

AP US History – Unit Test – Jackson Democracy and Reform

(This is a take home test and I encourage you to use your textbook to arrive at the correct answer. I have been appreciative of the hard work most of you have invested into the class and accordingly, I am posting one version. Please do not blindly copy from a friend without looking up what you don't understand. This is a great chance to get a 100% although each multiple choice answer you miss is -2%. Be ready to verify you actually understand the material. (Heh-Heh)

- Many northerners opposed the Mexican-American War for which reason?
 - Native American and Mexican cultures controlled the southwestern region
 - Northerners knew Texas would want to extend slavery into the area
 - The Missouri Compromise had failed to solve the slavery issues
 - Manifest Destiny called for extension of American influence to the Pacific
 - Fear of radioactive termite mounds spreading throughout the Great Plains
- By the end of the eighteenth century, slavery appeared to be dying out in the United States. Which of the following was MOST IMPORTANT in the revitalization of slavery in the nineteenth century?
 - An evil tooth fairy who abducted little kids after each full moon. Beware. Tonight's the night.
 - The availability of lands to the West
 - Increased trade with Europe
 - Eli Whitney's cotton gin
 - Shortage of workers due to immigration restrictions
- In Worcester v. Georgia (1832), the United States Supreme Court made which of the following decisions?
 - The Cherokee were a "domestic dependent nation" entitled to federal protection
 - Native Americans were subject to taxation and the draft even though they were not citizens
 - Andrew Jackson is borderline crazy
 - The Cherokee were subject of the laws of Georgia and could be removed
 - Native Americans were citizens and were subject to the laws of the state
- Why did the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 prove to be advantageous to the United States?
 - Because the United States was able to buy Louisiana
 - Because Spain ceded the territory of Florida to the United States
 - Because it gave the United States permission to use the port of New Orleans
 - Because it allowed the United States permission to use the Mississippi River
- The issue of slavery in the Louisiana Purchase was settled by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which declared:
 - Maine would enter as a free state and Missouri as a slave; the rest of the territory would be divided between slave and free states by the 36 30' line.
 - Students should not be allowed to drive after 3 pm given the surprising number of accidents near Hough.
 - Maine and Missouri would come in as slave states; all others would be free
 - Maine would come in as free and Missouri as slave; the rest would vote on the issue as they entered
 - Both Maine and Missouri would hold elections to decide if they were free or slave
- Which term describes why Americans felt justified in expanding from one coast to the other?
 - Manifest Destiny
 - Blind Greed
 - Trail of Tears
 - Territorial expansion
 - Tariff of Abominations
- During the 1830s, which of the following statements best describes the North and the South?
 - The North was more economically diverse than the South
 - Both areas received large numbers of European immigrants
 - The south matched the north in new factories
 - The development of new types of farm machinery helped each area equally
 - The North had the greatest baseball team ever created- The Boston Red Sox. The South had mosquitos.
- Henry Clay's proposal for the "American System" is best described by which of the following?
 - Canals, bridges, and a road system
 - A protective tariff, national bank and internal improvements
 - Free coinage of money and the printing of greenbacks
 - A manufacturing and trading plan
 - Railroads, bridges and canals
- Why did the Tariff of Abominations, passed in 1828, so enrage Southerners?
 - It favored imported goods from Britain
 - It was passed despite the protests of President John Q. Adams
 - It favored manufacturing in the North at the expense of the southern agriculture
 - It was too high for Americans to pay
 - The tariff proved President Jackson's heart had stopped working by age 11

10. What was declared constitutional in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)?
 - a. The Bank of the United States
 - b. Interstate Trade
 - c. Westward Expansion
 - d. The Fugitive Slave Law
 - e. Algebra Homework at NWSA but most students are unaware of the ruling
11. How did John Quincy Adams succeed in winning the presidential campaign of 1824?
 - a. He won the popular vote
 - b. He won through a vote taken in the House of Representatives
 - c. He won the electoral vote
 - d. He had been Speaker of the House and was appointed when President Monroe died
 - e. Generous use of Poison.
12. "54', 40', or fight" was a political slogan with appeal for which of the following groups?
 - a. British fur traders in the Northwest
 - b. Large plantation owners in the South
 - c. Native Americans in the unorganized territories
 - d. Western immigrants on the Oregon Trail
 - e. Irish leprechauns looking for stolen gold
13. The extension of universal suffrage to all white males first was done by
 - a. New England.
 - b. New western states.
 - c. The lower South.
 - d. Pennsylvania
 - e. Virginia
14. Jackson's view of rewarding party loyalists with government offices represented
 - a. A "corrupt bargain" of aristocratic families.
 - b. A "monster," a "hydra" that would ruin government.
 - c. An acceptable "spoils system." Which would promote rotation in office?
 - d. The start of the civil service program.
 - e. A way to retain the "Era of Good Feelings."
15. Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay were examples of
 - a. Leading sectional politicians.
 - b. Anti-slavery zealots.
 - c. Crafty business leaders and deal makers.
 - d. Men from the West who had the "common touch."
 - e. Candidates with family money to finance new mass campaigning.
16. Jackson vetoed the Maysville Road Bill of 1830 because he
 - a. Disapproved of federal funding for internal improvements.
 - b. Felt it infringed on state powers.
 - c. Felt that corrupt government contractors would destroy the project.
 - d. Objected to it being funded by the Second Bank of the United States.
 - e. did not want to connect Gastonia to the rest of the country. Who would?
17. The area of the country with the fewest railroads (and the least number of teeth) by 1860 was
 - a. New England.
 - b. Old Northwest.
 - c. The South.
 - d. Middle states.
 - e. New York.
18. Which one of the following was NOT a sentiment or statement by Andrew Jackson?
 - a. "Our Federal Union, it must be preserved."
 - b. "Disunion by armed force is treason."
 - c. "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it."
 - d. "The Union, next to our liberty most dear."
 - e. "I will forget those who attacked me but I will not forgive those who hurt my wife."
19. In the election of 1840:
 - a. voter turnout was high, campaign slogans were used widely and the Whigs beat VanBuren
 - b. Van Buren won by a very small margin
 - c. Van Buren became the first president to be elected by a second party
 - d. Both parties alienated many voters with their stands on Texas
 - e. The Whigs lost after trying to run multiple candidates against VanBuren
20. The anonymously published essay *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*, was directed against an "abomination." Who was the author and abomination?
 - a. John Marshall against President Jackson's actions in defying him.
 - b. Jackson against Nicolas Biddle and the National Bank.
 - c. John C. Calhoun against the Tariff of 1828.
 - d. schoolchildren fleeing the Grimke sisters.
 - e. Henry Clay against the spoils system.

21. Which one of the following is the RESULT of the other four?
- Jackson's defiance of the Supreme Court.
 - "Trail of Tears."
 - Jackson's support of improper calls by states to remove the Cherokees.
 - Southern states willingness to invalidate federal treaties.
 - Indian Removal Act of 1830 is passed.
22. Which one of the following was the RESULT of the other four?
- Jackson's opposition to Nicolas Biddle.
 - Jackson issues the Specie Circular.
 - The Panic of 1837.
 - The educated and wealthy oppose Jackson's candidacy.
 - Foreign investors call in American loans.
23. The Hudson River School refers to the national themes of American
- Artists.
 - Poets.
 - Writers.
 - Builders.
 - Journalists.
24. The Whigs chose William Henry Harrison as a candidate in 1840 because:
- they wanted a well known opponent of Henry Clay's American system
 - he would attract states' rights advocates
 - he was a popular military hero with few controversial issues
 - he opposed western expansion
 - He had no clue, much like me on this test.
25. By the 1850s, the crusade for women's rights was eclipsed (put on hold) by what other social movement?
- the temperance movement
 - Facebook
 - abolitionism
 - prison reform
 - education reform
26. One of the characteristics of the Mormons that led them to move to Mexican territory in Utah in 1847 was
- their individualistic lifestyle
 - their unwillingness to vote
 - their refusal to take up arms and defend the nation during wartime
 - polygamous marriage
 - flirtation with foreign government
27. The **original** prophet of the Mormon religion was:___ The man who replaced them on the journey to Utah was:___
- Brigham Young; Joseph Smith
 - Charles G. Finney; George Whitefield
 - The Angel Moroni and Archangel Gabriel
 - Joseph Smith; Brigham Young
 - Charles G. Finney; Jonathan Edwards
28. The leaders of the women's rights movement in the mid-nineteenth century included
- Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - Harriet Beecher Stowe and Harriet Tubman
 - Abigail Adams and Molly Pitcher
 - Peggy Eaton and company
 - Molly Pitcher and Diane Bottle and Farah Faucet
29. The "Fathers of the Factory System" in the United States were
- Robert Fulton and Eli Whitney
 - Samuel B. Morse and
 - Gandalf and Bilbo Baggins
 - Samuel Slater and Francis Lowell
 - Thomas Edison and Nicolas Tesla
30. The "cult domesticity" can **best** be described as:
- Gave women more opportunity to seek employment outside the home
 - Resulted in more pregnancies for women
 - Restricted women's influence on the family
 - Emphasizing the traditional role of women as homemaker and mother
 - Was especially strong among rural women
31. The person most responsible for helping to defuse the nullification crisis by proposing a compromise tariff rate was:
- Andrew Jackson
 - John Quincy Adams
 - Henry Clay
 - John C. Calhoun
 - Daniel Webster

32. Which of the following is correct about the tariffs passed during the period 1816-1828?
- they supported free trade with Europe
 - they were supported by all sections of the nation
 - their constitutionality was denied in the courts
 - they were primarily intended as revenue-raising measures
 - their main purpose was protection of US industry as part of the American System
33. In the early 1800's, Cherokee efforts to retain their tribal lands in Georgia received support from
- the White residents of Georgia
 - President Andrew Jackson
 - The United States Supreme Court
 - The Democratic Press
 - The United States Congress
34. Which of the following resulted from the policies of the Andrew Jackson administration?
- the central bank was strengthened
 - the value of paper money issued by individual banks was standardized
 - the number of Jackson's "pet" banks increased as government funds were pulled out of the 2nd BUS
 - The nationwide banking system grew stronger
 - Nicolas Biddle and Andrew Jackson became close friends
35. An important consequence of the "tariff of abominations" (1828) is that it led to the
- Higher taxation of consumer items
 - Popularity of Andrew Jackson with Southerners
 - Clear articulation of the doctrine of nullification
 - alliance of Southern planters and Western farmers
 - Halloween stories about an abominable snowman in the mountains of NC
36. As president, Andrew Jackson supported all of the following EXCEPT
- Indian removal
 - The right of nullification
 - The removal of federal deposits from the Bank of the United States
 - Annexation of new territory
 - Use of the presidential veto power to kill Congressional bills
37. At the core of Jackson's New Democracy was the belief that government should be
- highly centralized in a national government
 - in the hands of the common people
 - confined to property owners
 - left to the well educated
 - commanded by an elitist group
38. The Election of 1828 revealed that political power was
- shifting to the rural voters of the southern and western states
 - shifting towards the southern slaveholding elite
 - entrenched along the eastern seaboard
 - gravitating toward conservative elements
 - evenly divided between Whigs and Democrats
39. Jacksonian Democrats favored all of the following EXCEPT
- "rotation in office"
 - universal suffrage for white males
 - creation of a strong national bank
 - rewarding political supporters with government jobs
 - presidents being chosen by popular vote, not in the House of Representatives
40. The main issue in the presidential campaign of 1832 was
- the re-charter of the Bank of the United States
 - the removal of Native Americans from eastern states
 - the use of federal funds for internal improvements
 - the cost of western lands sold by the government
 - the nullification of the tariff of abominations
41. The American Transcendentalists may be best characterized as which of the following?
- A group of Northern intellectuals who shared a belief in the value of human intuition, divinity in nature, and an emotional comprehension of God
 - A religious sect that believed in the concept of sin and the forgiveness from God
 - A number of loosely organized communitarians who engaged in sexual experiments
 - A sect of former Unitarian ministers who expected Christ to descend to earth any minute
 - A persecuted band who fled to the West because of their unpopular ideas about polygamy

42. The establishment of Brook Farm and the Oneida Community reflected
 - a. The influence of Social Darwinism on American thinkers
 - b. The continued impact of Calvinist ideas on American thought
 - c. The blossoming of perfectionist ideals in a perfect society
 - d. Attempts to foster racial integration
 - e. The implementation of Masonic schemes for social improvements
43. The Whigs of the 1830s and the 1840s differed from the Jacksonian Democrats in that the Whigs
 - a. Won the support of Irish immigrants
 - b. Secured the removal of Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi
 - c. Favored a laissez-faire economy
 - d. Supported larger national government, the American System, and reforms
 - e. Urged the annexation of Texas
44. Which of the following describes the “the Lowell system” in New England?
 - a. A plan to promote and expand textile manufacturing activities, often using women and children
 - b. An agreement among the New England states to secede from the USA
 - c. A reform eliminating property-holding as a qualification for voting
 - d. A strategy to defend New England during the War of 1812
 - e. A congressional reapportionment plan during the 1820s
45. Which of the following men stressed the importance of the individual, manly self-reliance, & love of nature?
 - a. Jonathan Edwards
 - b. George Fitzhugh
 - c. Washington Irving
 - d. Sarah and Angelina Grimke
 - e. Ralph Waldo Emerson
46. Which of the following transportation developments opened the West to settlement and trade?
 - a. Canals and railroads
 - b. Clipper ships and turnpikes
 - c. Railroads and steamships
 - d. Turnpikes and railroads
 - e. Turnpikes and canals
47. New ways of communicating news to Americans (including Mex-American War updates) during the 1840’s:
 - a. Faster printing press technology
 - b. Telegraphs
 - c. The inexpensive “Penny Press
 - d. Better infrastructure
 - e. All of the above
48. Throughout the first half of the 1800’s, women reformers were active in the cause of
 - a. Utopian Societies
 - b. Temperance
 - c. Prison treatment
 - d. Women’s rights
 - e. All of the above (If not carefully watched, women will succeed at everything)
49. Supporters of the Whig party included all of the following groups EXCEPT”
 - a. Reformers concerned about corruption in government hiring
 - b. Supporters of Clay’s American system & politicians seeking federal funds for infrastructure
 - c. Reformers concerned about corruption in government hiring
 - d. Advocates of a national bank
 - e. Poor Western farmers
50. The leading spokesperson for the tax-supported public education movement was
 - a. Joseph Smith
 - b. Charles Finney
 - c. Daniel Webster
 - d. Nicholas Biddle
 - e. Horace Mann
51. Dorothea Dix was inspired to dedicate her life to a humanitarian crusade by
 - a. The mistreatment of women factory workers
 - b. Poorly funded public schools
 - c. The lack of schools for the blind
 - d. The increased suicide rate in Pennsylvania and New York
 - e. Confinement of the mentally ill in jails alongside hardened murderers and rapists

52. John C. Calhoun's "South Carolina Exposition" was an argument for
- Secession
 - Majority rule
 - Protective tariffs
 - Expanded trade with England
 - States' rights and nullification
53. Andrew Jackson's Force Bill provided that
- The Congress could use the military for Indian removal
 - The Congress would employ the navy to stop smuggling
 - The President could use the army to collect excise taxes
 - The military could force citizens to track down runaway slaves
 - The President could use the military to collect federal tariff duties and enforce the law
54. Andrew Jackson **publicly argued** his veto of the Bank of the United States was based on ... (heh-heh)
- Constitutional grounds only
 - Advice from Henry Clay
 - The Supreme Court's *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision
 - Desire for revenge and personal hatred of Nicolas Biddle
 - The Bank was harming the "common man" and favoring the wealthy
55. The "*Tippecanoe*" in the Whigs' 1840 campaign slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too", was
- Martin Van Buren
 - Daniel Webster
 - Henry Clay
 - Nicholas Biddle
 - William Henry Harrison
56. The Second Great Awakening tended to
- Promote religious diversity and social reform/activism
 - Ignore slavery
 - Blur regional differences
 - Discourage church membership
 - Weaken women's social position
57. The Hudson River school would be **least** likely to include a painting of:
- The western frontier in California
 - Rocks and eddies along New York's Hudson River
 - A herd of Buffalo chasing Dr. Lockhart through Missouri
 - The Grimke sisters on vacation in France.
 - A waterfall in North Carolina
58. "Civil Disobedience" an essay on non-violent protest later influenced Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. was written by the transcendentalist
- Edgar Allen Poe
 - Henry David Thoreau
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - James Fennimore Cooper
 - Washington Irving
59. The Hartford Convention was a manifestation of
- New England Federalist opposition to the War of 1812
 - New England's desire to end trade with Great Britain
 - Northern gratitude to General Jackson for his victory at New Orleans
 - Western resentment against American Indian attacks
 - The War Hawks impatience with President Madison
60. Which of the following statements about the Monroe Doctrine is accurate?
- it was announced by the President over the objections of Secretary of State Adams
 - it was issued simultaneously with the British policy statements on Latin America
 - it stressed that Europe cannot interfere in the Western Hemisphere
 - it was immediately accepted as international law
 - it was promptly challenged militarily by Europe
61. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions took the position that
- only the United States Supreme Court had the power to restrict freedom of speech
 - state governments had the power to decide if an act of Congress was constitutional
 - only financial measures initiated by state legislatures could be acted on by Congress
 - Congress was responsible for maintaining the a "loyal opposition"
 - The "supremacy clause" of the Constitution applied only to foreign affairs

62. In interpreting the Constitution, John Marshall
- avored “loose construction”
 - supported “strict construction”
 - supported an unchanging document
 - advocated state control of interstate commerce
 - set few precedents
63. When President Martin VanBuren ran for re-election in 1840, he was:
- Unsuccessful due to the Panic of 1837 and the collapse of the Bank of the US
 - Swept into office for a second term by a large electoral college majority
 - Swept into office for a second term by a slim electoral college majority
 - Forced to cut back on the use of the spoils system due to public outrage
 - Thought to be a hobbit thanks to his short stature and hairy feet
64. Robert Fulton’s invention, named the *Clermont* would have which of the following impacts?
- It was the first railroad in the United States
 - It introduced slavery into the territories of the Ohio River Valley
 - It turned the costly and debt-ridden cotton industry into a profitable enterprise
 - It made inexpensive two-way shipment of goods on inland waterways a practical reality
 - It destroyed the myth the Great Plains represented a “Great American Desert”
65. Which was NOT a factor in making the South the world’s greatest producer of cotton?
- Demand created by the growing textile industry
 - The availability of good land stretching from Alabama to Texas
 - The existence of slavery in the South
 - The growing use of Irish immigrants to grow cotton
 - The effect of the cotton gin on production
66. Which of the following decisions allowed the federal government to regulate interstate trade?
- McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - Marbury v. Madison*
 - Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
 - Hemmings v. Jones*
67. *McCullough v. Maryland* involved questions regarding
- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| a. Internal Improvements | d. Timber rights |
| b. The constitutionality of the national bank | e. Private corporations |
| c. The role of U.S. Congress | |
68. Between 1824 and 1840, voter participation in elections
- Changed little
 - Increased dramatically thanks to the use of party conventions
 - Declined somewhat thanks to electoral confusion
 - Increased slightly thanks to better transportation
 - Declined thanks to newspaper photos of Rachel Jackson scaring away potential voters
69. Andrew Jackson’s attitude toward Native Americans after he became president was that
- They should be exterminated
 - They should be forcibly removed to areas beyond white expansion
 - They should be allowed to remain on their tribal lands
 - They should assimilate into white society
 - They should be treated as equals to the white man
70. _____ denied states the right to take Native American tribal lands
- McCulloch v Maryland*
 - Worcester v Georgia*
 - Southern legislatures
 - Fletcher v Peck*
 - Wallace v Tennessee*
71. The leader of South Carolina’s reaction to the tariff of 1828 was
- Henry Clay
 - John C. Calhoun
 - Daniel Webster
 - Benjamin Rush
 - Robert Caldwell
72. From only Jackson’s response to the nullification crisis, one can conclude that Jackson
- Was a strong supporter of states’ rights
 - Supported higher tariffs and unlimited use of federal power
 - Believed in the limited use of federal power
 - Respected John C Calhoun’s Exposition and Protest
 - Supported moderate tariffs that benefitted the South

73. The Missouri Compromise was negotiated by all of the following politicians EXCEPT:
- John C Calhoun
 - Andrew Jackson
 - Daniel Webster
 - Henry Clay
 - Andrew Jackson
74. Belief in a national bank, high tariffs, and federally financed internal improvements best describes the policies of which party in the 1830s?
- Democrats
 - Republicans
 - Anti-Masonic
 - Whigs
75. Spanish authorities allowed Moses Austin to settle in Texas because
- They believed that Austin and his settlers might be able to civilize the territory
 - They believed that the militarily powerful Austin would otherwise have taken their land
 - Spanish control of the territory was a subject of dispute
 - Spain planned to sell the land to the U.S.
 - Austin paid them a sizable sum of money
76. A reason for the "Anglo-Texan" rebellion against Mexican rule was that
- The Mexicans opposed slavery and had asked the American settlers to respect their agreement to follow Mexican laws. The Americans had not.
 - The Mexican government had broken its word to give American settlers land
 - The American settlers' Catholic beliefs brought them into conflict with Mexico
 - The Anglo-Texans objected to the Mexican government's execution of Stephen Austin
 - The Mexican tried to establish slavery among innocent Americans
77. Presidents Jackson and Van Buren hesitated to annex the new Texas Republic because
- Texans did not want to be annexed to the U.S.
 - Many northern states opposed the expansion of slavery
 - They were old political opponents of the Texas president, Sam Houston
 - Southern opinion in the U.S. opposed annexation
 - They feared war with Mexico's ally, Spain
78. German immigrants to the U.S. during the early 1800's
- Were often tradesmen or skilled craftsmen lured to the USA by dreams of available land
 - Came to escape economic hardships in Germany
 - Were as poor as the Irish
 - Contributed little to American Life
 - Were fleeing the Third Reich
79. One American Romantic Period author who did not believe in human goodness, (unless, of course, it could be eaten as a delicious stew), was
- James Joyce
 - Henry David Thoreau
 - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - Edgar Allen Poe
 - Walt Whitman
80. In practice, working-class families viewed the new public schools
- As the meddlesome work of do-gooders depriving them of needed wage earners
 - As essential to the improvements of their economic situation
 - Indifferently
 - As an indication of the helpful concern of the upper classes
 - As a welcome learning opportunity for themselves and their children
81. In 1821, a group of abolitionists called the American Colonization Society established which colony as a refuge for former American slaves returned to Africa?
- Zambia
 - Senegal
 - Libya
 - Namibia
 - Liberia

82. This prominent American literary figure known for the works *The Scarlet Letter*, *The House of Seven Gables*, and *The Blithedale Romance* cast doubt on the reform impulse and denied the perfectibility of society.
- Henry Waldsworth Longfellow
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - Henry David Thoreau
 - Upton Sinclair
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne
83. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 settled a boundary dispute between _____ over _____.
- The U.S. and Mexico; Arizona and Sonora
 - England and the U.S.; British Honduras
 - The U.S. and British Canada; Maine and the northern border
 - The U.S. and Spain; Cuba and Puerto Rico
 - England and the U.S.; the Virgin Islands
84. The rallying cry “Fifty-four forty and fight” referred to which desired territory?
- Oregon
 - California
 - Texas
 - New Mexico
 - Arizona
85. At the Seneca Falls Woman’s Rights Convention in 1848, the delegates
- Organized a political party to nominate candidates for public office
 - Endorsed the right of women to vote in national elections
 - Accepted the idea that women were endowed with weaker intellects than men
 - Issued a pamphlet instructing women how to make their homes more efficient and moral.
 - Declared that “all men and women are created equal...”
86. The “*burned over*” district of New York earned its name because:
- It’s dry climate led to numerous small fires during the summer months
 - It was a hotbed of reform movements including Mormonism, women’s rights and Utopias
 - It housed the largest coal driven factories in the nation
 - It would become the center of the marijuana movement.
 - It was devastated by the Aroostook War between Great Britain and the USA
87. Irish immigrants to the U.S. during the early 1800’s
- Were usually middle class tradesmen and skilled craftsmen
 - Came to escape economic hardships and potato famine
 - Were as poor as the Germans
 - Contributed little to American Life except the introduction of ale and hard liquor
 - Were fleeing the industrial revolution of Ireland
88. Which of the following did NOT influence the Adams-Onis Treaty:
- The successful revolution giving Mexican its independence from Spain left the Spanish weakened
 - Payment of 10 million dollars by the United States to Georgia and Alabama farmers
 - Andrew Jackson’s successful attacks on the Seminole Indians in Spanish territory
 - The brilliance of Secretary of State John Q. Adams in convincing Minister Onis to sell Florida
 - The USA’s sense of Manifest Destiny when establishing to its Western borders
89. The “Two Party System” involved what two political parties:
- The Federalists and Anti-Federalists
 - The Whigs and the Democrats
 - The Republicans and the Democrats
 - The Antimasonic and Know Nothing Parties
 - The Federalists and Democrat-Republican Parties
90. The Jacksonian Democracy could be said to be a continuation of Jeffersonian Democracy because:
- The Federalists became the Democrats over time
 - The extension of white male suffrage grew to cover all non-property owners
 - The transition of Republicans into Democrats
 - The emergence of viable 3rd parties in the Antimasonic and Know Nothing Parties
 - Andrew Jackson completed Jefferson’s policy of removing the Native Americans to Oklahoma

▼▼ Please use the following scantron for the Multiple-Choice Answers! ▼▼

KEY ID
(A) (B) (C) (D)

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NUMBER CORRECT		
PERCENT CORRECT		
ROSTER NUMBER		
SCORE		
RESCORE		

COMBINED POINTS EARNED		
COMBINED PERCENT CORRECT		
LETTER GRADE		
SCORE		
RESCORE		

NAME _____

SUBJECT _____

PERIOD _____ DATE _____



Marking Instructions

← USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY →

Use a No. 2 Pencil

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Fill oval completely

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Erase cleanly

Short Essay: (Please read the points allocation for 100%)

Describe the Second Great Awakening and analyze how it contributed to the 2 of the following social reforms during the time period between 1820 and 1860:

- The Temperance Movement
- The Abolitionist Movement
- The Movement for Public Education
- The Women's Rights Movement

Points will be awarded as follows:

- 20% Did you FULLY EXPLAIN the Second Great Awakening?
- 20% Did you adequately connect the Awakening to Reform #1
- 20% Did you adequately connect the Awakening to Reform #2
- 10% Did you include at least 3 historical leaders, events or theories when discussing The Second Great Awakening
- 10% Did you include at least 3 historical leaders, events or theories when analyzing Reform #1
- 10% Did you include at least 3 historical leaders, events or theories when analyzing Reform #2
- 10% Did your analysis and events fit within the 1820 to 1860 time period?

Amusing Thought for the day:

