

# All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz F

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 2, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

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F 1

All of the following statements are accurate about the westward movement of white Americans EXCEPT:

- a. Between 1800 and 1820, the nation's population nearly doubled, and more land needed to be put in cultivation to feed this new population.
- b. In the movement from Southeast to Southwest, the plantation system with large scale planting and slave labor moved also.
- c. Most Americans considered life in the West to be easier and less competitive than in the East.
- d. The federal government continued a policy to push Indian tribes farther west.

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F 2

Among the developments in the early 1800s was this method of transportation:

- a. Steamboat
- b. Turnpike or toll road
- c. Canal
- d. All of the above

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F 3

By the middle of the 1800s, American merchant capitalists in the Northeast:

- a. Were an increasingly important economic force
- b. Were shifting their capital from trade to manufacturing
- c. Had combined with British competitors

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F 4

The most dramatic example of America's industrial and manufacturing growth in the early 1800s was

- a. the growth of a system of rail networks.
- b. New England's textile mills.
- c. cotton ginning in the Southwest.
- d. the development of improved steamboats.
- e. the use of water powered factories.

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F 5 The invention of the cotton gin in the late eighteenth century:

- a. Helped to revive slavery
- b. Spread cotton production inland (Cotton that could be cleaned without the gin only grew on the coast.)
- c. Was the work of Eli Whitney
- d. All of the above

Tip: the words late eighteenth century mean the late 1700s. Eli Whitney was in the South at that time and invented the cotton gin. He is also associated with interchangeable parts, a manufacturing essential.

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F 6

Cotton was well-suited to slavery and to plantation production because it:

- a. Required little labor
  - b. Required skilled labor
  - c. Required intensive, simple labor
  - d. Allowed for seasonal variation in labor needs
  - e. Could be virtually ignored during the growing season
-

Which of the following statements regarding capital in the South is **FALSE**?

- a. Most Southern investors shifted their capital to industry.
- b. Investments in slaves and land meant little excess capital was available.
- c. Agriculture was profitable so investors did not look elsewhere for investment opportunities.

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F 8 In the first half of the 1800s, white fears of slave revolts increased in the South as a result of

- a. an incipient rebellion led by a slave named Gabriel Prosser at the beginning of this period and a successful rebellion by Nat Turner in 1831
- b. the issuing and spread of David Walker's *Appeal* condemning slavery.
- c. news of a successful slave rebellion in Haiti
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

*Tip: Haiti is also an issue in the United States acquiring the Louisiana Purchase.*

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F 9 Although this President favored small, independent farmers as the foundation of democracy, he did nothing against the national bank favored by the merchant class. In this President's administration, the United States reduced taxes, strengthened the federal government, and purchased the vast Louisiana Territory by treaty. This President is:

- a. John Quincy Adams
- b. Andrew Jackson
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. John Marshall
- e. James Monroe

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F 10 This struggle occurred with states that had made demands for payment for safe passage, payments that European nations had made. The Democratic-Republican administration of President Jefferson was successful in dealing with them during the war from 1801 to 1805. This was the result of the American naval blockade of those nations, the burning of a ship, and the rescue of hostages.

- a. War with the Barbary States
- b. War of 1812
- c. Era of Good Feelings
- d. Age of the Common Man

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F 11 What legal principle was established by the Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*?

- a. judicial review
- b. presidential succession
- c. federal supremacy
- d. territorial acquisition
- e. states' rights

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F 12 This man was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 (when he was appointed by John Adams in the midnight appointments) through 1835 (at his death). With his influence on the decisions of the court, he enlarged the power of the central government over the states, of corporations even over the states' ability to regulate them, and of the Supreme Court itself with the case of *Marbury v. Madison*.

- a. John Quincy Adams
- b. Andrew Jackson
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. John Marshall
- e. James Monroe

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F 13 The Supreme Court's ruling in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* established the legal principle of judicial review. It:

- a. Stated that Congress had no authority to expand the power of the Supreme Court (Congress had in the 1791 legislation said the Supreme Court could issue the type of writ that Marbury needed.)
- b. Stated that the Supreme Court had the power to nullify an act of Congress
- c. Both of the above
- d. Neither of the above

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F 14 The United States being able to buy the vast Louisiana Territory from Napoleon Bonaparte was in part the result of the trend of many revolutions against monarchy that began with the United States revolution against the British monarchy and the result of the trend against slavery. These trends of revolution and anti-slavery combined in *this* new nation of former slaves, under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who fought the French, causing them to retreat from the plan to revitalize their empire in the Americas:

- a. Haiti
  - b. Louisiana
  - c. Mexico
  - d. Oregon
  - e. Texas
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- F 15 Napoleon decided to offer to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to the United States because:
- The French Army in the New World had been wiped out by yellow fever during its struggle with the revolutionary insurrection in Haiti under Toussaint L'Ouverture.
  - He needed to raise money for a war in Europe.
  - He lost interest in French possessions in America.
  - All of the above

*Tip:* France had Haiti as a colony and the slaves in Haiti rebelled and established a republic—a term covered in the last reading quiz. The South was very frightened by these events.

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- F 16 The era **before** 1776 and after focused on the new lands for settlement in the fertile Ohio River area. The river that opened up the newly purchased Louisiana Territory to the exploration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was:
- Mississippi River
  - Missouri River
  - New River
  - Rio Grande
  - None of the above

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- F 17 Among the solutions that the United States tried to protect our interests as a neutral carrier profiting from serving both combatants in the ongoing war between France and Britain were:
- An embargo against trade with any nation including Great Britain and France—a solution that instead created a serious economic depression in the United States
  - A non-intercourse act—a solution that was unenforceable because it reopened American trade with all nations except Great Britain and France, making it possible for American vessels to leave the United States and then travel anywhere
  - A bill that let the President block commerce with the country that continued violating neutral shipping rights after the other combatant stopped, a law exploited by Napoleon who claimed he'd cease his policies but did not
  - All of the above

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- F 18 During the French and Indian War, the British had seizure of supposed British sailors from colonial ports or merchant ships for service on British ships. The British resumed this practice during its wars with France and seized supposed British sailors from United States merchant ships, a practice that was one of the issues leading to the War of 1812. This practice is called:
- impressment
  - indenture
  - nullification
  - slavery

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- F 19 In addition to the United States gaining its national anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner," the result of the War of 1812 was
- a victory for the British.
  - no real change from the way things were before the war.
  - an agreement by the British to cease the impressment of American sailors.
  - a victory for the French.
  - an agreement by the British to open all the ports of its empire to United States ships.

*Tip:* There were real changes from the way things were before the war in what had happened to Native Americans. They suffered losses in the struggles that included Harrison's campaign called Tippecanoe—a word that becomes an election slogan in 1840 ("Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" with Tyler being his Vice-Presidential running mate). Military heroes had recognizable names, but the voters didn't know what they stood for.

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- F 20 The War of 1812 not only resulted in the United States gaining its national anthem "The Star Spangled Banner," but also a hero, Andrew Jackson, who will dominate the coming era. This victory against the British occurred **after** the war was over in this city:
- Philadelphia
  - New Orleans
  - Saratoga
  - Washington, DC
  - Yorktown

*Tip:* Jackson was another military hero elected to the presidency. Military heroes had recognizable names, but the voters didn't know what they stood for.

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- F 21 This era occurred when there was only one political party in the United States and lasted from about 1815 to about 1824 during the administrations of James Monroe:
- War with the Barbary States
  - War of 1812
  - Era of Good Feelings
  - Age of the Common Man
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- F 22 The Monroe Doctrine announced to the world that
- France would not be allowed to fill the vacuum left by Spain's withdrawal from the Americas.
  - Latin American countries had asked for, and would receive, assistance from the United States.
  - the United States and Great Britain would henceforth work together to quell uprisings in Latin America.
  - the American continents were no longer subjects for future colonization by European powers.
  - the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs if people in countries there seemed unable to handle their own governments.
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*Tip:* The Monroe Doctrine was written by John Quincy Adams, the son of the 2<sup>nd</sup> president of the United States and President Monroe's Secretary of State.

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- F 23 Which of the following was **not** a provision of the Missouri Compromise?
- Missouri would gradually abolish slavery in the state.
  - Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state.
  - Maine would enter at once as a free state.
  - Slavery would be prohibited in all land that was part of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36°30" latitude.
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- F 24 Among the decisions on slavery in the early 1800s was the Missouri Compromise. This 1820 legislation:
- Prohibited slavery South of the 36°30' parallel
  - Used admission of an equal number of slave and free states as the solution to the nation's sectional divisions
  - Settled the sectional problem permanently
  - Was confined to the state of Missouri
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- F 25 In the election of 1824, the House of Representatives named *this* man as President because of the influence of Henry Clay, who subsequently became Secretary of State, an event that many called a "corrupt bargain" because, at this time, the Secretary of State usually became the political party's next candidate for President.
- John Quincy Adams
  - Andrew Jackson
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - John Marshall
  - James Monroe
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*Tip:* Foreign policy was, and is, a key job of the president. The probable candidate for the office of president in the next election was Secretary of State for the current president. Think of it as a practice period for a hard job.

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- F 26 This loser in the election of 1824, an election he and his followers considered a "corrupt bargain," was able to win the Presidency in 1828.
- John Quincy Adams
  - Andrew Jackson
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - John Marshall
  - James Monroe
- 

- F 27 In this era, the "spoils system" refers to:
- Making illegal payoffs to political supporters
  - Giving away land taken from Indians to white settlers
  - The destruction of land by overly aggressive settlement
  - Giving out government jobs as political rewards for working for the election of the winning candidate
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*Tip:* The "spoils system" is associated with Andrew Jackson and with Martin Van Buren (the President after Jackson). The person who got a federal job from his political party was expected to campaign for its candidates while doing that job.

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- F 28 Which statement regarding the American voters during the 1820s is MOST accurate?
- a. The right to vote was expanded to include many more white males, altering not only who voted but also the candidates who were elected and the campaigns used to promote them.
  - b. The right to vote for white males was restricted to property owners or taxpayers.
  - c. White women were given the right to vote and began to hold elected office.
  - d. The expansion in voting rights occurred first in the eastern states and then spread to the western states.

*Tip:* Universal white male suffrage (the right to vote) is also associated with era of Andrew Jackson.

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- F 29 By the 1830s, which of the following groups was **not** denied suffrage?
- a. Blacks
  - b. White males
  - c. Native Americans
  - d. Women
  - e. Indentured servants

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- F 30 This area was initially explored and colonized by Spain. In the 1820s, it was a charter colony of the Mexican government. It was settled primarily by white Southerners who came to the area with their slaves (contrary to Mexican law which had outlawed slavery). The area revolted from its mother country, Mexico, in the mid-1830s and became an independent republic.
- a. Haiti
  - b. Louisiana
  - c. Mexico
  - d. Oregon
  - e. Lone Star Republic

*Tip:* Notice the nickname for Texas.

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- F 31 This area was initially explored and colonized by Spain. In the 1820s, it was a charter colony of the Mexican government. It was settled primarily by white Southerners who came to the area with their slaves (contrary to Mexican law which had outlawed slavery). The area revolted from its mother country, Mexico, in the mid-1830s and became an independent republic.
- a. Haiti
  - b. Louisiana
  - c. Mexico
  - d. Oregon
  - e. Texas

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- F 32 The nullification crisis over tariffs in the early 1830s:
- a. Had little impact outside South Carolina
  - b. Was of little significance for the future of the United States
  - c. Revealed the strength of the Constitution
  - d. Was an early indication of dangerous future divisions
  - e. Demonstrated the inherent solidarity of the Union

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- F 33 During Andrew Jackson's term, these people had their own written language and Constitution; however, they were subjected to a deadly forced march to what is now Oklahoma. The "Trail of Tears," as this forced march was called, resulted in the death of about 1/4 of these people.
- a. Cherokee Indians
  - b. Iroquois Indians
  - c. Mexicans in Texas
  - d. Seminole Indians

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- F 34 The "Trail of Tears":
- a. Was a forced march
  - b. Led to Oklahoma, a new Indian territory
  - c. Killed approximately 1/4 of the Cherokees
  - d. All of the above
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*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*

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