

Period 4

Part A, Multiple Choice 1800-1848

Questions 1 & 2 refer to the excerpt below

“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
Thomas Jefferson Randolph, ed., *Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1829), 4:332.

1. 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
2. The concerns expressed in the letter above can be best 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

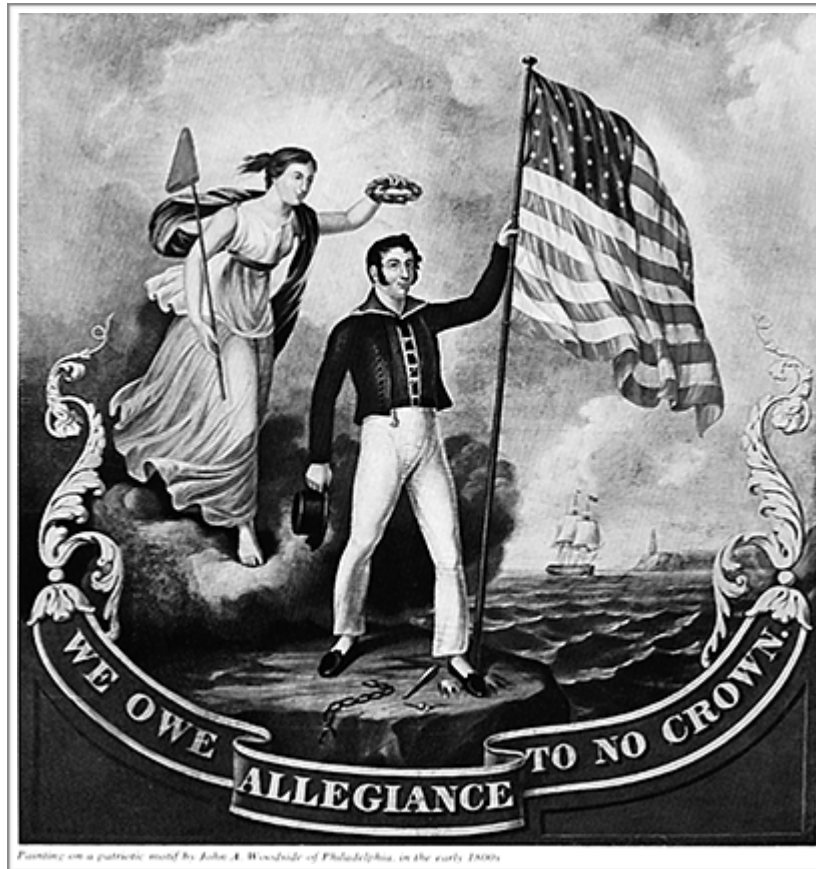
Question 3 refers to the excerpt below

“Many years after his first election to the presidency, Thomas Jefferson commented that ‘the revolution of 1800’ was as ‘real a revolution in the principles of our government as that of 1776 was in its form.’...For him the election of 1800 was a turning point because it marked a turning back to the true republican spirit of 1776....Within the Jeffersonian framework of assumptions and beliefs, three essential conditions were necessary to create and sustain such a republican political economy: a national government free from any taint of corruption, an unobstructed access to an ample supply of open land, and a relatively liberal international commercial order that would offer adequate foreign markets for America’s flourishing agricultural surplus.”

Drew R. McCoy, *The Elusive Republic: Political Economy in Jeffersonian America*, 1980
Drew R. McCoy, *The Elusive Republic: Political Economy in Jeffersonian America* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1980).

3. Which of the following best exemplified the Jeffersonian embrace of the ideals described above?
 - A. the National Bank
 - B. the Louisiana Purchase
 - C. the Missouri Compromise
 - D. the American System

Questions 4 & 5 refer to the following painting



We Owe Allegiance to No Crown, John Woodside, c. 1814
Picture Research Consultants and Archives

4. The painting above is best understood in the context of
 - A. US dominance over the North American continent
 - B. federal efforts to assert authority over the states
 - C. increased migration from Europe to the US
 - D. the emergence of a growing new national culture

5. 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 US interest in increasing foreign trade

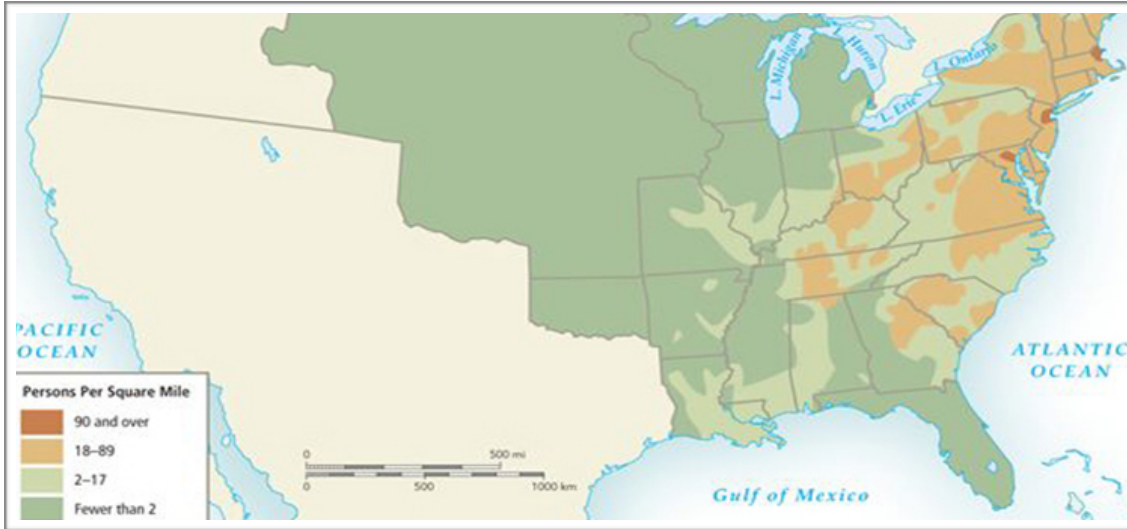
Questions 6 & 7 refer to the excerpt below

"[W]e view with great concern, both nationally and individually, certain late attempts, on the part of various descriptions of domestic manufacturers, to induce your honorable body to increase the duties upon imports, already so high as to amount, upon many articles, nearly to a prohibition. This increased cost upon some of these may truly be designated a tax upon knowledge, if not a bounty to ignorance.... That, although these attempts are sustained under the plausible pretext of 'promoting national industry,' they are calculated...to produce a tax highly impolitic in its nature, partial in its operation, and oppressive in its effects: a tax, in fact to be levied principally on the great body of agriculturists, who constitute a large majority of the whole American people, and who are the chief consumers of all foreign imports....it is the duty of every wise and just government to secure the consumers against both exorbitant profits and extravagant prices by leaving competition as free and open as possible."

Virginia Agricultural Society, Petition to the House of Representatives, 1820
"Remonstrance against Increase of Duties on Imports," House of Representatives, January 17, 1820, no. 570,
16th Cong., 1st sess., *American State Papers: Finance*, 3:447–48.

6. The sentiments expressed in the petition above can be best understood in the context of
- A. the rise of voluntary organizations promoting secular reforms
 - B. debates over the federal government's role in the economy
 - C. Supreme Court decisions asserting federal power over state laws
 - D. resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion
7. Which of the following developments LEAST contributed to the grievances articulated in the petition above?
- A. increased agricultural production resulting from technological inventions
 - B. the acceleration of a national and international market economy
 - C. diverging economic systems within the US
 - D. regional interests trumping national economic concerns

Questions 8-11 refer to the maps below.



**American
Population
Density, 1820**



**American
Population
Density, 1860**



**Canals in the
Northeast
1820-1860**

8. All three maps together suggest what trend?
- A. growth of canals resulted in increased migration of people westward
 - B. railroads became integral to the population growth
 - C. the rivers became more navigable
 - D. riverboat transportation became very important
9. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the trends depicted by the three maps together?
- A. the urban economies began to grow rapidly
 - B. more immigrants from overseas came to the US
 - C. the opening of canals led to agricultural specialization
 - D. canals helped open the market economy to the westward lands, promoting migration to those lands
10. The maps best suggest which regarding the nature of the relationship between the East and the Old Northwest (mid-western states) by the mid-1800s?
- A. the building of the canals and resulting migration patterns forged strong ties of interdependence between the Northeast and the Old Northwest
 - B. commercial farming became a profitable enterprise in the Old Northwest
 - C. the canals helped integrate the Chesapeake region with the East and Old Northwest
 - D. expansion westward contributed to a decrease in urban growth in the East
11. The opening of canals and new roads in the US had the LEAST impact on which of the following?
- A. European immigration to the US
 - B. Westward migration within the US
 - C. the market revolution
 - D. regional economic specialization

Questions 12-14 refer to the excerpt below

“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

Paul Leicester Ford, *The Federalist: A Commentary on the Constitution of the United States* (New York: Henry Holt, 1898).

12. 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 National Republicans and the Democrats in the 1820s
 - C. over the cultural conflicts of the 1840s
 - D. between the Whigs and Republicans in the 1850s
13. 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 to the expansion of territory
 - B. the reemergence of a two-party political system as various constituencies and interest groups came together 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 South at different times to federal attempts to assert authority over them
14. 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

Questions 15 &16 refer to the excerpt below

“On the subject of slavery . . . I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. . . . On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. . . . I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD.”

— William Lloyd Garrison, first issue of abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*, January 1831

15. The excerpt was likely to have found the most support among which of the following groups?
- A. immigrants from Ireland
 - B. Members of Congress
 - C. Justices on the Supreme Court
 - D. Advocates for women’s rights
16. The type of views expressed in the excerpt emerged most directly from which of the following trends?
- A. growing nativism
 - B. opposition to industrialization
 - C. the Second Great Awakening
 - D. support for the idea of Manifest Destiny

Questions 17 & 18 refer to the following excerpt

“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, entrusted 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.”

Chief Justice John Marshall, *McCullough v. Maryland*, 1819

17. 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 importance of the judiciary
- D. the Court determining the meaning of the Constitution

18. 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

Questions 19-21 refer to the excerpt below

“Unlike those who call themselves no-government men, I ask for, not..no government, but...a better government...It is not desirable to cultivate respect for the law so much as for the right. The only obligation which I have a right to assume is to do at any time which I think right...There are thousands who are in opinion opposed to slavery and to the war (with Mexico) who yet in effect do nothing to put an end to them...Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison...If the alternative is to keep all just men in prison or give up war and slavery, the state will not hesitate which to choose. If a thousand men were not to pay their tax bills this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure...This is...the definition of a peaceable revolution.”

Henry David Thoreau, “Resistance to Civil Government,”
(Civil Disobedience), 1849

19. Thoreau challenged the government because
- A. he rejected all forms of government
 - B. he opposed war in all cases
 - C. it engaged in a war to take land from Mexico
 - D. it taxed people without representation
20. Thoreau believed that a just man should be prepared to do which of the following?
- A. organize opposition
 - B. run for elected office
 - C. overthrow the government
 - D. go to jail for his beliefs
21. Which of the following groups held views most similar to the ideas expressed in this excerpt?
- A. Revivalists
 - B. Transcendentalists
 - C. Phalanxes
 - D. Millennialists

Questions 22 & 23 refer to the excerpt below

“It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government...every man is equally entitled to protection by law...But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions...to make the rich richer...the humble members of society- farmers, mechanics, and laborers— have a right to complain of the injustices of their government.”

President Andrew Jackson,
Message vetoing the Bank, July 10, 1832

22. Based on the excerpt, which of the following groups was President Jackson trying to help?
- A. common individuals
 - B. landowners
 - C. small bankers
 - D. war veterans
23. President Jackson’s veto of the Bank bill would contribute most significantly to
- A. lower interest rates
 - B. a financial panic
 - C. increased land sales
 - D. Clay’s political support

Questions 24 & 25 refer to the excerpt below

“I am ready to allow, Mr. President, that both Great Britain and France have given us abundant cause for war...my plan would be, and my first wish is, to prepare for it— to put the country in complete armor— in the attitude imperiously demanded in a crisis of war, and to which it must be brought before any war can be effective...I must call on every member of this Senate to pause before he leaps into or crosses the Rubicon— declaring war is passing the Rubicon in reality.”

Senator Obadiah German of New York, speech in the Senate,
June 1812

24. Who of the following would be most likely to agree with German’s position on the war?
- A. John Calhoun and other politicians from the South
 - B. Henry Clay and other politicians in the West
 - C. James Madison and other politicians from the executive branch
 - D. Merchants from New England
25. Which of the following is the best support for German’s claim that the US has “abundant cause for war”?
- A. impressment of US sailors
 - B. controversy over the Louisiana Purchase
 - C. actions by the Barbary pirates
 - D. findings of the Lewis and Clark expedition