Period 4 Multiple Choice

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the Lowell system?
   a. It revolutionized the production of steel in the United States.
   b. It was so successful that it was eventually adopted throughout the United States and England.
   c. It involved using mill girls from rural areas to work in textile factories.
   d. It relied exclusively on cheap immigrant labor to undercut competitors.
This question is based on the following map.

2. The expansion of the U.S. transportation network by 1837, as shown in the map above, benefitted MOST from which of the following technological advances?
   a. Interchangeable parts
   b. Textile machinery
   c. The steam engine
   d. The telegraph

U.S. Roads and Canals, 1837

3. As shown in the map above, the national system of roads and canals most closely linked which regions’ economies together?
   a. The North and the South
   b. The East and the Midwest
   c. The Midwest and the South
   d. The North, Midwest, and South equally

4. The opening of canals and new roads in the United States, as depicted in the map above, had the LEAST impact on which of the following?
   a. European immigration to the United States
   b. Westward migration of American citizens
   c. The market revolution
   d. Regional economic specialization

This question refers to the following quotation.

“This momentous question like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper….But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other.”

Thomas Jefferson, Letter to John Holmes, 1820


5. The letter above was most likely written in response to
   a. the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France.
   b. passage of the Missouri Compromise.
   c. efforts to promote the American System.
   d. governmental attempts to force the removal of American Indians.

6. The concerns expressed in the letter above can best be understood in the context of
   a. federal efforts to control American Indian populations.
   b. competing ideas about geographical boundaries.
   c. concerns over the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens.
   d. debates over the extension of slavery into the western territories.
This question refers to the following quotation.

“If any one proposition could command the universal assent of mankind, we might expect it would be this: that the government of the Union, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action. This would seem to result necessarily from its nature. It is the government of all; its powers are delegated by all; it represents all, and acts for all. Though any one State may be willing to control its operations, no State is willing to allow others to control them. The nation, on those subjects on which it can act, must necessarily bind its component parts…. Although, among the enumerated powers of government, we do not find the word ‘bank’ or ‘incorporation,’ we find the great powers to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to declare and conduct a war; and to raise and support armies and navies…a government, intrusted with such ample powers…must also be instructed with ample means for their execution….We are unanimously of opinion, that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void.”


7. Which of the following did NOT result from the Supreme Court ruling above or similar rulings by the Supreme Court in the early 1800s?
   a. The recognition of federal power over state laws
   b. The promotion of regional interests over national concerns
   c. The assertion of the primacy of the judiciary
   d. The Court determining the meaning of the Constitution

8. Which of the following groups would most likely have supported the arguments in the excerpt above?
   a. Federalists in the 1790s
   b. Democratic-Republicans in the early 1800s
   c. Jacksonian Democrats in the 1830s and 1840s
   d. States’ rights advocates in the 1850s

9. The ideas expressed in the excerpt above can best be understood in the context of debates over
   a. the authority of different branches of the federal government.
   b. the scope of the federal government’s role in the economy.
   c. the relationship between the federal government and state governments.
   d. how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions.

10. In which of the following areas were political debates LEAST affected by regional and sectional differences in the first half of the 19th century?
    a. Tariff rates
    b. Internal improvements
    c. The expansion of white male suffrage
    d. Foreign affairs
This question refers to the following quotation.

“Every one acquainted with southern slaves knows that the slave rejoices in the elevation and prosperity of his master; and the heart of no one is more gladdened at the successful debut of young master or miss on the great theatre of the world than that of either the young slave who has grown up with them and shared in all their sports, and even partaken of all their delicacies—or the aged one who has looked on and watched them from birth to manhood, with the kindness and most affectionate solicitude, and has ever met from them all the kind treatment and generous sympathies of feeling, tender hearts. Judge Smith…said in an emergency he would rely upon his own slaves for his defence—he would put arms into their hands, and he had no doubt they would defend him faithfully. In the late Southampton insurrection, we know that many actually convened their slaves and armed them for defence, although slaves were here the cause of the evil which was to be repelled.”

Thomas Dew, President of the College of William and Mary, 1832

11. The excerpt above was most likely a response to which of the following?
   a. The outlawing of the international slave trade
   b. The abolitionist criticism of the treatment of slaves in the South
   c. The creation of free African American communities
   d. The formation of a temporary national truce over the issue of slavery

12. The author’s sentiments in the excerpt above can best be understood as
   a. supportive of the continuation of the international slave trade.
   b. opposition to the continued restrictions against citizenship for slaves.
   c. an expression of Southern pride in the institution of slavery.
   d. an argument for the gradual emancipation of slaves.

13. By the eve of the Civil War, sentiments such as those expressed in the excerpt above most clearly
   formed the basis for
   a. the Southern defense of slavery as a positive good.
   b. Southern arguments in favor of states’ rights.
   c. abolitionist campaigns to end slavery in the United States.
   d. the Southern political theory of nullification.
This question refers to the following painting.

![Painting](image)

*We Owe Allegiance to No Crown*, John Woodside, c. 1814

Picture Research Consultants & Archives

14. The sentiments displayed in the painting above were most similar to national attitudes during which conflict?
   a. The Revolutionary War
   b. The Mexican-American War
   c. The Spanish-American War
   d. World War I

15. The painting above is best understood in the context of
   a. U.S. dominance over the North American continent.
   b. federal efforts to assert authority over the states.
   c. increased migration from Europe to the United States.
   d. the emergence of a new national culture.
16. The sentiments expressed in the painting above best reflect which of the following antebellum-era historical developments?
   a. The acquisition of new western territories
   b. The impact of liberal social ideas from abroad
   c. The struggle to create an independent global presence
   d. The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade

17. The growth and profitability of Southern cotton did all of the following EXCEPT
   a. catapult the wealth of the average Southern white above most Northerners.
   b. provide the raw material for manufacturing in New England.
   c. accelerate the internal movement of slaves from the Southeast to the Southwest.
   d. promote national and international economic ties.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain…That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities…and, more especially…[the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832]…are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens….And we, the People of South Carolina…Do further Declare that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act…to coerce the State…to be null and void, inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union…”

South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, 1832

18. The excerpt above best exemplifies which of the following historical developments or processes in the first half of American history?
   a. The support or resistance of various American groups or individuals to the expansion of territory
   b. The reemergence of a two-party political system as various constituencies and interest groups coalesced and defined their agendas
   c. The assertion of Southern regional pride in slavery and the insistence of many whites in the South that the federal government defend slavery
   d. Resistance from state governments in the North and the South at different times to federal attempts to assert authority over them
19. The sentiments expressed in the excerpt above most closely parallel those expressed in the political debates
   a. during the first national administrations in the 1790s.
   b. between imperialists and anti-imperialists in the early 1900s.
   c. over the cultural conflicts of the 1920s.
   d. surrounding World War I and World War II.

20. In which of the following areas did regional interests and perspectives have the LEAST impact on national policy?
   a. Tariffs
   b. Internal improvements
   c. National bank
   d. American Indian policy

21. Opposition to the proposed American System of internal improvements was a result of
   a. regional interests overriding national concerns.
   b. fears that improved transportation would lead to more western migration.
   c. large federal budget deficits undermining the needed funding.
   d. Supreme Court decisions questioning its constitutionality.

22. During the 1840s and 1850s, which set of immigrant groups arrived in unprecedented numbers, resulting in a nativist backlash in popular culture?
   a. Scots-Irish and Welsh
   b. Dutch and French
   c. Irish and Germans
   d. Italians and Greeks

23. The majority of Irish immigrants to the United States in the 1840s and 1850s settled
   a. along the Great Lakes region.
   b. on farms in the Midwest.
   c. in cities along the east coast.
   d. on homesteads on the frontier.

24. Which of the following correctly characterizes the War of 1812?
   a. The United States was able to reassert sovereignty over its existing western lands and remove Britain’s military presence.
   b. Broad popular support for the war effort temporarily eased sectional divisions over slavery and economic policy.
   c. The United States won a decisive victory against the British and gained valuable new land on the frontier as a result.
   d. Federalist support for the war reinvigorated the party and allowed it to thrive for another 20 years.
25. Which of the following developments LEAST strengthened the increasing economic linkage of the North and the Midwest during the antebellum era?
   a. The growth of canals and railroads
   b. The spread of plantation agriculture
   c. The federal attempts to create a national economy
   d. The shift to market production

26. Which of the following early American political parties most vocally championed the “common man,” welcomed immigrants, and benefitted from the expansion of voting rights to most white males?
   a. The Federalists
   b. The Democratic-Republicans
   c. The Whigs
   d. The Democrats

27. Which of the following treaties is correctly matched with its description?
   a. Jay’s Treaty—ended the War of 1812
   b. Treaty of Ghent—settled boundary disputes with Canada
   c. Adams-Onis Treaty—acquired Florida from Spain
   d. Webster-Ashburton Treaty—ended the Quasi-War with France
This question refers to the maps below.

Map of Slave Populations in 1820 and 1860

28. The maps above most clearly demonstrate which of the following antebellum-era historical processes?
   a. The acceleration of a national and international market economy
   b. The free and forced migration of peoples across the continent
   c. The rise of abolitionist and other voluntary reform organizations
   d. The attempts of the United States to dominate the North American continent

29. What contributed most to the process illustrated in the maps above?
   a. The Missouri Compromise of 1820
   b. The outlawing of the international slave trade
   c. The overcultivation of arable land in the Southeast
   d. The rise in the number of free African Americans in the South
30. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is correctly identified?
   a. *Marbury v. Madison*—established the principle of judicial review
   b. *McCulloch v. Maryland*—upheld the sanctity of private contracts
   c. *Worcester v. Georgia*—ruled that states cannot tax the federal government
   d. *Dartmouth v. Woodward*—established tribal autonomy on Indian lands

31. Which of the following best describes the Monroe Doctrine?
   a. It was a treaty with England in which the British promised to confine all of their future colonization to the Eastern Hemisphere.
   b. It was an attempt to relocate American Indian tribes on the Great Plains to reservations and begin the process of cultural assimilation.
   c. It was an American pronouncement to European countries not to interfere with independent nations in the Western Hemisphere.
   d. It was an economic policy by President Monroe to revive the American economy by lowering tariffs and promoting manufacturing.

32. Which of the following connected the Great Lakes to the East Coast and fueled the economic rise of New York City?
   a. The transcontinental railroad
   b. The National Road
   c. The Cumberland Gap
   d. The Erie Canal

33. Which of the following was NOT true about the 1820 Missouri Compromise?
   a. It allowed Maine to enter the Union as a free state and Missouri to enter as a slave state.
   b. It barred slavery north of the 36°30' line in future states from the Louisiana Purchase territory.
   c. It successfully kept the issue of slavery from becoming a national debate until just a few years before the Civil War.
   d. It temporarily settled the issue of slavery but was eventually weakened and ultimately overturned.

34. What did the Hartford Convention, the nullification crisis, and some Marshall Court decisions all have in common?
   a. They all dealt with the contentious issue of the extension of slavery into the Louisiana Purchase territory or the Mexican cession.
   b. They illustrated attempts by the federal government to assert greater control over the states and the resistance those attempts created.
   c. They all resulted from political compromises between the federal government and the affected states involved.
   d. They all demonstrated the nativist backlash against German and Irish immigrants who were coming in record numbers to America.
35. Antebellum era reform movements such as abolitionism, temperance, and women’s rights had their origins in all of the following EXCEPT
   a. the Monroe Doctrine.
   b. the Second Great Awakening.
   c. beliefs in human perfectibility.
   d. liberal European social ideas.

36. Which of the following movements, glorifying women’s role as homemakers, resulted in part from the increasing separation between home and the workplace brought on by industrialization?
   a. Republican Motherhood
   b. The Cult of Domesticity
   c. The Gibson Girls
   d. Bloomerism

37. What did the forced relocation of American Indians and the internal slave trade both have in common?
   a. They were in direct violation of specific Supreme Court rulings.
   b. Most Northern migrants to the frontier were firmly opposed to each.
   c. They were driven by efforts to exploit the nation’s natural resources.
   d. Most Whigs strongly supported both, while most Democrats strongly opposed both.

38. The increase of slavery in the new Southwest during the antebellum era
   a. created new tensions over the spread of slavery.
   b. was firmly opposed by both major political parties.
   c. led to the resumption of importing slaves from Africa.
   d. decreased the market value of cotton and slaves in the East.

39. The Indian Removal Act of 1830
   a. led to the infamous Trail of Tears.
   b. was upheld in *Cherokee v. Georgia*.
   c. paid Indian tribes market rates for their confiscated lands.
   d. was passed over President Jackson’s angry veto.

40. Which of the following was NOT a result of antebellum technological innovations such as textile machinery, the steam engine, the telegraph, and the use of interchangeable parts?
   a. The expanded size and scope of domestic markets
   b. The heightened isolation of rural Americans
   c. Increased industrial output and worker productivity
   d. A revolution in farming and agriculture