

# Study Guide Chapters 10-13

## Chapter 10

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. Two important political institutions not mentioned in the Constitution that developed in the first Washington administration were the cabinet and political parties. **T**
2. The passage of the first ten amendments to the Constitution demonstrated the Federalist determination to develop a powerful central government. **F**
3. Hamilton's basic purpose in all his financial measures was to strengthen the federal government by building up a larger national debt. **T**
4. Both "funding at par" of the federal debt and assumption of state debts were designed to give wealthier interests a strong stake in the success of the federal government. **T**
5. Hamilton financed his large national debt by revenues from tariffs and excise taxes on products such as whiskey. **T**
6. In the battle over the Bank of the United States, Jefferson favored a "loose construction" of the Constitution and Hamilton favored a "strict construction." **F**
7. The first American political parties grew mainly out of the debate over Hamilton's fiscal policies and foreign policies. **T**
8. The French Revolution's radical political goals were greeted with great approval by both Jeffersonian Republicans and Federalists. **F**
9. Washington's Neutrality Proclamation was based on his confidence in American military strength in comparison to the hostile powers. **F**

**F**

**T**

**F**

**T**

**F**

**F**

10. The British showed their respect for Washington's military ability by carefully refraining from any acts that would violate American neutrality.
11. Washington supported Jay's unpopular treaty with Britain because he feared a disastrous war if it were rejected.
12. Adams decided to negotiate peace with France in order to unite his party and enhance its own popularity with the public.
13. The Alien Laws were a conservative Federalist attempt to prevent radical French immigrants and spies from supporting the Jeffersonians and stirring up anti-British sentiment.
14. Jeffersonian Republicans believed that the common people were not to be trusted and had to be led by those who were better educated and wealthier.
15. The Jeffersonian Republicans generally sympathized with Britain in foreign policy, while the Hamiltonian Federalists sympathized with France and the French Revolution.

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

**B**

1. A key addition to the new federal government that had been demanded by many of the ratifying states was

- a. a cabinet to aid the president.
- b. a written bill of rights to guarantee liberty.
- c. a supreme court.
- d. federal assumption of state debts.

**A**

2. One immediate innovation not mentioned in the Constitution that was developed by George Washington's administration was

- a. the cabinet.
- b. the military joint chiefs of staff.
- c. the Supreme Court.
- d. the vice presidency.

**D**

3. The Bill of Rights is the name given to provisions that exist as

- a. an executive proclamation of President George Washington.
- b. a written agreement between the federal government and the states.
- c. a set of rulings issued by the Supreme Court.
- d. the first ten amendments to the federal Constitution.

**B**

4. Which of the following sets of rights are *not* included in the Bill of Rights?

- a. freedom of religion, speech, and the press
- b. rights to education and travel
- c. rights to bear arms and to be tried by a jury
- d. rights to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances

C  
5. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments partly reversed the federalist momentum of the Constitution by declaring that

- a. the federal government had no power to restrict the action of local governments.
- b. the powers of the presidency did not extend to foreign policy.
- c. all rights not mentioned in the federal Constitution were retained by the states or by the people themselves.
- d. the Supreme Court had no power to rule in cases affecting property rights.

B  
6. Hamilton's first financial policies were intended

- a. to finance the new government through the sale of western lands.
- b. to fund the national debt and to have the federal government assume the debts owed by the states.
- c. to repudiate the debts accumulated by the government of the Articles of Confederation.
- d. to create a sound federal currency backed by gold.

A  
7. The essential disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson over the proposed Bank of the United States was

- a. whether or not the Constitution could be construed to permit the federal government to establish such a bank.
- b. whether or not it would be economically wise to create a single national currency.
- c. whether the bank should be under the control of the federal government or the states.
- d. whether or not such a bank would plunge the federal government into excessive debt.

A  
8. The first American political parties developed out of

- a. the disagreement of Jefferson and his states' rights followers with Hamilton's economic policies.
- b. the belief of the Founding Fathers that organized political opposition was a necessary part of good government.
- c. the continuing hostility of the antifederalists to the legitimacy of the new federal Constitution.
- d. patriotic opposition to foreign intervention in American domestic affairs.

9. The Whiskey Rebellion was most significant because

- a. it showed that American citizens would rise up against unfair taxation.
- b. it showed that the new federal government would use force if necessary to uphold its authority.
- c. it demonstrated the efficiency of the American military.
- d. it showed the strength of continuing antifederalist hostility to the new constitutional government.

10. Regarding the French Revolution, most Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans believed that

- a. the violence was regrettable but necessary.
- b. the overthrow of the king was necessary, but the Reign of Terror went much too far.
- c. the Revolution should be supported by American military aid.
- d. the Revolution represented a complete distortion of American ideals of liberty.

B

11. Washington's foreign policy rested on the basic belief that

- a. it was in America's interest to aid the British against Revolutionary France.
- b. it was in America's interest to stay neutral in European wars.
- c. America was morally obligated to adhere to the alliance with France.
- d. America ought to enter the French-British war only if republican ideals were at stake.

B

12. The United States became involved in undeclared hostilities with France in 1797 because of

- a. fierce American opposition to the concessions of Jay's Treaty.
- b. American anger at attempted French bribery in the XYZ Affair.
- c. French interference with American shipping and freedom of the seas.
- d. President Adams's sympathy with Britain and hostility to Revolutionary France.

A

13. The Alien and Sedition Acts were aimed primarily at

- a. the Jeffersonians and their allegedly pro-French activities and ideas.
- b. the opponents of President Adams's peace settlement with France.
- c. Napoleon's French agents who were infiltrating the country.
- d. the Hamiltonian Federalists and their pro-British activities and ideas.

C

14. Jefferson's Kentucky resolutions argued that

- a. the Alien and Sedition Acts were dangerous but constitutional.
- b. the states ought to secede from the federal government.
- c. the states had the right to nullify unconstitutional federal laws.
- d. the Supreme Court had the right to declare legislation unconstitutional.

D

15. The Federalists essentially believed that

- a. most governmental power should be retained by the states.
- b. government should provide no special aid to private enterprise.
- c. the common people could, if educated, participate in government affairs.
- d. there should be a strong central government controlled by the wealthy and well educated.

### C. Identification

Electoral College

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

V.P.

The official body of voters, chosen by the states under the new Constitution, who in 1789 unanimously elected George Washington as president

Sec of Tre.

The cabinet office in Washington's administration headed by a brilliant young West Indian immigrant who distrusted the people

Funding

Alexander Hamilton's policy of paying off all federal bonds at face value in order to strengthen the national credit

Assumption

Hamilton's policy of having the federal government pay the financial obligations of the states

Bill of Rights

The first ten amendments to the Constitution

pol. parties

Political organizations not envisioned in the Constitution and considered dangerous to national unity by most of the Founding Fathers



FR

8. Political and social upheaval supported by most Americans during its moderate beginnings in 1789 but the cause of bitter division among Americans after it took a radical turn in 1792

Fr. Am Alliance

Nat. Proc.

Jay's Treaty

France

Compact Theory

Nullification

6.B.

10. Message issued by Washington in 1793 that urged Americans to stay impartial and aloof from the French Revolutionary wars with the British

- Document signed in 1794 whose terms favoring Britain outraged Jeffersonian Republicans

12. The nation with which the United States fought an undeclared war from 1798 to 1800

13. The political theory on which Jefferson and Madison based their antifederalist resolutions declaring that the thirteen sovereign states had created the Constitution

14. The doctrine, proclaimed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, that a state can block a federal law it considers unconstitutional

15. The nation to which most Hamiltonian Federalists were sentimentally attached and which they favored in foreign policy

#### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Census of 1790            | A. A protest by poor western farmers that was firmly suppressed by Washington and Hamilton's army                                       |
| 2. Alexander Hamilton        | B. Body organized by the Judiciary Act of 1789 and first headed by John Jay   |
| 3. Thomas Jefferson          | C. Brilliant administrator and financial wizard whose career was plagued by doubts about his character and belief in popular government |
| 4. James Madison             | D. Political party that believed in the common people, no government aid for business, and a pro-French foreign policy                  |
| 5. Supreme Court             | E. Effort that counted 4 million Americans  |
| 6. Funding and assumption    | F. Skillful politician-scholar who drafted the Bill of Rights and moved it through the First Congress                                   |
| 7. Bank of the United States | G. Institution established by Hamilton to create a stable currency and bitterly opposed by states' rights advocates                     |
| 8. Whiskey Rebellion         | H. Hamilton's aggressive financial policies of paying off all federal bonds and taking on all state debts                               |
| 9. Federalists               | I. Harsh and probably unconstitutional laws aimed at radical immigrants and Jeffersonian writers  |
| 10. Republicans              | J. Crafty French foreign minister who turned from hostile to friendly to Americans during a crisis                                      |
| 11. XYZ                      | K. Message telling America that it should avoid unnecessary foreign entanglements—a reflection of the foreign policy of its author      |

L

J

i

N

K

#### i. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. Revolutionary turmoil in France causes the U.S. president to urge Americans to stay out of foreign quarrels.

2. Envoys sent to make peace in France are insulted by bribe demands from three mysterious French agents.

3. First ten amendments to the Constitution are adopted.

4. Western farmers revolt against a Hamiltonian tax and are harshly suppressed.

5. Jefferson organizes a political party in opposition to Hamilton's financial policies.

#### Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | Cause  | Effect  |
|--|---|
| 1. The need to gain support of wealthy groups for the federal government         | A. Led to the formation of the first two American political parties                                       |
| 2. Passage of the Bill of Rights   | B. Caused the Whiskey Rebellion   |
| 3. The need for federal revenues to finance Hamilton's ambitious policies        | C. Led Hamilton to promote the fiscal policies of funding and assumption                                  |
| 4. Hamilton's excise tax on western farmers' products                            | D. Guaranteed basic liberties and indicated some swing away from Federalist centralizing                  |
| 5. Clashes between Hamilton and Jefferson over fiscal policy and foreign affairs | E. Led to imposition of the first tariff in 1789 and the excise tax on whiskey in 1791                    |
| 6. The French Revolution   | F. Aroused Jeffersonian Republican outrage at the Washington administration's pro-British policies        |
| 7. The danger of war with Britain  | G. Created bitter divisions in America between anti-Revolution Federalists and pro-Revolution Republicans |
| 8. Jay's Treaty  | H. Caused an undeclared war with France   |
| 9. The XYZ Affair  | I. Led Washington to support Jay's Treaty   |
| 10. The Federalist fear of radical French immigrants                             | J. Caused passage of the Alien Acts   |

3

# Chapter II

## True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. The "Revolution of 1800" involved a radical transformation in working class power over the Federalist merchant class. **F**
2. An unexpected deadlock with Aaron Burr meant that Jefferson had to be elected by the House of Representatives. **T**
3. Jefferson and his Treasury Secretary, Gallatin, kept most Federalist financial policies—such as funding, assumption, and the Bank of the United States—in place. **F**
4. The Jeffersonian Republicans showed their hostility to the Federalist Supreme Court by impeaching Chief Justice John Marshall. **F**
5. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle that the president could appoint but not remove Supreme Court justices. **T**
6. Jefferson cut the United States Army to twenty-five hundred men because he believed that a large standing army was a threat to liberty and economy. **T**
7. Jefferson's envoys to Paris initially intended to buy only New Orleans and the immediate vicinity in order to keep the mouth of the Mississippi out of French hands. **T**
8. Jefferson's deepest doubt about the Louisiana Purchase was that the price of \$15 million was too high. **F**
9. The Lewis and Clark expedition demonstrated the viability of an overland American route to the Pacific. **T**
10. After 1805, American shipping was severely hurt by trade restrictions imposed by both the British and the French. **T**
11. The most explosive issue between Britain and the United States was the British blockade of American shipments to Europe. **F**
12. After the *Chesapeake* affair, Jefferson could easily have declared war on Britain with the enthusiastic support of both Federalists and Republicans. **T**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Section \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. The most "revolutionary" development in the critical election of 1800 was **C**
  - a. the nasty campaign smears against Jefferson.
  - b. Jefferson's radical proposals for overturning the existing political system.
  - c. the peaceful transition of power from one political party to its opponent.
  - d. the electoral stalemate between Jefferson and his running mate, Burr.
2. One Federalist policy that Jefferson quickly overturned was **B**
  - a. funding and assumption.
  - b. the excise tax.
  - c. the Bank of the United States.
  - d. the protective tariff.
3. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle that **A**
  - a. the Supreme Court has the right to determine the constitutionality of legislation.
  - b. federal laws take precedence over state legislation.
  - c. the president has the right to appoint the federal judiciary.
  - d. federal judges cannot be impeached.
4. Jefferson was forced to reverse his strong opposition to substantial military forces because of **B**
  - a. growing French intervention in Santo Domingo and Louisiana.
  - b. the plunder and blackmailing of American shipping by North African states.
  - c. the threat to America posed by the British-French wars.
  - d. the political attacks by his Federalist opponents.
5. Jefferson's greatest concern in purchasing Louisiana was **C**
  - a. whether it was in America's interest to acquire the territory.
  - b. whether the cost was excessive for his small-government philosophy.
  - c. whether the purchase was permissible under the Constitution.
  - d. how to defend and govern the territory once it was part of the United States.
6. The greatest political beneficiary of the Louisiana Purchase was **A**
  - a. Thomas Jefferson.
  - b. Aaron Burr.
  - c. the Federalist party.
  - d. Napoleon.



7. Although greatly weakened after Jefferson's election, the Federalist party's philosophy continued to have great influence through
- the propaganda efforts of Federalist agitators.
  - the Federalist control of the U.S. Senate.
  - the Federalist judicial rulings of John Marshall.
  - Federalist sympathies in the U.S. army and navy.

C

8. The term "midnight judges" refers to
- Federalist judges appointed by President John Adams at the last moments of his administration.
  - federal judges who held late-night court sessions to hear controversial cases.
  - judges like William Marbury who sued to have their late-night appointment commissions confirmed.
  - states' rights judges appointed by President Jefferson immediately after his election.

A

9. The Republicans' failure to impeach Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase established the principle that
- the Supreme Court had the power to declare laws unconstitutional.
  - presidents could appoint but not remove federal justices.
  - impeachment should be used only for "high crimes and misdemeanors" and not as a political weapon.
  - the constitutional power of impeachment was in effect impossible to carry out.

C

10. Jefferson focused his military construction policy primarily on
- building large naval frigates like the *Constitution*.
  - building several hundred small gunboats.
  - building up coastal forts and defense works.
  - constructing light and medium artillery capable of use on land or sea.

B

11. Which of the following was *not* among the consequences of the Louisiana Purchase?
- the geographical and scientific discoveries of the Lewis and Clark expedition
  - a weakening of the power of the presidency in foreign affairs
  - preservation of a neutralist foreign policy and avoidance of conflict with France
  - growth in national unity and decline of the Federalist party

B

12. Jefferson's Embargo Act provided that
- America would not trade with Britain until it ended impressment.
  - American goods could be carried only in American ships.
  - America would sell no military supplies to either warring nation, Britain or France.
  - America would prohibit all foreign trade.

D

13. A crucial foreign goal for many "war hawks" in the War of 1812 was
- the restoration of trade with Britain.
  - the capture and annexation of Canada.
  - the conquest and settlement of Texas.
  - the destruction of the British navy.

B

14. Besides creating a pan-Indian military alliance against white expansion, Tecumseh and the Prophet urged Native Americans to
- resist white ways and revive their traditional culture.
  - demonstrate their legal ownership of the lands that whites were entering.
  - adopt the whites' culture and technology as a way of resisting their further expansion.
  - declare independence and form an alliance with Spain.

A

15. Native American resistance east of the Mississippi River was effectively crushed in the two battles of
- the Thames and Lake Erie.
  - Fort McHenry and New Orleans.
  - Tippecanoe and Horseshoe Bend
  - Plattsburgh and Bladensburg.

C

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- excise tax 1. Hamiltonian economic measure repealed by Jefferson and Gallatin
- pardon 2. Action Jefferson took toward Republican "martyrs" convicted under the Federalist Sedition Law
- midnight judges 3. Mandatory Republican term for Federalist judges appointed at the last minute by President Adams.
- Mar. v. Madison 4. Precedent-setting Supreme Court case in which Marshall dismissed a Federalist judge's suit but also declared part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional
- Judicial Review 5. Principle, established by Chief Justice Marshall in a famous case, that the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional
- impeachment 6. Action voted by the House of Representatives against Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase and feared by Chief Justice Marshall
- navy 7. Branch of military service that Jefferson considered least threatening to liberty and most necessary to suppressing the Barbary states
- Santo Domingo 8. Sugar-rich island where Toussaint L'Ouverture's slave rebellion disrupted Napoleon's dreams of a vast New World empire
- Oregon 9. Territory beyond Louisiana, along the Columbia River, explored by Lewis and Clark
- Orders in Council 10. Price paid by the United States for the Louisiana Purchase
- \$15 million 11. American ship fired on by British in 1807, nearly leading to war between the two countries
- embargo 12. Jefferson's policy of forbidding the shipment of any goods in or out of the United States
- war hawks 13. Militantly nationalistic western congressmen who were eager for hostilities with the Indians, Canadians, and British
- Tippecanoe 14. Battle in 1811 where General Harrison defeated the Indian warriors Tecumseh and the Prophet
- Mr. Madison 15. Derisive Federalist name for the War of 1812 that blamed it on the Republican president

Madison

war

5

## Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                              |          |  |
|------------------------------|----------|--|
| 1. Thomas Jefferson          | <b>E</b> | A. Former vice-president, killer of Alexander Hamilton, and plotter of mysterious secessionist schemes                                   |
| 2. Albert Gallatin           | <b>C</b> | B. Leader of Congressional "War Hawks" who pushed for the War of 1812  |
| 3. John Marshall             | <b>D</b> | C. Swiss-born treasury secretary who disliked national debt but kept most Hamiltonian economic measures in effect                        |
| 4. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | <b>K</b> | D. American minister to Paris who joined James Monroe in making a magnificent real estate deal   |
| 5. Samuel Chase              | <b>G</b> | E. Strong believer in strict construction, weak government, and antimilitarism who was forced to modify some of his principles in office |
| 6. Pasha of Tripoli          | <b>L</b> | F. Shawnee leader who organized a major Indian confederation against U.S. expansion  |
| 7. Napoleon Bonaparte        | <b>N</b> | G. Federalist Supreme Court justice impeached by the House in 1804 but acquitted by the Senate   |
| 8. Robert Livingston         | <b>D</b> | H. British attack on American sailors that aroused angry demands for war   |
| 9. Toussaint L'Ouverture     | <b>M</b> | I. Explorers who crossed the Louisiana Purchase territory and went on to Oregon and the Pacific coast                                    |
| 10. Lewis and Clark          | <b>I</b> | J. Restrictive trade policy that hurt Britain but hurt American shippers and farmers even more   |
| 11. Aaron Burr               | <b>A</b> | K. Ruling based on a "midnight judge" case that established the right of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional              |
| 12. <i>Chesapeake</i> affair | <b>H</b> | L. North African leader who fought an undeclared war with the United States from 1801 to 1805  |
| 13. Embargo Act of 1807      | <b>J</b> | M. Gifted black revolutionary whose successful slave revolution indirectly led to Napoleon's sale of Louisiana                           |
| 14. Tecumseh                 | <b>F</b> | N. French ruler who acquired Louisiana from Spain only to sell it to the United States   |
| 15. Henry Clay               | <b>B</b> | O. Federalist Supreme Court justice whose brilliant legal efforts established the principle of judicial review                           |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Rather than declare war after a British attack on an American ship, Jefferson imposes a ban on all American trade.     | <b>4</b> |
| 2. President Adams appoints a host of "midnight judges" just before leaving office, outraging Republicans.                | <b>2</b> |
| 3. The foreign difficulties of a French dictator lead him to offer a fabulous real estate bargain to the United States.   | <b>3</b> |
| 4. After four years of naval war, the Barbary state of Tripoli signs a peace treaty with the United States.               | <b>5</b> |
| 5. A deceitful French dictator and aggressive western Congressmen maneuver a reluctant president into a war with Britain. | <b>1</b> |

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | Cause   | Effect   |
|---|--|
| 1. Jefferson's moderation and continuation of many Federalist policies                          | <b>E</b> Provoked Federalists to charge Jefferson with unconstitutional expansionism                               |
| 2. Adams's appointment of "midnight judges"   | <b>B</b> Aroused Jeffersonian hostility to the Federalist judiciary and led to repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801 |
| 3. Marshall's ruling in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>   | <b>C</b> Forced Madison to declare a policy of nonimportation that accelerated the drift toward war                |
| 4. The Barbary pirates' attacks on American shipping  | <b>D</b> Led to an aggressive and deadly assault on the American ship <i>Chesapeake</i>                            |
| 5. France's acquisition of Louisiana from Spain   | <b>E</b> Created stability and continuity in the transition of power from one party to another                     |
| 6. Napoleon's foreign troubles with Britain and Santo Domingo                                   | <b>F</b> Caused Harrison's and Jackson's military ventures and contributed to the declaration of war in 1812       |
| 7. The Louisiana Purchase   | <b>G</b> Established the principle of "judicial review" of laws by the Supreme Court                               |
| 8. British impressment of American sailors and anger at American harboring of British deserters | <b>H</b> Made Americans eager to purchase New Orleans in order to protect their Mississippi River shipping         |
| 9. French compliance with Macon's Bill No. 2  | <b>I</b> Led to a surprise offer to sell Louisiana to the United States for \$15 million                           |
| 10. Western war hawks' fervor for acquiring Canada and removing resisting Indians               | <b>J</b> Forced a reluctant Jefferson to send the U.S. Navy into military action                                   |



# Chapter 12

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. Napoleon's decision to repeal his blockade decrees in response to Macon's Bill No. 2 demonstrated how he had been successfully manipulated by the British. **Macdonald concerned was manipulated by Napoleon.** **F**
2. The large western delegation in Congress was not concerned about foreign-policy issues such as Canada and maritime rights. **were concerned** **F**
3. A good deal of western hostility to Britain arose because the war hawks believed that the British were supplying the Native Americans for war. **did not** **T**
4. New Englanders opposed the War of 1812 partly because they believed that Canada could be acquired by peaceful negotiation rather than war. **did not** **F**
5. Even though they were the group most affected by overseas trade, New England shippers were not interested in confronting Britain on issues for impressment and maritime rights. **they were** **T**
6. The American strategy for conquering Canada was brilliant but failed because of lack of ~~land~~ troops. **it was poorly conceived** **F**
7. American naval forces under Perry and Macdonough thwarted British-Canadian invasion threats to Detroit and upstate New York. **becoming stronger** **T**
8. By 1814, British forces were nearly exhausted and eager to make peace. **by Republican Pres.** **F**
9. Clay's and Calhoun's plans for an extensive system of federally funded roads and canals were blocked by the ~~western states, which objected to federal involvement in affairs of the states.~~ **by Republican Pres.** **F**
10. The "Era of Good Feelings" under President Monroe was a period of sustained economic prosperity. **T**
11. Because of its wildcat banking practices and land speculation, the West was hit especially hard in the panic of 1819. **slave** **T**
12. The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a ~~free~~ state, in exchange for the admission of Louisiana as a slave state. **ME** **E**
13. John Marshall's Supreme Court rulings generally defended the power of the federal government against the power of the states. **only Oregon as joint occupation** **T**
14. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams successfully acquired both Oregon and Florida for the United States. **only Oregon as joint occupation** **F**

## B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. The greatest American military successes of the War of 1812 came
  - a. in the land invasions of Canada
  - b. in the campaign fought around Washington.
  - c. in the naval battles on the Great Lakes and elsewhere.
  - d. in the defense of Fort Michilimackinac.**C**
2. Two prominent American military heroes who emerged from the War of 1812 were
  - a. Tecumseh and Henry Clay.
  - b. Oliver Hazard Perry and Andrew Jackson.
  - c. Thomas Macdonough and Francis Scott Key.
  - d. Isaac Brock and John Quincy Adams.**B**
3. The American victory in the Battle of New Orleans proved essentially meaningless because
  - a. General Jackson was unable to pursue the British any further.
  - b. the British continued their attacks on the Mississippi Valley region.
  - c. the peace treaty had been signed several weeks before.
  - d. the British navy retained control of the shipping lanes around New Orleans.**D**
4. The terms of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 provided
  - a. that there would be a buffer Indian state between the United States and Canada.
  - b. that Britain would stop impressment of American sailors.
  - c. that the United States would acquire western Florida in exchange for guaranteeing British control of Canada.
  - d. that the two sides would stop fighting and return to the status quo before the war.**C**
5. One significant consequence of the War of 1812 was
  - a. a weakening of respect for American naval forces.
  - b. an increased threat from Indians in the West.
  - c. an increase in domestic manufacturing and economic independence.
  - d. the growth of sectionalism.**C**
6. A significant international consequence of the War of 1812 was
  - a. a growth of good relations between the United States and Britain.
  - b. a growth of Canadian patriotism and nationalism.
  - c. the spread of American ideals of liberty to much of western Europe.
  - d. increased American attention to the threat of attack from European nations.**B**
7. The so-called Era of Good Feelings was sharply disrupted by
  - a. the bitter political battles over the Tariff of 1816.
  - b. the rise of international tensions with Britain.
  - c. the panic of 1819 and the battle over slavery in Missouri.
  - d. the nasty presidential campaign of 1820.**C**
8. The new nationalistic feeling right after the War of 1812 was evident in all of the following *except*
  - a. the development of a distinctive national literature.
  - b. an increased emphasis on economic independence.
  - c. the addition of significant new territory to the United States.
  - d. a new pride in the American army and navy.**C**



9. Besides admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, the Missouri compromise provided that

- a. no more slavery would be permitted in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri.
- b. the number of proslavery and antislavery members of the House of Representatives would be kept equal.
- c. the slave trade would be permanently ended.
- d. slavery would be ended in the District of Columbia.

10. In the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Justice John Marshall held that

- a. the states had the right to regulate commerce within their boundaries.
- b. the federal Bank of the United States was constitutional, and no state had a right to tax it.
- c. the Supreme Court had the right to review the decisions of state supreme courts.
- d. the Supreme Court had the power to determine the constitutionality of federal laws.

11. The most prominent political figure who joined Marshall in expanding the power of the federal government at the expense of the states was

- a. James Monroe.
- b. John Calhoun.
- c. Daniel Webster
- d. Andrew Jackson.

12. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida led to permanent acquisition of the territory after

- a. President Monroe ordered him to seize all Spanish military posts in the area.
- b. the United States declared its rights under the Monroe Doctrine.
- c. Monroe's cabinet endorsed Jackson's action and told him to purchase Florida from Spain.
- d. Secretary of State Adams further pressured Spain to cede the area to the United States.

13. The original impetus for declaring the Monroe Doctrine came from

- a. a British proposal that America join Britain in guaranteeing the independence of the Latin American republics.
- b. the growing British threat to intervene in Latin America.
- c. the American desire to gain new territory in the Caribbean and Central America.
- d. a Russian plan to prevent further British expansion in western Canada.

14. As proclaimed by Monroe in his message of 1823, the Monroe Doctrine asserted that

- a. only the United States had a right to intervene to promote democracy in Latin America.
- b. the British and Americans would act together to prevent further Russian expansion on the Pacific coast.
- c. the United States would not tolerate further European intervention or colonization in the Americas.
- d. the United States would support the Greeks in their fight for independence against Turkey.

15. The immediate effect of the Monroe Doctrine at the time it was issued was

- a. a rise in tension between the United States and the major European powers.
- b. very little.
- c. a close alliance between the United States and the Latin American republics.
- d. a series of clashes between the American and British navies.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. One of the Great Lakes where Oliver H. Perry captured a large British fleet  
**Lake Erie**
2. Famous American frigate that was larger and heavier than British ships  
**Star Spangled Banner**
3. Gathering of prominent New England Federalists who debated secession  
**Hartford Conv.**
4. Two prominent Washington buildings burned by the British in 1814  
**White House / Capitol**

### Nim. Review

**American** Intellectual magazine that reflected the post-1815 spirit of American nationalism  
**Plat** Clay's ambitious nationalistic plans for tariffs, internal improvements, and expanded manufacturing  
**era** Good feelings  
**Federalists** appropriate term applied to the Monroe administrations, suggesting that this period lacked major conflicts

Once-prominent political party that effectively died by 1820, leaving the Republicans as the only party in the United States

Major water transportation route financed and built by New York State after President Madison vetoed a bill for federally funded internal improvements

**36° 30'**

Line designated as the future boundary between free and slave states under the Missouri Compromise

**McCulloch v. M**

Supreme Court ruling that defended federal power by denying a state the right to tax a federal bank

**Dartmouth v. Woodward**

Daniel Webster successfully argued that a state could not change a legal charter once granted

**Oregon**

Territory occupied jointly by Britain and the United States under the Treaty of 1818

**Monroe**

A presidential foreign-policy proclamation that might well have been called the "Adams Doctrine" or the "Self-Defense Doctrine"

**Doctrine**



Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
1. Stephen Decatur	A. Admitted both Maine and Missouri to the Union and fixed the boundary between slave and free territories
2. Treaty of Ghent	B. Military commander who exceeded his government's instructions but eventually won its support for his actions
3. Rush-Bagot agreement	C. British foreign secretary who tried to get Americans to join him in a declaration warning other European nations out of Latin America
4. Hartford Convention	D. Legislation that lowered the price of land to aid western farmers hard pressed by the panic of 1819
5. Henry Clay	E. Aristocratic Federalist jurist whose rulings bolstered national power against the states
6. James Monroe	F. Eloquent spokesman for the "American System" and key architect of the Missouri Compromise
7. Panic of 1819	G. Nationalistic secretary of state who promoted American interests against Spain and Britain
8. Missouri Compromise	H. Area where the vulnerability of former Spanish colonies tempted European monarchies and aroused American concern
9. John Marshall	I. American naval hero of the War of 1812 who said, "... our country, right or wrong!"
10. John Quincy Adams	J. First severe depression since 1790
11. Florida	K. Territory ceded by Spain after Americans invaded and applied diplomatic pressure
12. Andrew Jackson	L. Gathering of antiwar delegates in New England that ended up being accused of treason
13. George Canning	M. President whose popularity contributed to the Era of Good Feeling
14. Latin America	N. Agreement that was more an armistice than a peace settlement and left most of the war issues unresolved
15. Tsar Alexander I	O. 1817 agreement that limited American and British naval forces on the Great Lakes
	P. Russian ruler whose mediation proposal led to negotiations ending the War of 1812

Cause	Effect
1. American lack of military preparation and poor strategy	A. Inspired a new sense of Canadian nationalism
2. Oliver H. Perry's and Thomas Macdonough's naval successes	B. Contributed to the Death of the Federalist party and the impression that New Englanders were disloyal
3. Tsar Alexander I's mediation proposal	C. Produced a series of badly failed attempts to conquer Canada
4. The Hartford Convention	D. Reduced armaments along the border between the United States and Canada and laid the groundwork for "the longest unfortified boundary in the world"
5. The Canadians' successful defense of their homeland in the War of 1812	E. Caused the economy to collapse in the panic of 1819
6. The Rush-Bagot agreement	F. Angered Britain and other European nations but had little effect in Latin America
7. The rising nationalistic economic spirit after the War of 1812	G. Fueled demands in Congress for transportation improvements and the removal of the Native Americans

### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 6.

- A battle over extending slavery finally results in two new states and an agreement on how to handle slavery in the territories.
- A major water route is completed across New York State.
- Infant American manufacturers successfully press Congress to raise barriers against foreign imports.
- Rather than follow a British diplomatic lead, President Monroe and Secretary Adams announce a bold new policy for the Western Hemisphere.
- Spain cedes Florida to the United States.
- An unpopular war ends in an ambivalent compromise that settles none of the key contest issues.

### F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 8. The disappearance of the Federalists and President Monroe's appeals to New England | H. Upheld the power of the federal government against the states  |
| 9. Overspeculation in western lands   | I. Created a temporary one-party system and an "Era of Good Feelings"   |
| 10. Cheap land and increasing westward migration                                      | J. Produced the Missouri Compromise, which admitted two states and drew a line between slave and free territories |
| 11. The deadlock between North and South over the future of slavery in Missouri       | K. Aroused American and British fears of European intervention in Latin America                                   |
| 12. The Missouri Compromise   | L. Aroused southern fears for the long-term future of slavery   |
| 13. John Marshall's Supreme Court rulings   | M. Inspired a new Bank of the United States and the protectionist Tariff of 1816                                  |
| 14. The rise of European reactionary powers and the loss of Spain's colonial empire   | N. Eventually led to the beginnings of peace negotiations at Ghent  |
| 15. The Monroe Doctrine   | O. Reversed a string of American defeats and prevented a British-Canadian invasion from the north                 |



# Chapter 13

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. The "New Democracy" was based on the ending of property qualifications for the ballot in most states. **T**
2. One sign of the "New Democracy" was that presidents were now chosen by ~~democratically elected~~ **electoral college** state legislatures rather than by the Electoral College. **→ chosen by electoral college**
3. The congressional caucus increasingly replaced the national political convention ~~method for nominating a party's presidential candidates.~~ **replaced cong. caucuses**
4. The voters failed to give an electoral majority to any candidate in 1824, so the House of Representatives had to choose the president from among the top three candidates. **T**
5. Henry Clay disproved the charge of a "corrupt bargain" between himself and President Adams by ~~saying to accept any foreign bribe~~ **accepting a bribe**.
6. President Adams attempted to uphold strong nationalistic principles in a time of growing sectionalism. **T**
7. The South and its leading spokesman, John C. Calhoun, ~~opposed~~ **opposed** a strong tariff in 1816 but had reversed ~~his position~~ **his position** in favor of a strong tariff by 1828. **→ favored**
8. The election campaign of 1828 was notable for its focus on the issues of the tariff and ~~popular democracy rather than on personalities and mudslinging.~~ **mudslinging**
9. The election of 1828 was in some ways a "revolution" of the common people of the West and South against the older, entrenched governing classes of the East. **T**
10. Jackson ~~believed in using the federal government as a powerful instrument of economic activism on behalf of the common people.~~ **disusted feel of states**
11. The Jacksonians practiced their belief that the ordinary citizen was capable of holding almost any public office without particular qualifications. **T**
12. One consequence of the spoils system was the building of powerful political machines based on favors and rewards distributed to political supporters. **T**

## B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. An essential cause of the "New Democracy" was **B**
  - a. the corruption and scandals among the wealthy who had previously controlled politics.
  - b. the increased stake in politics felt by ordinary citizens after the panic of 1819 and the Missouri Compromise.
  - c. the rise of the common school and better education among the citizenry.
  - d. the growing threat of war with Britain.
2. A new, seemingly more democratic method of nominating presidential candidates was **B**
  - a. the direct primary.
  - b. the national nominating convention.
  - c. the congressional caucus.
  - d. the petition system.
3. The Jacksonian charge of a "corrupt bargain" to gain John Quincy Adams the presidency arose because **D**
  - a. William Crawford threw his electoral votes to Adams in exchange for a seat in the Senate.
  - b. Adams was charged with having bribed members of the House to vote for him.
  - c. Adams ended his previous opposition to Clay's American System.
  - d. Clay was named secretary of state after throwing his support to Adams.
4. The New Democracy arose partly because **C**
  - a. Americans finally understood the ideas of the Declaration of Independence.
  - b. many citizens were tired of the partisan fights between Republicans and Federalists.
  - c. economic distress and the issue of slavery in Missouri stimulated a heightened public awareness of politics.
  - d. farmer and labor organizations aroused populist opposition to elitist politics.
5. One political innovation that illustrated the new popular voice in politics was **D**
  - a. the rise of the caucus system of presidential nominations.
  - b. the growth of a third party, the Anti-Masonic party.
  - c. the development of extensive speechmaking tours by presidential candidates.
  - d. the rise of national party conventions to nominate presidential candidates.

## Weak Cabinet/Kitchen Cabinet

13. Jackson relied ~~heavily on his strong official cabinet for policy decisions and political advice.~~ **both**

**F**

14. Both President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun ~~believed in the free of governing administration.~~ **fed growing spirit of self against**

**T**

15. In the Hayne-Webster debate, the southerner Hayne defended the doctrine of nullification by the states, while Webster attacked it as contrary to a Union formed by the whole American people rather than by the states.



6. Which of the following was *not* among the factors that made John Quincy Adams's presidency a political failure?

- a. Adams's anti-western land and Indian policies
- b. Adams's involvement with correct machine deals and politicians
- c. Adams's stubborn and prickly personality
- d. Adams's support for national roads, a national university, and an astronomical observatory

7. In the battle over the "Tariff of Abominations,"

- a. New England backed high tariffs while the South demanded lower duties.
- b. both New England and the South opposed the higher tariff rates.
- c. the South fought for higher tariffs while the West sought lower rates.
- d. the South backed higher tariffs while New England sought to lower the rates.

8. Under the surface of the South's strong opposition to the "Tariff of Abominations" was

- a. a desire to develop its own textile industry.
- b. competition between southern cotton growers and midwestern grain farmers.
- c. a strong preference for British manufactured goods over American-produced goods.
- d. a fear of growing federal power that might interfere in slavery.

9. John C. Calhoun's theory of "nullification" was based on the idea that

- a. the president should be able to block congressional laws absolutely, without having his veto overturned.
- b. individual citizens could refuse to obey those laws that violated their conscience.
- c. states should be able to declare invalid those laws they deemed unconstitutional.
- d. a special national convention should be able to overrule acts of Congress.

10. The concept of a political "revolution of 1828" rests on

- a. the radical Jacksonian call for a redistribution of wealth and an end to slavery.
- b. the increased involvement of ordinary voters in the political process.
- c. the riots that accompanied Jackson's rise to power.
- d. the weakening of the power of party machines to control the political process.

11. One of the central beliefs of the new Jacksonian democracy was that

- a. the presidency should be weakened and Congress strengthened.
- b. officeholding should be open to as many ordinary citizens as possible.
- c. the federal government should take an active role in shaping the economy.
- d. public offices should be distributed on the basis of merit rather than political affiliation.

12. One unfortunate consequence of the spoils system was

- a. the weakening of political parties.
- b. a growing lack of interest in politics.
- c. a growing conflict between the executive and legislative branches of government.
- d. an increase in incompetence and corruption in government.

13. The Peggy Eaton affair contributed to the bitter, personal political conflict between

- a. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.
- b. John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay.
- c. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.
- d. Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun.

14. Jackson's Maysville Road veto signaled his opposition to

- a. the principle of states' rights.
- b. Henry Clay's American System.
- c. the replacement of canals by roads as a primary means of transportation.
- d. the use of tariff revenue to finance internal improvements.

15. In his debate with Hayne, Daniel Webster argued that

- a. the federal government had been formed by the people and the states had no right to nullify federal law.
- b. the federal government had been created by the states but was superior to them.
- c. the states and the Supreme Court had an equal right to rule on the constitutionality of laws.
- d. only sections and not individual states could interfere with federal legislation.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

**New Dem.**

- 1. New form of Jacksonian government that created boisterous political parties and wide popular involvement in politics

**prop. qualifications**

- 2. Requirements that were first eliminated in Vermont allowing the common people a larger place in politics

**congress. caucuses**

- 3. Order method by which a party's representatives in Congress nominated its presidential candidate

**conventions**

- 4. New, circumscribed method of nominating presidential candidates that involved wider participation but usually left effective control in the hands of party bosses

**Anti-Masonic**

- 5. Small, short-lived third political party that originated a new method of nominating presidential candidates in 1831

**H. of Rep**

- 6. Body that chose the president in 1824 after no candidate received an electoral majority

**compt bargain**

- 7. Contemptuous Jacksonian term for the alleged political deal by which Clay threw his support to Adams in exchange for a high cabinet office

**Sec. St.**

- 8. Office to which President Adams appointed Henry Clay

**Tar. of Abom.**

- 9. Scornful southern term for the high Tariff of 1828

**slave reb.**

- 10. Action led by Denmark Vesey in 1822, raising southern fears of federal power

**South Carolina**

- 11. Pamphlet secretly written by John C. Calhoun that bluntly called on the states to nullify the federal tariff law

**Expos.**



Rev

1828

12. Description of Jackson's victory over Adams that defined it as a victory of the poorer masses over the entrenched wealthy classes

spoils syst

the popular idea that public offices should be handed out on the basis of political support rather than special qualifications

machines

professional political organizations that were "greased" by the offices and favors handed out by winning candidates

Kitchen cabinet

informal group of political advisers

Marching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |          |                           |           |   |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| <b>F</b> | 1. Davy Crockett          | <b>A.</b> | Election that witnessed the triumph of the New Democracy's homespun masses and their political hero                             |
| <b>K</b> | 2. Election of 1824       | <b>B.</b> | Silver-tongued South Carolina senator who defended nullification in a famous debate of 1830                                     |
| <b>J</b> | 3. Henry Clay             | <b>C.</b> | Presidential candidate who threw vital support to Adams and then became his secretary of state                                  |
| <b>U</b> | 4. John Quincy Adams      | <b>D.</b> | Sky-high protectionist measure backed by New Englanders and hated by the South  |
| <b>D</b> | 5. Tariff of 1828         | <b>E.</b> | Once an ardent nationalist and vice president of the United States, then a spokesman for purely southern interests              |
| <b>G</b> | 6. Denmark Vesey          | <b>F.</b> | Semiliterate, bear-killing Tennessee congressman whose rough popular appeal exemplified the New Democracy                       |
| <b>E</b> | 7. John C. Calhoun        | <b>G.</b> | Free South Carolina black slave whose 1822 rebellion raised southern fears about slavery  |
| <b>O</b> | 8. Rachel Roberts Jackson | <b>H.</b> | Washington figure whose supposedly scandalous social life caused a cabinet crisis and the resignation of Vice President Calhoun |
| <b>A</b> | 9. "Revolution of 1828"   | <b>I.</b> | Majestic New England statesman who defended "liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable"                           |
| <b>M</b> | 10. Andrew Jackson        | <b>J.</b> | Aloof New England statesman whose elitism made him unpopular in the era of popular democracy                                    |
| <b>L</b> | 11. Samuel Swartwout      | <b>K.</b> | Confusing four-way campaign that ended up in the House of Representatives   |
| <b>N</b> | 12. Martin Van Buren      | <b>L.</b> | Corrupt New York customs collector whose thefts symbolized the abuses of the spoils system                                      |
| <b>H</b> | 13. Peggy Eaton           | <b>M.</b> | Frontier aristocrat, military folk hero, hickory-tough candidate and president  |
| <b>B</b> | 14. Robert Y. Hayne       | <b>N.</b> | Jackson's "magician" secretary of state and his most effective cabinet member   |
| <b>I</b> | 15. Daniel Webster        | <b>O.</b> | Female target of vicious mudslinging campaign in 1828   |

3. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <b>S</b> | An increasingly sectionalist South Carolinian resigns as Jackson's vice president after a cabinet crisis set off by social gossip. |
| <b>2</b> | A strange four-way election puts an icy New Englander in office amid charges of a "corrupt bargain."                               |
| <b>3</b> | A New England-backed high tariff raises howls of protest and talk of nullification in the South.                                   |
| <b>1</b> | A slave rebellion in South Carolina raises southern fears of abolitionism and federal power.                                       |
| <b>4</b> | Two eloquent senatorial orators debate sectionalism, nationalism, and the nature of the Constitution.                              |

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | Cause    | Effect  |           |   |
|----------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>F</b> | 1. The panic of 1819 and the Missouri Compromise of 1820                                      | <b>A.</b> | Laid the basis for the spoils system and the often corrupt political machines that thrived on it                      |
| <b>D</b> | 2. The end of property qualifications for voting  | <b>B.</b> | Provoked protests and threats of nullification from South Carolina  |
| <b>H</b> | 3. The nomination of presidential candidates by congressional caucuses                        | <b>C.</b> | Aroused Jacksonian fury and made Jackson's supporters determined to elect him in 1828                                 |
| <b>J</b> | 4. The failure of any candidate to win an electoral majority in the four-way election of 1824 | <b>D.</b> | Allowed the common people to vote and created a new style of popular politics   |
| <b>C</b> | 5. The alleged "corrupt bargain" between Adams and Clay for the presidency in 1824            | <b>E.</b> | Began as a minor social scandal but ended in the ouster of cabinet officers and the resignation of the vice president |
| <b>1</b> | 6. President Adams's strong nationalistic policies  | <b>F.</b> | Became issues that aroused the common people to political action and fueled the New Democracy                         |
| <b>B</b> | 7. The high New England-backed Tariff of 1828   | <b>G.</b> | Swept into national power the raw democracy of the West and South   |
| <b>6</b> | 8. The Jacksonian "Revolution of 1828"  | <b>H.</b> | Aroused charges of "elitism" and led to a new system of choosing candidates by national nominating conventions        |
| <b>A</b> | 9. Jackson's belief that any ordinary American could hold government office                   | <b>I.</b> | Aroused the bitter opposition of westerners and southerners, who were increasingly sectionalist                       |
| <b>E</b> | 10. The Eaton affair  | <b>J.</b> | Threw the election into the House of Representatives  |