universal suffrage in their primaries.
  - B) Candidates were nominated at mass conventions.
  - C) Conventions were held in cities controlled by mayors of the party.
  - D) Rival factions within each party competed for nominations.
  - E) Presidential candidates were of common origin rather than aristocratic.
6. All of the following were political developments rising out of the Jackson Era EXCEPT
  - A) the modern party system
  - B) a stronger executive branch
  - C) the beginning of civil service examinations
  - D) an emphasis on states' rights
  - E) presidential candidates nominated at mass meetings
7. Which of the following is a true statement about Andrew Jackson's presidency?
  - A) Jackson helped Native Americans secure reservations in the Carolinas.
  - B) Jackson talked about the spoils system more than he actually used it.
  - C) Jackson supported states' rights, and believed nullification was legal in some circumstances.
  - D) Jackson believed in the right to slavery, but did not actually own any slaves.
  - E) Jackson supported the Maysville Road bill.
8. What was Andrew Jackson's group of close personal advisors called?
 

A) brain trust	B) kitchen cabinet
C) west wing	D) common men
E) counselors	
9. Which is the first election in which people, rather than state legislatures, almost universally voted for the members of the Electoral College?
 

A) 1800	B) 1808	C) 1816	D) 1824	E) 1832
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10. One reason the Jacksonian Era is often referred to as the "Age of the Common Man" is because
  - A) white males first received universal suffrage
  - B) Jackson's policies were geared towards helping small businessmen and merchants
  - C) Jackson's victory was the first time someone from modest means had been elected President
  - D) aristocrats were no longer in control of the Presidency and Congress
  - E) Jackson pushed for pro-farm policies
11. One electoral development that occurred during the Age of Jackson was the
  - A) birth of the modern party system
  - B) birth of the electoral college
  - C) electoral votes given to Washington D.C.
  - D) beginning of complete universal suffrage
  - E) election of third-party candidates
12. The spoils system was
  - A) the method by which John Quincy Adams captured the election of 1824
  - B) dispensing government jobs in return for loyalty
  - C) policies enacted by the Second National Bank under Nicolas Biddle
  - D) the system of labor laws in place in the antebellum era
  - E) a policy connected to slavery
13. The forced relocation of Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations, in particular, under the Indian Removal Act was ironic because
  - A) further western settlement would eventually force Native Americans to abandon their territory in Oklahoma
  - B) the Supreme Court had ruled that the nations could stay in Georgia
  - C) the Trail of Tears ultimately persuaded lawmakers to protect Native American lands
  - D) these 'Five Civilized Tribes' had been assimilating to western, American culture
  - E) the United States had no real right to the any of the land in the first place
14. Andrew Jackson won the election of 1828 mostly due to
  - A) John Quincy Adams' discord with Congress
  - B) Adams' "corrupt bargain" with Henry Clay
  - C) accusations that Adams' wife was born out of wedlock
  - D) Jackson's reputation as a war hero of the frontier
  - E) Jackson's overabundance of campaign funds
15. Because of the Eaton Affair,
  - A) Andrew Jackson split with his Vice President John C. Calhoun
  - B) Abe Fortas resigned his office as Supreme Court Justice
  - C) the U.S. went to war with Spain
  - D) John Adams was not elected to a second term as President
  - E) Ulysses S. Grant was indicted for the Sanborn Contract Fraud
16. All of the following are examples of Andrew Jackson's strength as an executive EXCEPT
  - A) his veto of the Maysville Road Bill
  - B) his refusal to endorse the decision in *Worcester v. Georgia*
  - C) his use of the Kitchen Cabinet
  - D) his development of the spoils system
  - E) his ability to pass the Tariff of Abominations
17. All of the following are examples of Indian Policy during the tenure of Andrew Jackson EXCEPT
  - A) the Indian Removal Act of 1830
  - B) the Trail of Tears
  - C) Jackson's refusal to endorse the Supreme Court's decision in *Worcester v. Georgia*
  - D) the moving of all tribes to west of the Mississippi River
  - E) the Indian wars against the Sioux

18. Andrew Jackson's frequent use of the veto resulted in which of the following?
- The majority of Americans opposed Jackson and did not vote for his chosen candidate in the next election.
  - The office of the presidency became stronger relative to the legislature.
  - The Maysville Road bill was defeated.
  - Congress changed the number of votes needed to override a president's veto.
  - People felt that the executive branch was becoming too submissive.
19. Why did Andrew Jackson oppose the Maysville Road bill?
- He opposed internal improvements.
  - He did not believe federal funds should go towards projects existing in single states.
  - The bill was unpopular within the Midwestern states which gave Jackson much of his support.
  - He thought the road would not hold together and would become overgrown very soon.
  - He believed the steamship was the transportation of the future and that funds should concentrate on water projects.
20. A significant impact of Andrew Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road Bill was that
- interstate projects were delayed for years to come
  - Democratic opposition to interstate road building propelled the Whigs into office
  - Jackson made it clear that there were definite limits to federal funds
  - pork barrel projects became more common place
  - railroads became the primary mode of transportation
21. The Trail of Tears was
- a reaction to the Panic of 1819
  - the Whig reaction to Andrew Jackson's election
  - a path taken by Southerners after their Civil War loss
  - a march of the Cherokee from Georgia to Oklahoma
  - the reaction of South Carolina residents after nullification was rejected
22. *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* and the Trail of Tears demonstrated that
- all branches of the American government were working to remove Native Americans
  - the Americans constantly broke treaties they signed with Native Americans
  - the Supreme Court's decisions lack power if they are not enforced
  - Andrew Jackson attempted to prevent the Indians from being moved
  - Native Americans moved voluntarily rather than suffer annihilation
23. What was the Supreme Court's decision in the *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*?
- The Cherokees of Georgia had the right to sue in federal court.
  - The Cherokees must migrate to the West.
  - The Cherokees had no right to sue a state in court.
  - The Cherokees must remain on reservations in Georgia.
  - Georgia can choose what to do with the Cherokees.
24. The Whigs were a political party that
- first gained momentum largely on the basis of being opposed to Jackson and the Democratic Party
  - had two candidates elected President, both war heroes who died in office
  - drew most of its support base from the North
- I only
  - II only
  - I and II
  - II and III
  - I, II, and III
25. The election of 1824, besides being decided by the House of Representatives, was unusual in that
- all the candidates were ostensibly Democratic-Republicans
  - the winner was a relative of an earlier key political figure
  - the intended president and vice president received the same number of electoral votes
  - more than two candidates ran for the presidential office
  - the standing secretary of state became the next president
26. The Democratic and Whig parties of the Jacksonian era respectively resemble
- Democrats and Republicans
  - Democratic-Republicans and Federalists
  - Republicans and Progressives
  - Federalists and Democrats
  - Progressives and Democratic-Republicans
27. Which of the following was a major Whig figure in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- James K. Polk
  - Abraham Lincoln
  - Daniel Webster
  - Martin Van Buren
  - John Tyler
28. What position did Whig candidate Zachary Taylor take on slavery in the territories in 1848?
- He believed that slavery should be prohibited in the territories.
  - He believed that the Missouri Compromise line should be extended westward to the Pacific.
  - He believed that slavery should be allowed in all the territories.
  - He believed that slavery should be allowed in territories below the Missouri Compromise line east of the Mexican cession.
  - He took no position on slavery in the territories.
29. All of the following are positions supported by the free-soil party EXCEPT
- no slavery in the territories
  - internal improvements
  - free homesteads
  - free labor
  - low tariffs
30. Why did free-soilers oppose slavery in the territory?
- They supported the colonization of African-Americans in Africa.
  - They opposed slavery on moral grounds.
  - They did not want to compete with the labor of African-Americans in the west.
  - They believed that slavery would prevent them from becoming a major power.
  - They thought that manufacturing was the wave of the future, rather than cotton farming.
31. One group that would be likely to support Jacksonian Democrats would be
- bankers
  - New Englanders
  - large farmers
  - manufacturers
  - Westerners
32. The party that served as the most important opposition to Andrew Jackson's Democrats were the
- Free soil
  - Know-nothing
  - Republicans
  - Populists
  - Whigs
33. A major reason that the Whig Party died out is
- a split on Henry Clay's American System
  - argument over the Mexican-American War
  - lack of leadership after the death of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster
  - Zachary Taylor's failure as President
  - James K Polk's success in annexing territory

34. Which is true about the Jacksonian Democrats?
- They supported expanded federal government services.
  - They supported equal economic opportunities for white males.
  - Their base came from the South and Northeast.
  - They opposed free trade.
  - They supported a National Bank.
35. Who of the following was not a member of the Whig Party?
- James K. Polk
  - William Henry Harrison
  - Zachary Taylor
  - Henry Clay
  - Daniel Webster
36. Which of the following is true about the Whig Party?
- The party supported immigration.
  - Support for the party was drawn from the South.
  - The party was led by Martin Van Buren.
  - The party spoke out against immorality and vice.
  - The party opposed the National Bank.
37. Which is true about the “corrupt bargain” election of 1824?
- Andrew Jackson won the most popular votes, but not electoral votes.
  - John Quincy Adams won the most electoral votes, but not popular votes.
  - Henry Clay was chosen as the candidate by the Democratic-Republican caucus.
  - John Quincy Adams won the most popular votes, but not electoral votes.
  - Henry Clay threw his support behind John Quincy Adams in Congress.
38. Which is not true about the election of 1824?
- John Quincy Adams was elected President by Congress.
  - A majority of states allowed voters to choose their Presidential electors directly.
  - John Quincy Adams won the most electoral votes.
  - Andrew Jackson won the most popular votes.
  - Henry Clay became Secretary of State.
39. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, political candidates were commonly criticized for being
- aristocrats
  - uneducated
  - inexperienced
  - businessmen
  - soft on crime
40. Martin Van Buren spent most of his term as President
- pushing for the annexation of Texas
  - dealing with the problems left by the absence of the Second Bank
  - continuing Andrew Jackson’s crusade against Native Americans
  - funding national transportation product
  - solving sectional difficulties
41. Andrew Jackson took a step in the evolution of the presidency by
- appointing midnight judges
  - signing treaties without Senate consent
  - exercising his veto power
  - engaging in military action without Congressional consent
  - passing high tariffs
42. One major trend Andrew Jackson helped to set with his presidency was
- a conciliatory attitude towards the congress
  - movement towards centralization of power towards the federal government
  - the right of the states to nullify laws
  - a strong executive branch
  - a weak military
43. The Supreme Court decision in *Charles River Bridge* displayed the new governmental belief that
- states were sovereign entities
  - the Supreme Court had no right of judicial review
  - the federal government had supremacy over the states
  - the National Bank was unconstitutional
  - the people had the right to challenge state government
44. A trend which began during Andrew Jackson’s presidency was the
- strength of the legislature over the executive
  - movement for sovereign states in a dominant Union
  - movement for a more powerful federal judiciary
  - disaccord between slave states and free states
  - movement towards abolition
45. How did Andrew Jackson react to John C. Calhoun’s Ordinance of Nullification?
- Jackson rescinded the tariffs which had provoked the ordinance.
  - Jackson passed the Force Bill and would not budge on the tariffs.
  - Jackson passed the Force Bill but agreed to compromise on the tariffs.
  - Jackson asked the Supreme Court to strike down the ordinance.
  - Jackson did not respond to the ordinance, so that it would not gain public attention.
46. Which statement best describes Andrew Jackson’s position regarding states’ rights?
- He believed that the union should always be the focus of legislation.
  - He believed in states’ rights, but within the context of a dominant union.
  - He believed that states’ rights were more important than those of the federal government.
  - He believed in the states’ rights on issues of slavery, but federal rights on most other issues.
  - He believed that the federal government had rights over foreign issues while the states had rights over domestic issues.
47. Where did Andrew Jackson stand on nullification?
- He believed that nullification was possible, but only in rare occasions.
  - He believed that nullification was possible only if the states’ supreme courts ruled for it.
  - He believed nullification was not possible.
  - He believed that the federal legislature had the right to take away rights from the state legislature.
  - He believed nullification was possible, just not over the issue of tariffs.
48. What was the Webster-Hayne Debate about?
- The right to nullification
  - The continuation of the slave trade
  - The acceptance of Texas into the union
  - The right of states to secede from the union
  - The National Bank
49. What theory did the South Carolina Exposition and Protest espouse?
- Nullification
  - Integration
  - Segregation
  - Slave trade
  - Poll taxes
50. Which did John C. Calhoun’s South Carolina Exposition and Protest oppose?
- Internal improvements
  - The election of John Quincy Adams
  - The Tariff of 1828
  - The Creek Native Americans’ land cession to the state of Georgia
  - The specie circular

51. Nullification is
- the right of a person to disobey a law
  - the right of congress to ignore a veto by the President
  - the right of the Supreme Court to nullify a law
  - the right of a state to disobey a federal law
  - the right of a state legislature to disobey a state law
52. The main reason why President Jackson did not want to grant Texas statehood was because he
- was worried about losing his next election
  - believed he did not have constitutional authority
  - thought he would lose support from Southerners
  - was concerned that it would heighten tensions over slavery
  - felt that it was unconstitutional
53. Which of the following states would be most likely to oppose tariffs in the antebellum period?
- Pennsylvania
  - Kentucky
  - Massachusetts
  - South Carolina
  - Ohio
54. One difference between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun's positions is that
- Jackson fought against state rights, while Calhoun supported them
  - Calhoun's top priority was to secede from the Union
  - Jackson supported nullification, while Calhoun opposed it
  - Jackson believed in a dominant Union, Calhoun believed in dominant states
  - Jackson opposed the Tariff of 1832, which Calhoun supported
55. Daniel Webster's statement "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable" demonstrates Webster's belief that
- the Union is sovereign over the states
  - the states retain the right to nullify certain laws
  - the executive is sovereign over the legislature
  - absolute freedom of speech is necessary
  - the slaves must be freed
56. What was a result of the "bank war" between Andrew Jackson and Nicolas Biddle?
- the National Bank was rechartered
  - the nation went into recession
  - Martin Van Buren was elected President in 1836
  - no independent treasury was created until after the Civil War
  - the nation reached an economic boom
57. "Pet banks" were
- banks to which fraudulent money was sent during the Whiskey Ring scandal
  - banks to which Andrew Jackson sent money from the National Bank
  - banks which remained open during the bank holidays set by Franklin Delano Roosevelt
  - banks which were insured by the FDIC during the 1930s
  - banks to which the World Bank distributed funds
58. Nicolas Biddle is best known as
- the head of the Second Bank of the United States
  - the captain of the Lusitania
  - the leader of the Bonus Army
  - the head of the union during the Homestead Strike
  - a Civil War General for the Confederacy
59. Andrew Jackson's specie circular, his policy only accepting hard currency for land, faced problems because
- hard currency was controlled by the railroad owners
  - without the National Bank, there was nowhere to put hard currency
  - hard currency was hard to find and put farmers looking to buy land at the mercy of speculators
  - the government controlled all of the hard currency
  - there was very little open land and the government ran low on specie
60. What is not true about the fight over the National Bank in 1832?
- Congress overturned Andrew Jackson's veto and renewed the bank charter.
  - Henry Clay lost the 1832 election badly to Andrew Jackson.
  - Congress passed a bill renewing the charter of the National Bank.
  - Andrew Jackson considered the Bank a private monopoly.
  - Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill renewing the Bank charter.
61. State banks used for new revenue deposits in an attempt to destroy the National Bank by Andrew Jackson were known as
- independent treasuries
  - pet banks
  - branches
  - federal reserves
  - parts of the spoils system
62. What was the reason for Andrew Jackson's opposition to the National Bank?
- He opposed a place where money is pooled.
  - He opposed high tariffs.
  - He believed it was a monopoly created at the expense of the common people.
  - He opposed any bill Henry Clay proposed.
  - He thought it was not secure.
63. The central issue Martin Van Buren dealt with during his presidency was
- Indian removal
  - replacing the National Bank
  - the Supreme Court
  - opposition in legislature by the Whigs
  - slavery
64. The Panic of 1837 was due in part to President Jackson's
- failure to enforce *Worcester v. Georgia*
  - support of nullification
  - dissolution of the Bank of the United States
  - response to the Peggy Eaton affair
  - relationship with Martin Van Buren
65. What was the cause of the Panic of 1837?
- A bad cotton crop
  - High tariffs
  - Opposition to Martin Van Buren's Presidency
  - Nullification
  - The failure to renew the charter of the National Bank
66. The following are all causes of the Panic of 1837 EXCEPT
- relaxed credit policies of the national bank
  - inflation
  - the Tariff of Abominations
  - the specie circular
  - Jackson's order for the bank to distribute surplus funds