

APUSH Period 4: Formative Multiple-Choice Questions



- Which of the following early American political parties most vocally championed the “common man,” welcomed immigrants, and benefitted from the expansion of voting rights to most white males?
 - The Federalists
 - The Democratic-Republicans
 - The Whigs
 - The Democrats
- Which of the following Supreme Court cases is correctly identified?
 - Marbury v. Madison*—established the principle of judicial review
 - McCulloch v. Maryland*—upheld the sanctity of private contracts
 - Worcester v. Georgia*—ruled that states cannot tax the federal government
 - Dartmouth v. Woodward*—established tribal autonomy on Indian lands
- In which of the following areas were political debates LEAST affected by regional and sectional differences in the first half of the 19th century?
 - Tariff rates
 - Internal improvements
 - The expansion of white male suffrage
 - Foreign affairs
- In a famous 1837 speech, South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun defended slavery as a
 - “necessary evil.”
 - “military necessity.”
 - “national birthright.”
 - “positive good.”
- Antebellum era reform movements such as abolitionism, temperance, and women’s rights had their origins in all of the following EXCEPT
 - the Monroe Doctrine.
 - the Second Great Awakening.
 - beliefs in human perfectibility.
 - liberal European social ideas.
- Which person or group most strongly advocated sending enslaved blacks to Africa as an answer to the problem of slavery?
 - Frederick Douglass
 - The American Colonization Society
 - William Lloyd Garrison
 - The Free-Soil Party
- During the 1840s and 1850s, which set of immigrant groups arrived in unprecedented numbers, resulting in a nativist backlash in popular culture?
 - Scots-Irish and Welsh
 - Dutch and French
 - Irish and Germans
 - Italians and Greeks
- Which statement best describes the state of American art and literature in the early 1800s?
 - It was widely respected and fashionable in Europe.
 - It blended European styles with regional American tastes.
 - It was highly original and creative and critically well received.
 - It was virtually nonexistent since most Americans were illiterate.
- American Indians, women, and religious followers had which of the following in common during the antebellum era?
 - They faced limited economic opportunities and mostly worked for low wages.
 - They were often blamed for social problems and overtly discriminated against.
 - They developed unique cultures reflecting their interests and experiences.
 - They successfully gained greater political rights and representation.
- Who was the famous black abolitionist who wrote an autobiography of his/her former life as a slave?
 - Frederick Douglass
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Richard Allen
 - David Walker
- Which of the following was NOT a result of antebellum technological innovations such as textile machinery, the steam engine, the telegraph, and the use of interchangeable parts?
 - The expanded size and scope of domestic markets
 - The heightened isolation of rural Americans
 - Increased industrial output and worker productivity
 - A revolution in farming and agriculture
- Which of the following statements best describes the Lowell system?
 - It revolutionized the production of steel in the United States.
 - It was so successful that it was eventually adopted throughout the United States and England.
 - It involved using mill girls from rural areas to work in textile factories.
 - It relied exclusively on cheap immigrant labor to undercut competitors.
- The growth and profitability of Southern cotton did all of the following EXCEPT
 - catapult the wealth of the average Southern white above most Northerners.
 - provide the raw material for manufacturing in New England.
 - accelerate the internal movement of slaves from the Southeast to the Southwest.
 - promote national and international economic ties.
- Which of the following developments LEAST strengthened the increasing economic linkage of the North and the Midwest during the antebellum era?
 - The growth of canals and railroads
 - The spread of plantation agriculture
 - The federal attempts to create a national economy
 - The shift to market production
- What did the forced relocation of American Indians and the internal slave trade both have in common?
 - They were in direct violation of specific Supreme Court rulings.
 - Most Northern migrants to the frontier were firmly opposed to each.
 - They were driven by efforts to exploit the nation’s natural resources.
 - Most Whigs strongly supported both, while most Democrats strongly opposed both.
- Which of the following connected the Great Lakes to the East Coast and fueled the economic rise of New York City?
 - The transcontinental railroad
 - The National Road
 - The Cumberland Gap
 - The Erie Canal

17. The majority of Irish immigrants to the United States in the 1840s and 1850s settled
- along the Great Lakes region.
 - on farms in the Midwest.
 - in cities along the east coast.
 - on homesteads on the frontier.
18. One impact of the widespread cultivation of cotton and other cash crops in the South was the
- creation of a more economically and socially egalitarian society in the South.
 - increasing economic isolation of the South from the rest of the country.
 - rapid growth of textile mills and other manufacturing throughout the South.
 - increased political power the South was able to wield in Congress.
19. Which of the following movements, glorifying women's role as homemakers, resulted in part from the increasing separation between home and the workplace brought on by industrialization?
- Republican Motherhood
 - The Cult of Domesticity
 - The Gibson Girls
 - Bloomerism
20. Opposition to the proposed American System of internal improvements was a result of
- regional interests overriding national concerns.
 - fears that improved transportation would lead to more western migration.
 - large federal budget deficits undermining the needed funding.
 - Supreme Court decisions questioning its constitutionality.
21. Which of the following was NOT an example of Manifest Destiny?
- The annexation of Texas
 - Attempts to purchase California
 - Negotiations over the Oregon border
 - Demilitarizing the Great Lakes
22. Which of the following correctly characterizes the War of 1812?
- The United States was able to reassert sovereignty over its existing western lands and remove Britain's military presence.
 - Broad popular support for the war effort temporarily eased sectional divisions over slavery and economic policy.
 - The United States won a decisive victory against the British and gained valuable new land on the frontier as a result.
 - Federalist support for the war reinvigorated the party and allowed it to thrive for another 20 years.
23. Which of the following treaties is correctly matched with its description?
- Jay's Treaty—ended the War of 1812
 - Treaty of Ghent—settled boundary disputes with Canada
 - Adams-Onis Treaty—acquired Florida from Spain
 - Webster-Ashburton Treaty—ended the Quasi-War with France
24. Which of the following best describes the Monroe Doctrine?
- It was a treaty with England in which the British promised to confine all of their future colonization to the Eastern Hemisphere.
 - It was an attempt to relocate American Indian tribes on the Great Plains to reservations and begin the process of cultural assimilation.
 - It was an American pronouncement to European countries not to interfere with independent nations in the Western Hemisphere.
 - It was an economic policy by President Monroe to revive the American economy by lowering tariffs and promoting manufacturing.
25. The most divisive issue in regards to western expansion during the antebellum era was
- the removal of Indians.
 - the extension of slavery.
 - free homesteads for settlers.
 - property qualifications for voting.
26. All the following are true of the Tariff of 1828 EXCEPT it
- was viewed as an "abomination" by many Southerners.
 - demonstrated the growing differences between the North and South.
 - was ultimately ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - created a crisis that almost led to a civil war.
27. What did the Hartford Convention, the nullification crisis, and some Marshall Court decisions all have in common?
- They all dealt with the contentious issue of the extension of slavery into the Louisiana Purchase territory or the Mexican cession.
 - They illustrated attempts by the federal government to assert greater control over the states and the resistance those attempts created.
 - They all resulted from political compromises between the federal government and the affected states involved.
 - They all demonstrated the nativist backlash against German and Irish immigrants who were coming in record numbers to America.
28. The Indian Removal Act of 1830
- led to the infamous Trail of Tears.
 - was upheld in *Cherokee v. Georgia*.
 - paid Indian tribes market rates for their confiscated lands.
 - was passed over President Jackson's angry veto.
29. Which of the following was NOT true about the 1820 Missouri Compromise?
- It allowed Maine to enter the Union as a free state and Missouri to enter as a slave state.
 - It barred slavery north of the 36°30' line in future states from the Louisiana Purchase territory.
 - It successfully kept the issue of slavery from becoming a national debate until just a few years before the Civil War.
 - It temporarily settled the issue of slavery but was eventually weakened and ultimately overturned.
30. The increase of slavery in the new Southwest during the antebellum era
- created new tensions over the spread of slavery.
 - was firmly opposed by both major political parties.
 - led to the resumption of importing slaves from Africa.
 - decreased the market value of cotton and slaves in the East.