

Chapter 10

The Jacksonian Era, 1824-1845

Practice Test

1. Jacksonian Democrats believed all of the following ideas EXCEPT:
 - A) their party should oppose aristocratic privilege.
 - B) morality should be promoted through their party.
 - C) farmers and workers should be protected from the economic elite.
 - D) the Bank of the United States represented the interests of the elite.
2. _____ was defined as the majority rule of white males.
 - A) Democracy
 - B) Republicanism
 - C) Political democracy
 - D) None of the above.
3. After the Salary Act of 1816,
 - A) Andrew Jackson was elected president in the next election.
 - B) American workers received higher wages.
 - C) many Congressmen were voted out of office in the next election.
 - D) John Calhoun emerged as a major spokesman for the working class.
4. By the end of the 1820's, the right to vote
 - A) was restricted to wealthy white males.
 - B) was available to less Americans than were eligible in 1800.
 - C) had moved significantly toward universal manhood suffrage for whites.
 - D) was extended to include blacks and females in the North.
5. In the 1820's, supporters of universal manhood suffrage believed that
 - A) the president should make decisions without considering the will of the people.
 - B) personal liberties should be guarded by political participation of all white men.
 - C) Andrew Jackson did not support their political and economic interests.
 - D) southern states should secede from the union.
6. Which group was an active participant in the Second Great Awakening?
 - A) Traditional Calvinists
 - B) Roman Catholics
 - C) Congregational Presbyterians
 - D) Baptists

7. In terms of voting, _____ were/was the norm by the 1820s.
- A) written ballots
 - B) stand-up voting
 - C) oral voting
 - D) election by state legislators
8. Many evangelical preachers of the Second Great Awakening
- A) were wealthy Federalists.
 - B) saw no connection between religion and the common person.
 - C) emphasized a solemn approach to religion.
 - D) directly challenged slavery.
9. Which phrase best summarizes the impact of the Second Great Awakening?
- A) "Salvation for all white males"
 - B) "God cast no favors upon the common man"
 - C) "Salvation open to all"
 - D) "Catholicism is the new way of America"
10. The first presidential candidate of the Democratic Party was
- A) James Monroe.
 - B) Andrew Jackson.
 - C) Henry Clay.
 - D) John C. Calhoun.
11. All of the following statements are true about Andrew Jackson's background EXCEPT:
- A) he was of Scots-Irish ancestry.
 - B) he was born and raised in the southern backcountry.
 - C) achieving a college education led him to eventual success.
 - D) military heroism elevated his image in the popular mind.
12. An important legacy of the election of 1824 was
- A) Jackson's election as the "people's president."
 - B) large-scale spending can win an election.
 - C) public sympathy for Jackson who lost because of a "corrupt bargain."
 - D) the expression of slavery as a major issue in American elections.
13. Jacksonians portrayed John Quincy Adams as a man who
- A) fulfilled the noblest goals of the Revolution.
 - B) represented the interests of the yeoman farmer.
 - C) would never do anything about slavery.
 - D) was arrogant and did not understand the common man.

14. The Albany Regency, a tightly disciplined political machine, was run by
- A) John Quincy Adams.
 - B) Martin Van Buren.
 - C) John Tyler.
 - D) Nelson Biddle.
15. In the election of 1828, Adams ran well only
- A) in New England.
 - B) with ordinary Americans
 - C) in Massachusetts and New York City.
 - D) with farmers of the South and West.
16. Jackson established the Democrats as all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) the friend(s) of the common man
 - B) proponents of market-minded entrepreneurs
 - C) enemy of special privilege
 - D) defenders of the Union.
17. Jackson's political opponents viewed his inauguration as "vulgar" because
- A) he decided to have the inauguration held in his native Carolina.
 - B) common people took part in the festivities at the White House.
 - C) in his speech, Jackson threatened to even the wealth between the East and the South.
 - D) the new president used off-color humor in his inaugural address.
18. The *spoils system* features a strategy in which
- A) government jobs are given to supporters of the victorious party.
 - B) large land speculators have the strongest influence in government.
 - C) the military is aggressively used as a factor in foreign relations.
 - D) the Bank of the United States is the central facet of the economy.
19. Which policy was supported by Andrew Jackson?
- A) wide use of protective tariffs
 - B) support of a strong national bank
 - C) internal improvements that benefited the general public
 - D) large government subsidies to bolster manufacturing
20. The Cherokee Indians
- A) had a written language and a constitution.
 - B) were seen by whites as the most savage tribe in the South.
 - C) always refused to assimilate with white culture.
 - D) never experienced significant grievances with white political authorities.

21. An honest appraisal of Jackson's Indian policies reveals that
- A) he was a benevolent "white father" of the Indians.
 - B) he was considerate of Indian interests.
 - C) he ignored political legislation in favor of military action.
 - D) he believed in forced removal after getting legislation passed.
22. The term *Trail of Tears* refers to
- A) the horrifying conditions experienced by Cherokees during their removal.
 - B) the plight of the yeoman farmer in the face of industrial power.
 - C) the slaughter of the Sauk and Fox Indians in northern Illinois.
 - D) the system of separating families through the slave trade in the Deep South.
23. What was Black Hawk's War?
- A) a battle between the Sauk and Fox tribes
 - B) a battle between the Indians and the U.S. Army
 - C) a frantic attempt by the Indians to reach the bank of the Mississippi River
 - D) a battle between the Seminoles and the U.S. Army
24. In the case *Worcester vs. Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- A) the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional.
 - B) slavery was an issue left to the discretion of individual states.
 - C) the state of Georgia had violated the Constitution in their treatment of Indians.
 - D) Jackson's Indian policies were constitutional and within his rights of executive action.
25. Which statement would most likely been said by a supporter of *nullification*?
- A) "Our union, it must be preserved above all else and at all costs."
 - B) "The promotion of the nation's industrial base is the foundation of our republic."
 - C) "The states shall not adhere to federal law that is deemed to be unconstitutional."
 - D) "As the nation grows in size, a strong central government is a vital necessity."

When?

1. What is the correct order of events?
- A) Pakenham letter, Texas annexed, Polk elected
 - B) Polk elected, Pakenham letter, Texas annexed
 - C) Pakenham letter, Polk elected, Texas annexed
 - D) Texas annexed, Pakenham letter, Polk elected
2. The only event that happened in the 1830's was
- A) the removal of Indian tribes from the South.
 - B) the annexation of Texas.
 - C) the death of President Harrison.
 - D) the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

3. Which event happened first?
- A) Jackson opposed renewal of the charter for the Bank of the United States.
 - B) The Panic of 1837 illustrated the depth of the country's depression.
 - C) Federal employees were given a ten-hour workday.
 - D) The first Whig president was elected.
4. Which headline would have appeared in 1844?
- A) "Whigs expel president from their party"
 - B) "Supreme Court Challenges Jackson's Indian Policy"
 - C) "Panic in Financial Markets Paralyzes National Economy"
 - D) "Polk Downs Clay in Close Election"
5. Which is the only event that happened in the 1840's?
- A) Polk ran for president on expansionist ideas.
 - B) Nat Turner lead slave rebellion in Virginia.
 - C) The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded.
 - D) William Lloyd Garrison began publishing *The Liberator*.

Where?

Matching

Match the states with the candidate winning their electoral votes in the 1828 election.

Pennsylvania
Tennessee
New Hampshire
Georgia
Kentucky

Andrew Jackson
John Quincy Adams

How and Why?

1. What was the base of the strong political coalition developed by Andrew Jackson?
2. Why was Andrew Jackson popular with voters in the South and West?
3. What was the appeal of the Anti-Masons as a third political party?
4. What ideas personified the beliefs of the Whig Party in 1840?
5. What was the philosophy of those who supported nullification and the gag rule?

6. What is your assessment of the presidency of Andrew Jackson? Do you view his presidency as more of a success or more of a failure?

7. How was it becoming apparent that sectionalism and the issue of slavery were becoming vital and heated political topics in American society?

8. What was the Eaton Affair and how did it violate the political rules that women were expected to follow?

9. How did the annexation of Texas emerge as an important political issue? Why were the Democrats more in favor of expansion than the Whigs?

10. Why was Jackson so adamant in dissolving the Bank of the United States? In your opinion, was this a wise decision? Why or why not?