



# NATIONAL GROWING PAINS

## CHAPTER 7

### Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. Like Jefferson, President Madison attempted to use \_\_\_\_ as a way to force Britain and France to recognize America's neutral rights.
  - (a) secret alliances
  - (b) espionage
  - (c) foreign trade
  - (d) military preparedness
2. The "war hawks"
  - (a) expressed the war sentiments of New England.
  - (b) supported Madison's commercial retaliation as a means of conducting diplomacy.
  - (c) feared that Madison's diplomacy was costing the nation its honor and possibly its independence.
  - (d) opposed the plan for an invasion of Canada.
3. All of the following helped Americans justify their declaration of war against Great Britain *except*
  - (a) recognition that Britain, not Napoleon, posed a greater threat to the United States.
  - (b) non-recognition of neutral rights and the policy of impressment.
  - (c) British provocation of Indiana in the Old Northwest.
  - (d) vindication of national honor and pride.
4. In the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812, the British agreed to
  - (a) the creation of an Indian buffer state in the Old Northwest.
  - (b) stop the impressment of American sailors.
  - (c) several territorial concessions to the United States.
  - (d) stop the fighting.
5. Delegates to the Hartford Convention in 1814-15
  - (a) endorsed a secession ordinance.
  - (b) proposed a number of constitutional amendments.
  - (c) denounced the principles embedded in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves.
  - (d) adopted a resolution to form a New England confederation.
6. The attitude of most Americans in the immediate aftermath of the War of 1812 included all of the following *except*
  - (a) self-confidence.
  - (b) faith in republicanism.
  - (c) national patriotism.
  - (d) strident partisanship.
7. The United States and Britain agreed to limit naval armaments on the Great Lakes in the
  - (a) Transcontinental Treaty.
  - (b) Treaty of Ghent.
  - (c) Rush-Bagot Agreement.
  - (d) Monroe Doctrine.
8. In an agreement with Great Britain in 1818, the United States acquired
  - (a) joint responsibility for defending the Western Hemisphere.
  - (b) joint occupation rights in the Oregon Country.
  - (c) a new western boundary to the Louisiana Territory.
  - (d) possession of Florida.

9. The Louisiana Purchase boundary with Spanish territories in North America was first clearly defined in the
  - (a) Rush-Bagot Agreement.
  - (b) Treaty of Ghent.
  - (c) Transcontinental Treaty.
  - (d) Monroe Doctrine.
10. The Monroe Doctrine did *not* intend to prevent
  - (a) the founding of new European colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
  - (b) American intervention in the affairs of Europe.
  - (c) European nations interfering in the political affairs of Latin American republics.
  - (d) the United States acquiring any new territories in the Western Hemisphere.
11. After the War of 1812, many Republicans were convinced that the United States needed all of the following *except*
  - (a) a new national bank.
  - (b) to abolish slavery.
  - (c) a protective tariff.
  - (d) federal aid to improve transportation.
12. Supporters of the protective tariff act in 1816 argued that it would do all of the following *except*
  - (a) promote the textile industry in the South.
  - (b) advance America's national economic self-sufficiency.
  - (c) help lead to the abolition of slavery.
  - (d) create an urban market for western agricultural goods.
13. The primary argument of those who opposed the rechartering of the original Bank of the United States in 1811 was that it was
  - (a) poorly managed.
  - (b) unconstitutional.
  - (c) controlled by powerful state banks.
  - (d) responsible for causing economic depression.
14. Henry Clay's American System was primarily designed to promote
  - (a) military preparedness.
  - (b) the concentration of political power.
  - (c) territorial expansion.
  - (d) national economic self-sufficiency.
15. If enacted, the Tallmadge Amendment would have
  - (a) prohibited any restrictions on Missouri's admission as a slave state.
  - (b) gradually abolished slavery in Missouri.
  - (c) banned slavery north of 36°30' latitude in the old Louisiana Territory.
  - (d) abolished slavery in all states north of 36°30' latitude.
16. The Missouri Compromise did *not* result in
  - (a) admitting Missouri as a slave state.
  - (b) banning slavery north of 36°30' latitude in the old Louisiana Territory.
  - (c) banning slavery in all states north of 36°30' latitude.
  - (d) maintaining the balance in the number of slave and free states in the Union.
17. The 1824 presidential election featured
  - (a) an unusually heavy turnout of voters.
  - (b) a tie between two vice-presidential candidates.
  - (c) the choice of president made by the House of Representatives.
  - (d) the election of a president and vice-president from opposing political parties.

18. President John Quincy Adams was
  - (a) a strong nationalist.
  - (b) a skillful politician.
  - (c) a brilliant orator.
  - (d) well attuned to public sentiment.
  
19. John C. Calhoun was provoked to write *The South Carolina Exposition and Protest* in response to congressional legislation on
  - (a) land policy.
  - (b) internal improvements.
  - (c) slavery.
  - (d) tariff policy.
  
20. John C. Calhoun's nullification doctrine argued that
  - (a) a state had the constitutional right to secede from the Union.
  - (b) a state could declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.
  - (c) slavery was a positive good and morally defensible.
  - (d) slavery could not be banned from United States territories.
  
21. Strongest political support for declaring war against Britain came from
  - (a) New England.
  - (b) the West and the South.
  - (c) the middle Atlantic states.
  - (d) the cities.
  
22. A crucial foreign goal for many "war hawks" in the War of 1812 was
  - (a) the restoration of trade with Britain.
  - (b) the capture and annexation of Canada.
  - (c) the conquest and settlement of Texas.
  - (d) the destruction of the British navy.
  
23. A primary domestic goal of the War of 1812 for many of the "war hawks" was
  - (a) weakening of Federalist control over western land policy.
  - (b) a strengthening of the federal army and the state militias.
  - (c) eliminating the Indian resistance to further westward settlement.
  - (d) securing control of the Mississippi River trade system.
  
24. Besides creating a pan-Indian military alliance against white expansion, Tecumseh and the Prophet urged Native Americans to
  - (a) resist white ways and revive their traditional culture.
  - (b) demonstrate their legal ownership of the lands that whites were entering.
  - (c) adopt the whites' culture and technology as a way of resisting their further expansion.
  - (d) declare independence and form an alliance with Spain.
  
25. Native American resistance east of the Mississippi River was effectively neutralized in the
  - (a) battles of the Thames and Lake Erie.
  - (b) battles of Fort McHenry and New Orleans.
  - (c) battles of Tippecanoe and Horseshoe Bend.
  - (d) battles of Plattsburgh and Bladensburg.
  
26. The War of 1812 was bitterly opposed by
  - (a) the military leaders of the army and navy.
  - (b) New England Federalists.
  - (c) Jeffersonians in the South.
  - (d) frontiersmen threatened by Native American attacks.

27. 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.
  - (c) the peace treaty had been signed several weeks before.
  - (d) the British navy retained control of the shipping lanes around New Orleans.
  
28. Federalist opposition to the War of 1812 contributed to
  - (a) the sober American reaction to the Treaty of Ghent.
  - (b) the death of the Federalist Party.
  - (c) the inability of French negotiators to achieve all their goals in the peace settlement.
  - (d) the growth of states' rights feelings after the war.
  
29. One significant consequence of the War of 1812 was
  - (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.
  
30. Henry Clay's proposed "American System" provided for
  - (a) high protective tariffs and spending for internal improvements.
  - (b) federal subsidies for American shipping and manufacturing.
  - (c) a national system of railroads.
  - (d) new amendments to the Constitution to strengthen the federal government in relation to states.
  
31. Which was *not* among the causes of westward expansion during the Monroe administration?
  - (a) the draw of cheap land in Ohio and other western states
  - (b) the federal government's encouragement of western settlement through the Homestead Act
  - (c) the economic distress and exhaustion of land in the older eastern states
  - (d) the removal of Native Americans and the opening of highways in the West
  
32. 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.
  
33. The original impetus for declaring the Monroe Doctrine came from
  - (a) a British proposal that America join Britain in guaranteeing the independence of Latin America.
  - (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.
  
34. As proclaimed by Monroe in his message of 1823, the Monroe Doctrine asserted that
  - (a) only the United States had the right to intervene to promote democracy in Latin America.
  - (b) the British and Americans would act jointly to prevent Russian expansion in the Pacific.
  - (c) the United States would not tolerate further European colonization in the Americas.
  - (d) the United States would support the Greeks in their fight for independence.
  
35. 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.

36. The effect of Macon's Bill No. 2 was that
- the United States was drawn into a war.
  - Great Britain promised to rescind the Orders in Council.
  - Napoleon declared war on the United States.
  - Madison received strong public support.
  - even diplomatic contact with Britain and France was severed.
37. Which of the following was *not* a major British strategic objective in the War of 1812?
- protection of the Canadian frontier
  - assault on the Chesapeake regions
  - occupation of New Orleans
  - occupation of New York City
  - blockage of the United States navy
38. At the Battle of New Orleans
- British forces retreated when they saw how strong American defenses were.
  - British forces won and forced the surrender of the city.
  - British forces were annihilated by Andrew Jackson and his troops.
  - Andrew Jackson proved to be an effective political leader.
  - Andrew Jackson was captured and held as a prisoner briefly.
39. The Adams-Onís Treaty
- excluded Spain from the North American continent.
  - reduced British influence in Florida.
  - granted the Northwest Territory to the United States.
  - weakened the Spanish position in Latin America.
  - made Florida a United States territory.
40. The president most closely identified with the "Era of Good Feelings" was
- James Monroe.
  - James Madison.
  - John Quincy Adams.
  - Thomas Jefferson.
  - Andrew Jackson.
41. John Quincy Adams' victory in 1824 was aided by
- Martin Van Buren.
  - John C. Calhoun.
  - Henry Clay.
  - William Crawford.
  - Nicholas Biddle.
42. As president, John Quincy Adams
- had a difficult time.
  - was a master strategist.
  - bowed to public opinion.
  - followed the principles of states' rights.
  - was even more popular than George Washington.
43. The main political issue of John Quincy Adams' presidency was
- forced relocations of Native Americans.
  - internal improvements.
  - foreign affairs.
  - tariffs.
  - the idea of a continental railroad.

44. The Battle of Tippecanoe
  - (a) was a victory for William Henry Harrison in the Northwest Territory.
  - (b) resulted in the death of Tecumseh.
  - (c) was a victory for the Northwest Confederation tribes.
  - (d) was a defeat for Andrew Jackson.
  - (e) resulted in further conflict and Tecumseh's alliance with the British.
45. When the United States entered the War of 1812, it was
  - (a) militarily unprepared.
  - (b) allied with France.
  - (c) united in support for the war.
  - (d) fortunate to have a strong and assertive commander in chief.
  - (e) also contemplating war against Spain.

**True/False: Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.**

46. Napoleon's decision to repeal his blockade decrees in response to Macon's Bill No. 2 demonstrated how he had been successfully manipulated by President Madison.
47. The large western delegation in Congress was not concerned about foreign policy issues such as Canada and maritime rights.
48. A good deal of western hostility to Britain arose because the "war hawks" believed that the British were supplying the Native Americans for war.
49. Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans was morale-boosting but meaningless, since the peace treaty had already been signed.
50. The Treaty of Ghent was essentially an armistice that did not settle the original issues of the war.
51. The Hartford Convention disgraced the Federalist Party and helped send it into oblivion.
52. The "Era of Good Feelings" under President Monroe was a period of sustained economic prosperity, even though the two political parties were bitterly and evenly divided.
53. The uproar over Missouri's admission to the Union arose because a proposal to prohibit slavery in the new state raised fears about federal interference with slavery elsewhere.
54. While the free-state North gradually gained a greater numerical advantage in the Senate, the South struggled to maintain an equal representation in the House.
55. The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a free state, in exchange for the admission of Louisiana as a slave state.
56. Secretary of State Adams initially proposed to Britain that the two countries issue a joint declaration against further European interference in the Western Hemisphere.
57. After it was passed by the House and Senate and signed by the president, the Monroe Doctrine became one of the fundamental legal foundations of American foreign policy and international law.
58. The War of 1812 proved to be an enormous military victory for the United States.
59. The Hartford Convention proved to be a political disaster for New England Federalists.
60. John Quincy Adams succeeded James Monroe as president of the United States.