

1. The "Era of Good Feelings" was notable because
 - A) All Americans were financially successful.
 - B) There was only one major political party in existence.
 - C) Farmers triumphed for the last time over manufacturing.
 - D) Northerners agreed with Southerners on tariff policy for the last time.
 - E) Southern cotton made the South more prosperous than the North.
2. Which was a significant consequence of the Panic of 1819?
 - A) Madison losing in his bid for reelection
 - B) Numerous mortgage foreclosures and business failures
 - C) The Monroe Doctrine
 - D) The end of the Republicans stranglehold on government
 - E) The collapse of the Second Bank of the United States
3. Which did not occur during the Presidency of James Monroe?
 - A) The acquisition of Florida
 - B) The Missouri Compromise
 - C) The Monroe Doctrine
 - D) The Era of Good Feelings
 - E) The creation of the Second Bank of the United States
4. Which is the most important reason for the Era of Good Feelings?
 - A) The lack of foreign conflicts.
 - B) The Monroe Doctrine's impact on the world
 - C) The Republican Party dominance over American politics
 - D) The lack of controversy over the issue of slavery
 - E) The agreement by many politicians over the issues of the day

5. Which statement best characterizes the Era of Good Feelings?
 - A) The Federalists were the one dominant political party.
 - B) The term was an oversimplification of a time rife with controversy.
 - C) The Era of Good Feelings was a time of nationalism, optimism and goodwill.
 - D) Controversy over slavery, internal improvements, and tariffs subsided during the Era of Good Feelings.
 - E) The Era occurred during the presidency of James Madison.
6. "[T]he 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."
– James Monroe
Monroe's assertion came to be known as
 - A) the Stimson Doctrine
 - B) gunboat diplomacy
 - C) the Monroe Doctrine
 - D) "big stick" diplomacy
 - E) the Canning Doctrine
7. The Monroe Doctrine came into existence because
 - A) Monroe wanted to keep the French out of the Louisiana Territory.
 - B) Monroe wanted to keep the British out of Canada.
 - C) Monroe wanted to invade Central America.
 - D) Monroe wanted to keep Spain from retaking its former colonies in South America.
 - E) Monroe wanted to keep Russia from taking back Alaska.

8. What statement best describes the effectiveness of the Monroe Doctrine immediately after it released?
- A) The U.S. successfully prevented European intervention due to fear of the American Navy.
 - B) The U.S. did not have to worry about European intervention since no nation could pose a real threat at the time to Latin America.
 - C) The Doctrine was ineffective because Spain immediately moved into South America again.
 - D) The Doctrine was ineffective because Spain still controlled much of Mexico and the American Southwest.
 - E) The Doctrine was effective because Great Britain had the same goals as the U.S. and worked to prevent intervention as well.
9. What was the immediate consequence of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823?
- A) The U.S. took control of Latin American affairs.
 - B) The U.S. avoided serious foreign involvement.
 - C) The U.S. agreed quickly to a treaty with Britain over control of the Great Lakes.
 - D) The U.S. took Spanish Florida.
 - E) The U.S. invaded Mexico.
10. Why did the Monroe Doctrine succeed in keeping Europe out of Latin America?
- A) Latin American revolutions scared Europe away.
 - B) American might scared Europe from coming near.
 - C) The British navy scared other nations from coming to the Americas.
 - D) The war on the European continent prevented European powers from looking towards the Americas.
 - E) Europeans has no interest in coming to the Americas regardless.
11. What did the Transcontinental Treaty accomplish?
- A) The United States acquired Florida from Spain.
 - B) The United States acquired Alaska from Russia.
 - C) It ended the War of 1812.
 - D) The United States acquired Mexico.
 - E) The United States agreed to stay out of European affairs.
12. Which is NOT true about the Monroe Doctrine?
- A) It was issued in Monroe's Message to Congress in 1832
 - B) It stated that European political systems were different from those of America
 - C) It was written to ward off European nations from re-taking the American West
 - D) It stated that America would not interfere with existing European colonies
 - E) It stated that the United States would keep out of the internal affairs of European nations
13. Who was known as the "Great Compromiser"?
- A) Henry Clay
 - B) Daniel Webster
 - C) James Monroe
 - D) John Quincy Adams
 - E) Samuel Morse
14. Which was NOT part of Henry Clay's American System?
- A) Protective tariffs
 - B) Shrinking the Federal Government
 - C) The Second Bank of the United States
 - D) National Currency
 - E) Internal Improvements
15. What was the purpose of the Tariff of 1816?
- A) To damage the French economy
 - B) To force Britain to give up territorial possessions
 - C) To destroy Southern farmers
 - D) To prevent the dumping of British goods on American markets
 - E) To sabotage Madison's administration
16. The significance of the Tariff of 1816 was that it
- A) demonstrated Britain's downfall economically
 - B) was precipitated by a powerful American victory in the War of 1812
 - C) demonstrated the rise in power of the Federalists
 - D) was a new tool to assist Southern farmers
 - E) was America's first protective tariff

17. Which statement best characterizes the Tariff of 1816?
- A) Southerners encouraged the tariff to help their middling manufacturing.
 - B) New Englanders opposed the tariff because it hurt their manufacturing operations.
 - C) New England supported the tariff because it helped their farming.
 - D) The tariff was intended to generate revenue.
 - E) The South opposed the tariff because it hurt their farming.
18. An important impact of the Cumberland Road was that it
- A) helped the commercialization of agriculture
 - B) raised transportation costs
 - C) doomed John Quincy Adams' Presidency
 - D) connected the Southwest to the East
 - E) contributed to the American victory in the War of 1812
19. Which is true about the Cumberland Road?
- A) It linked together Kentucky and Tennessee.
 - B) It raised transportation costs because of its poor upkeep.
 - C) It kept agriculture from commercializing.
 - D) It did not open until after the Civil War.
 - E) It was the first federally funded interstate road network.
20. Which is a position taken by Henry Clay?
- A) Supporting nullification
 - B) Opposing the War of 1812
 - C) Supporting Jackson's Presidency
 - D) Supporting the National Bank
 - E) Opposing internal improvements
21. Which is NOT true about Henry Clay?
- A) He opposed tariffs.
 - B) He was a key opponent to Andrew Jackson.
 - C) He was one of the founders of the Whig Party.
 - D) He supported internal improvements.
 - E) He supported the National Bank.
22. In 1819, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams successfully negotiated for Spain to cede Florida to the United States, but only after
- A) the U.S. navy, led by the USS *Constitution*, defeated Spanish ships in the Gulf of Mexico
 - B) Andrew Jackson seized West Florida from Spanish control while fighting the Seminole Wars
 - C) President Monroe pledged a return to isolationism after a period of increasing nationalism
 - D) the U.S. agreed to cede northern portions of the Louisiana Purchase to Spain in return
 - E) newly improved relations with Britain following the War of 1812 helped finance the deal
23. Economic growth through American adaptations of the Industrial Revolution in Britain is best represented by the
- A) National Road
 - B) Erie Canal
 - C) *Claremont* steamboat
 - D) New England factory system
 - E) Lowell Mill girls
24. The changing American economy in the 1820s can best be described by which of the following?
- A) Northern transportation, Western manufacturing, Southern cotton farming
 - B) Northern manufacturing, Western cotton farming, Southern transportation
 - C) Northern manufacturing, Western transportation, Southern cotton farming
 - D) Northern transportation, Western cotton farming, Southern manufacturing
 - E) Northern cotton farming, Western manufacturing, Southern transportation
25. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Lowell System?
- A) Young men were brought in from towns near the factory.
 - B) Workers were paid decent wages in exchange for long hours.
 - C) Technology hurt the system which depended on traditional values.
 - D) The system used a rotating labor system to prevent labor agitation.
 - E) Women worked while they were at home.

26. What important invention was pioneered by Robert Fulton in 1807?

- A) Schooner
- B) Bicycle
- C) Steamboat
- D) Carriage
- E) Plow

27. A notable trend during the presidencies of James Monroe and James Madison was

- A) the growth of railroads
- B) the growth of the factory system
- C) westward expansion to the Pacific coast
- D) less foreign policy in favor of domestic policy
- E) more power given to the states

28. What states experienced great manufacturing growth in the first half of the early 19th century?

- I. Massachusetts
- II. New York
- III. Mississippi

- A) II
- B) III
- C) I and II
- D) II and III
- E) I, II, and III

29. All of the following are true about developments in transportation in the first half of the 19th century EXCEPT

- A) The Erie Canal was built, linking Lake Erie with the Hudson River.
- B) The Steamship revolutionized river travel.
- C) The bicycle helped transport people and light goods faster.
- D) A road system was developed, including a road connecting the Potomac River to the Ohio River.
- E) New York City became a transportation hub and primary trade center.

30. The construction of the National Road and the Erie Canal facilitated which development?

- A) Failure of steamships
 - B) Traveling on North-South roads
 - C) Northeastern prosperity
 - D) The growth of railroads
 - E) The development of southern manufacturing
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