

# #9



## The Age of Jackson

1. Which was NOT part of the “democratizing” of politics during the Age of Jackson?
  - A) Modifications to the Electoral College system.
  - B) Selection of presidential candidates by national party conventions rather than other means.
  - C) Large scale elimination of property qualifications for voting and holding office.
  - D) More public offices made elective instead of appointive.
2. During the Jacksonian Era, political party affiliation was primarily a function of
  - A) geographical region.
  - B) socio-economic standing.
  - C) important national issues.
  - D) religion and ethnicity.
3. In the election of 1828, Andrew Jackson
  - A) pledged to cancel the Bank of the United States and defeat southern resistance to the Tariff of 1828.
  - B) fought an uphill battle due to his involvement in the so-called “corrupt bargain” of 1824 and the sudden rise of the Whig Party.
  - C) suffered from depressed voter turnout as a result of the candidates’ negative political campaigning.
  - D) defeated John Quincy Adams in a contest disgraced by character assassination on both sides.
4. According to Garraty/Carnes, which description does NOT fit Andrew Jackson?
  - A) “The symbol for a new democratically oriented generation.”
  - B) “A man of action as well as high intellect and far-reaching ideas.”
  - C) “A President the people could identify with and still revere.”
  - D) “A man of the people . . . familiar with problems of the average citizen.”
5. The basic concept underlying the “spoils system” is expressed by which age-old axiom?
  - A) “You scratch my back and I’ll scratch yours.”
  - B) “Haste makes waste.”
  - C) “One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.”
  - D) “He couldn’t see the forest because of the trees.”
6. One of the fundamental tenets of Jacksonian Democracy was that
  - A) government performance was maximized by long-term stability of its employees.
  - B) average citizens could adequately fill lower government jobs, but high public offices should be occupied by only educated and virtuous people.
  - C) expert knowledge and careful application of measures was the key to a democratic government.
  - D) ordinary Americans could accomplish any objective.

7. President Andrew Jackson's informal group of advisers were known as the
- A) Old Hickories.
  - B) Tennessee Volunteers.
  - C) Hap'nin' Ja-Actions.
  - D) Kitchen Cabinet.
8. Whereas George Washington was America's most \_\_\_\_\_ President, Andrew Jackson was arguably the most \_\_\_\_\_ President.
- A) nonpartisan . . . sectional
  - B) respected . . . popular
  - C) intelligent . . . hap'nin'
  - D) austere . . . passionate
9. Like most fellow westerners, President Andrew Jackson
- A) did not favor internal improvements.
  - B) preferred that local projects be left to the states.
  - C) believed that the federal government should maintain all surpluses.
  - D) thought congressional power should be interpreted broadly.
10. President Andrew Jackson's policy toward the American Indian was to
- A) respect their culture and traditional homelands by attempting to arrange "convenient and appropriate" reservations.
  - B) place them on reservations within adjacent states.
  - C) remove them to lands west of the Mississippi River.
  - D) encourage them to assimilate into white society and move toward United States citizenship.
11. The base purpose of President Andrew Jackson's Indian Removal policy was to
- A) provide lasting refuge where Indian tribes could enjoy their native culture without challenge from white Americans.
  - B) segregate Native Americans from white Americans.
  - C) punish Native Americans as retribution for hostilities against the government which Jackson himself had helped defeat as an Indian fighter—the Creeks and Seminoles in particular—in the Southeast.
  - D) clear territory of non-Americans and incorporate additional land into the Union.
12. The map "Indian Removals" indicates that the so-called "Five Civilized Tribes" of Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and \_\_\_\_\_ were forcibly removed from Alabama, Georgia, \_\_\_\_\_, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee to present-day Oklahoma.
- A) Sauk . . . Arkansas
  - B) Seneca . . . South Carolina
  - C) Iroquois . . . Louisiana
  - D) Seminole . . . Florida
13. President Andrew Jackson opposed Chief Justice John Marshall's rulings about the Cherokee Nation in Georgia because he
- A) believed no independent nation could be allowed to exist within the United States.
  - B) was a strong advocate of states' rights.
  - C) hated all American Indians and wanted to destroy them completely.
  - D) was hoping to appease his southern supporters.

14. The “Tariff of Abominations” was so-called by its detractors because it
- A) created economic conditions which threatened to impoverish the South.
  - B) established rates on raw materials which were too low to protect southern crops.
  - C) seemed politically designed to promote Whig Party candidates.
  - D) dramatically cut tariffs and flooded the South with cheap imported goods.
15. President Andrew Jackson’s attitude toward nullification was to
- A) support it because his Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, was instrumental in establishing the principle of states’ rights.
  - B) oppose it because of his devotion to the Union.
  - C) support it because he was devoted to the southern cause and despised the business elements of the North.
  - D) oppose it as being divisive in practice, although correct in principle.
16. White southerners reacted to northern criticisms of slavery in which manner?
- A) Many whites in the more recently formed states of Mississippi and Alabama (outnumbered by slaves three to one) feared criticisms of slavery might lead to rebellion.
  - B) Growing numbers of pro-Unionist southerners agreed with the criticisms.
  - C) Most southerners continued to view slaves as always docile, happy, and childlike.
  - D) Radical South Carolinians were convinced that both the protective tariff and the agitation against slavery were examples of tyranny of the majority.
17. The outcome of the Nullification Crisis convinced the radical South Carolina planters that
- A) President Andrew Jackson could not be trusted to keep his campaign promises.
  - B) their home politician, John C. Calhoun, was not as firmly committed to nullification as they thought.
  - C) nullification and secession could succeed only with the support of other states.
  - D) the government of the United States was committed to abolishing slavery.
18. The foundation of South Carolina’s challenge—including *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* by John C. Calhoun—of the 1828 and 1832 tariffs was
- A) economic and social.
  - B) political and religious.
  - C) religious and social.
  - D) economic and political.
19. The 1830 debate between Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Senator Robert Hayne of South Carolina focused on the
- A) doctrine of states’ rights as opposed to an indissoluble Union formed by the states.
  - B) constitutionality of the Second Bank of the United States.
  - C) so-called “corrupt bargain” during the election of 1824.
  - D) true practicality of Indian Removal heartily supported by the Jackson administration.
20. The main campaign issue in the election of 1832 was
- A) nullification and states’ rights.
  - B) the Jackson administration’s Indian Removal policy.
  - C) President Andrew Jackson’s frequent use of the presidential veto.
  - D) the future of the Bank of the United States.

21. During 1835 and 1836, as a result of the creation of the “pet” banks,
- A) the money supply shrank dramatically and plunged the country into a severe depression.
  - B) economic stability and prosperity resumed.
  - C) the Bank of the United States retained all government deposits.
  - D) the money supply increased rapidly and fueled wild speculation in land.
22. President Andrew Jackson issued the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1836 to require purchase of public land in gold or silver.
- A) Emancipation Proclamation
  - B) Independent Treasury Act
  - C) Specie Circular
  - D) Force Act
23. Which effect did President Andrew Jackson’s economic policies have on the business cycle?
- A) They exaggerated the swings of the economic pendulum through the impact of their ill-considered policies on public thinking.
  - B) They successfully stimulated the economy and ended the Panic of 1837.
  - C) They were prime examples of the workings of the free marketplace and general success of laissez-faire economics.
  - D) The federal government was so fiscally fragile that they had almost no effect.
24. Which political issue caused Congressman David Crockett to split with fellow Tennessean Andrew Jackson—Crockett called the President’s measures “oppression with a vengeance”—eventually costing him his House seat?
- A) Implementation of the 1828 and 1832 tariffs which placed economic hardship on the South and led to the Nullification Crisis.
  - B) Abolition of slavery—whereas Jackson had many, Crockett had none.
  - C) Blanket removal of Indians from the Southeast.
  - D) Availability of cheap land for frontier farmers and funding of internal improvements specifically designed to promote western expansion.
25. All of the following comments referring to one of America’s early Presidents came from their contemporaries. From what you know about Andrew Jackson, which remark is attached to him as President?
- A) “I think J . . . n is a good man . . . but he has rather too much theory.”
  - B) “J . . . n is the majority’s slave.”
  - C) “J . . . n has a wonderful intellectual patience; when called on to decide an important point . . . he mastered it [before setting a course of action].”
  - D) “J . . . n is not . . . of the race of the lion or the tiger.”
26. The Whig Party’s strategy in the election of 1836 was to
- A) nominate two candidates for the presidency, Henry Clay and William Henry Harrison, because both were outspoken opponents of Jacksonian policies.
  - B) run several candidates, hoping to spread the Electoral College vote enough so that the House of Representatives would decide the election.
  - C) boycott the Electoral College and appeal directly to the voters.
  - D) avoid outright support for any one candidate, thinking that the Jacksonians were on the verge of political self-destruction.

27. Martin Van Buren's chief goal as President was to
- A) end the Panic of 1837 by active government intervention in the economy.
  - B) increase the tariff as protection for the "infant industries" of New England.
  - C) find an acceptable substitute for state banks as a place to keep federal funds.
  - D) implement federal funding for a national transportation network in order to create jobs.
28. Martin Van Buren's road to the presidency was paved by his
- A) service as Secretary of State and Vice-President in the Jackson administration.
  - B) appeal to the common American and the well-to-do alike because of his reputation for clear-cut stands on political issues.
  - C) spirited military career which attracted voters from all sections of the country.
  - D) extensive overall program for America's economic prosperity as well as peace amid growing friction with some European nations.
29. "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" was the campaign slogan for \_\_\_\_\_ who was the nominee of the \_\_\_\_\_ Party in 1840.
- A) Martin Van Buren ··· Democratic
  - B) Henry Clay ··· Whig
  - C) John Tyler ··· Democratic
  - D) William Henry Harrison ··· Whig
30. Historians often describe the presidential election of 1840 as the first "modern" election because
- A) the major candidates participated in a series of scheduled public debates.
  - B) it was the first real test of America's developing two-party political system.
  - C) the candidates made clear their positions on most of the major issues.
  - D) both parties for the first time widely campaigned among all the eligible voters.
31. Immediately after President William Henry Harrison's inauguration,
- A) Harrison died, was succeeded by the doctrinaire John Tyler, and the political climate of the country changed dramatically.
  - B) Henry Clay emerged as the true power behind the presidency, directing the politically naive and weak-willed Harrison.
  - C) Harrison became a surprisingly strong chief executive, modeling himself on Jacksonian principles, in the short time he occupied the White House.
  - D) Harrison resigned and was succeeded by John Tyler, who was criticized as "the President without a party" and thus became easily manipulated by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.
32. The main issue in James K. Polk's 1844 presidential campaign was his solid commitment to
- A) territorial acquisition and westward expansion.
  - B) compromise between North and South regarding the increasingly volatile issue of slavery.
  - C) various social reform movements.
  - D) economic prosperity through increased development of foreign trade.

33. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, the Hartford Convention, and the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* were similar in that all presented defense of
- A) the institution of slavery as an economic necessity in the South.
  - B) maintaining a powerful national military force, rather than military alliances, as the best way to deter foreign attack.
  - C) the concept of states' rights.
  - D) high protective tariffs to encourage home industry.



34. Which conclusion about Andrew Jackson and his presidency is NOT supported by the cartoon above?
- A) "President Andrew Jackson defended his veto of the charter of the Second National Bank on the grounds that it was unconstitutional despite the Supreme Court's interpretation."
  - B) "Viewing the proper role of government in a negative way, President Andrew Jackson used the power of veto more extensively than all previous Presidents combined."
  - C) "President Andrew Jackson's view of the presidency differed from that of his predecessors primarily in his belief that the President was the direct representative of all the people and the embodiment of national power."
  - D) "Far from wishing to extend federal power, President Andrew Jackson belongs to the party that wishes to limit government authority."
35. Which strong statement, often attributed to President Andrew Jackson, best suits the intent of the drawing?
- A) "The Bank . . . I will kill it!"
  - B) "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it!"
  - C) "Disunion by armed force is treason. Are you really ready to incur its guilt?"
  - D) "Nullification means insurrection and war, and the other states have a right to put it down."

36. The principle trend in Supreme Court rulings while John Marshall presided as Chief Justice was to

- A) make the agricultural southern and western states commercially subordinate to the industrial North.
- B) shift control and responsibility of Indian Removal and expansion of slavery from the federal government to the states as separate entities.

- C) expand the federal government's powers, especially those of the Supreme Court.
- D) strengthen the power of the states and check control of the federal government.

37. The capital of Tennessee is

- A) Chattanooga.

- B) Knoxville.

- C) Memphis.

- D) Nashville.