

- Which statement accurately describes a similarity between the representatives who attended the Hartford Convention and the ones who wrote the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions?
 - They advocated for national unity.
 - They stressed the importance of slavery.
 - They pushed for states' rights.
 - They supported the idea that more people should participate in government.
 - They opposed the Articles of Confederation.
- Which of the following best describes Thomas Jefferson's view for the United States?
 - a nation of farmers
 - a nation of small businessmen
 - a nation of merchants
 - a nation of industrialists
 - a nation of city dwellers
- What was one consequence of the Hartford Convention?
 - James Madison was reelected president.
 - The Federalist Party ceased to be a political force.
 - The Americans pulled out a victory at the Battle of New Orleans.
 - Daniel Webster became one of the major political figures of the first half of the 19th century.
 - Slavery became more of a political issue than before.
- John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay and others who pushed for War against England in 1812 were known as
 - Chicken Hawks
 - War Hawks
 - Secessionists
 - Yellow Journalists
 - Patriots
- "War Hawks" refer to
 - a group of policymakers from the South and West which supported the War of 1812
 - members of George H. W. Bush's cabinet who supported war against Iraq
 - Robert McNamara and William Westmoreland who pushed for expansion of the Vietnam War
 - firebrand Southerners who pushed for secession as early as 1850
 - yellow journalists who wanted the U.S. to take imperial possessions at the end of the 19th century
- All of the following were important figures in the War of 1812 EXCEPT
 - Oliver Hazard Perry
 - William Henry Harrison
 - Andrew Jackson
 - Winfield Hancock
 - Tecumseh
- Southerners supported the War of 1812 because
 - they wanted to push French competition out of the cotton market
 - they wanted to take over the Caribbean Islands
 - they wanted control of Spanish Florida
 - England refused to purchase Southern sugar or tobacco
 - the British attempted to take the port of New Orleans
- The War of 1812 enjoyed the support of all of the following groups EXCEPT
 - Southerners
 - New Englanders
 - Westerners
 - Farmers
 - Merchants
- The Americans' most decisive victory in the War of 1812 came under Andrew Jackson at
 - Fort McHenry
 - New Orleans
 - Detroit
 - Tippecanoe Creek
 - the Thames
- The most significant reason that the "war hawks" supported the war is that they
 - wanted Madison impeached from office
 - saw opportunity to take land in the Southwest and West
 - wanted to increase Northeastern manufacturing
 - wanted to deal a blow to the British
 - wanted the French eliminated from America
- The man among these who would be characterized as a "war hawk" is
 - James Madison
 - John Quincy Adams
 - Henry Clay
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Aaron Burr

12. The significance of the Battle of New Orleans was that it
- A) represented a show of American military might
 - B) was essential to victory in the War of 1812
 - C) helped to unite Americans with Native Americans
 - D) eliminated the British from the New World entirely
 - E) helped destroy Napoleon's empire
13. The following statements are true of the Battle of New Orleans EXCEPT
- A) it represented a decisive and powerful victory for the Americans
 - B) Andrew Jackson worked together with Native Americans, frontiersman, free African Americans, and Creoles
 - C) the battle was fought to stop the British effort to control the Mississippi River
 - D) the battle was essential to ending the conflict with an American victory
 - E) it was the last confrontation of the War of 1812
14. The following are true of the Embargo Act EXCEPT
- A) the British substituted South American goods for those of the United States
 - B) the Act forced Britain to stop violating the rights of neutral nations
 - C) the American economy was devastated
 - D) Jefferson called for a repeal of the act in 1809
 - E) Jefferson hoped the act was an alternative to war
15. All of the following factors led to the War of 1812 EXCEPT
- A) the Berlin and Milan Decrees
 - B) the Embargo Act
 - C) the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair
 - D) the Battle of Tippecanoe
 - E) the Hartford Convention
16. A significant result of the Battle of Tippecanoe was that
- A) the British were forced to make concessions to the Americans
 - B) Tecumseh was killed, destroying the Native American leadership
 - C) the French were removed as a player in the New World
 - D) the practice of fur trapping was effectively ended
 - E) suspicions that the British were inciting the Native Americans were reinforced
17. At the Battle of Tippecanoe
- A) William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnees
 - B) the Shawnee, with the help of the British propelled the Americans out of Indiana
 - C) Tecumseh inflicted great damage on the Americans, defeating them and keep them back
 - D) the French aligned with the Indians to attack the British and Americans
 - E) George Armstrong Custer defeated the Shawnees, leaving half dead or wounded
18. The Hartford Convention was a result of which of the following factors?
- A) America's dominance in the War of 1812
 - B) New England dissatisfaction with the War of 1812
 - C) Illegal trading and privateering by New Englanders
 - D) Napoleon's dominance over the British in Europe
 - E) The burning down of the White House
19. A benefit for America which resulted from the War of 1812 was that
- A) the war demonstrated America's military might
 - B) the war helped reinvigorate the country's two-party system
 - C) American manufacturing grew and became more self-sufficient
 - D) America won control of the Oregon territory from Britain
 - E) America captured the port of New Orleans
20. One significant impact of the Hartford Convention was that
- A) the British were soon defeated in the War of 1812
 - B) American manufacturing experienced a boom
 - C) the Federalist Party soon disintegrated
 - D) the Battle of New Orleans saved the fortunes of the Americans in the war
 - E) James Madison was defeated in his bid for a second term

21. The Hartford Convention was an event at which
- A) Federalists considered a massive overhaul of the constitution or secession
 - B) Democratic-Republicans attempted to impeach Madison
 - C) the British hatched a plan to burn the White House
 - D) Americans and British negotiated for peace
 - E) the Americans and the French worked on a plan to destroy the British
22. One result of the War of 1812 was
- A) American dominance forced the British to make vast concessions
 - B) an end to both the British-French conflict and British-American conflict.
 - C) Napoleon's domination in Europe forced the British to negotiate for peace
 - D) the Battle of New Orleans dealt a decisive blow to the British
 - E) the United States gained the Oregon territory from the British
23. John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay both agreed that
- A) High tariffs were necessary to build the economy
 - B) Nullification was a legal right of the states
 - C) America must fight the War of 1812
 - D) the National Bank was essential for America
 - E) the U.S. should annex Texas immediately
24. The significance of the Native American leader Tecumseh is that he
- A) fought for the French against the British and Americans in the French and Indian War
 - B) sold land to the Americans at extremely cheap prices, allowing America to expand into the West
 - C) unified tribes to prevent American expansion during the War of 1812
 - D) fought Americans during Little Big Horn
 - E) assisted the Union Army in the West
25. The following were all causes of the War of 1812 EXCEPT
- A) British impressments of American sailors
 - B) the United States' embargo on trade with Britain
 - C) Southern War Hawks' eagerness to acquire territory in the West
 - D) Aaron Burr's conspiracy to create a new nation in the West
 - E) British anger at American trade policies
26. The War of 1812 did all of the following EXCEPT
- A) increase respect for Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison
 - B) establish Canada as an official neighbor
 - C) essentially dismantle the Federalist Party
 - D) cause Native Americans to surrender land
 - E) end talk of nullification and secession
27. The Treaty of Ghent that officially ended the War of 1812
- A) increased U.S. territory in the current Midwest
 - B) increased U.S. territory in the Southeast
 - C) decreased U.S. territory in the Pacific Northwest
 - D) decreased U.S. territory in the Southwest
 - E) kept U.S. boundaries exactly the same
28. The main purpose of the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 and Macon's Bill Number 2 was to
- A) reinvigorate America's trading situation
 - B) avoid war
 - C) prevent war between Britain and France
 - D) prevent the federal government from meddling in private enterprise
 - E) restart American trading between New England and the South
29. The conflict which was ended by the Treaty of Ghent is the
- A) Spanish-American War
 - B) Mexican-American War
 - C) War of 1812
 - D) American Revolution
 - E) French and Indian War
30. The following statements are true of the Treaty of Ghent EXCEPT
- A) the treaty was signed on Christmas Eve, 1814, ending the War of 1812
 - B) both sides agreed to return prisoners
 - C) the treaty was signed after the American victory at Lake Champlain
 - D) the treaty was negotiated after both sides agreed to drop demands
 - E) the treaty created new territorial boundaries reflecting the outcome of the war