

History 1301 Unit 3 Take-home Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. Andrew Jackson's soldiers nicknamed him:
- Indian Killer
 - Honest Jack
 - the Little Magician
 - Old Hickory
 - Stonewall
- ___ 2. By the 1820s South Carolina:
- sought federal support for railroad construction
 - was dominated by non- slave- holding farmers
 - had experienced a bloody slave revolt led by Denmark Vesey
 - was booming in population
 - was experiencing agricultural depression
- ___ 3. The Webster- Hayne debate is best remembered for:
- its ultimate effect on federal land policy
 - Hayne's outspoken defense of slavery
 - Webster's eloquent defense of the union
 - the riot it provoked on the floor of the Senate
 - its negative effect on Jackson's popularity
- ___ 4. In response to South Carolina's tariff nullification, Jackson:
- said South Carolina was free to leave the union
 - threatened to hang Calhoun
 - backed down by telling Congress to repeal the tariff
 - was unusually indecisive
 - declared South Carolina in a state of rebellion
- ___ 5. The Indian chief who resisted federal policy in Illinois and Wisconsin was:
- Osceola
 - Tecumseh
 - Hiawatha
 - Black Hawk
 - Sitting Bull
- ___ 6. In regard to banks and banking policy, Jackson:
- wanted to abolish all banks
 - supported banks if strictly regulated by the government
 - much preferred hard money to paper currency
 - gave banks credit for the economy's expansion
 - believed banks had made credit too available
- ___ 7. After his reelection Jackson moved to destroy the Bank of the United States by:

- a. firing its director
 - b. withdrawing its federal deposits
 - c. getting the Supreme Court to declare it unconstitutional
 - d. selling its stock to private investors
 - e. all of the above
- ___ 8. Jackson's opponents called themselves Whigs to:
- a. express their admiration for the British political system
 - b. state their belief in complete human freedom
 - c. confuse voters about their true political objectives
 - d. denounce what they saw as Jackson's tyrannical qualities
 - e. distinguish themselves from the National Republicans
- ___ 9. All of the following were presidential candidates in 1836 EXCEPT:
- a. Daniel Webster
 - b. Martin Van Buren
 - c. Hugh Lawson White
 - d. William Henry Harrison
 - e. Andrew Jackson
- ___ 10. All the following factors contributed to the panic of 1837 EXCEPT the:
- a. withdrawal of European investments
 - b. boom- and- bust cycle of the economy
 - c. tariff of 1835, which had lowered duties to dangerous levels
 - d. depression in Britain
 - e. wave of failures of state banks
- ___ 11. In the 1840 campaign the Whigs:
- a. nominated Henry Clay
 - b. explained in detail how they would fight the depression
 - c. claimed their candidate was born in a log cabin
 - d. lost in a close election
 - e. failed to use campaign techniques like those of the Democrats
- ___ 12. The irony of Jackson's political philosophy is that:
- a. the special privileges he urged for business led to wide- scale abuse
 - b. his opposition to an independent Treasury was based on his belief in centralizing the functions of government
 - c. his laissez- faire rationale for republican simplicity became the justification for the unregulated growth of centers of economic power
 - d. his concern for the common man came at a time of extremely low voter participation
 - e. despite his elite status, his policies inspired many Americans to become socialists
- ___ 13. The cotton gin:
- a. made efficient separation of seeds from fiber possible
 - b. was an engine that manufactured cloth
 - c. made the South the wealthiest part of the country

- d. had no significant effect on the North's economy
 - e. resulted from a government bounty paid to its inventor
- ___ 14. All of the following encouraged migration to the West EXCEPT:
- a. cheaper prices for federal lands
 - b. fertile soil
 - c. advances in agricultural technology
 - d. easy credit from state banks
 - e. construction of numerous frontier forts
- ___ 15. The trains in use by the 1850s:
- a. were much faster than stagecoaches
 - b. spurred iron production
 - c. reduced transportation costs
 - d. sped up western settlement
 - e. all of the above
- ___ 16. Jefferson's embargo in 1807 and the War of 1812:
- a. almost destroyed American manufacturing
 - b. had little effect on the growth of textile manufacturing in America
 - c. encouraged rapid growth in American manufacturing
 - d. restricted exports and thereby hurt the growth of American manufacturing
 - e. encouraged Americans to live more simply since consumer goods were scarce
- ___ 17. One striking aspect of the Lowell factories was:
- a. the happiness of their workers
 - b. their employment of young single women
 - c. the superior quality of their products
 - d. their minimal impact on natural surroundings
 - e. that they paid workers in stocks
- ___ 18. By 1860 had become the largest city, given that its population surpassed 1 million.
- a. Boston
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Baltimore
 - d. New Orleans
 - e. New York
- ___ 19. In the antebellum period Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry Ward Beecher provided entertainment as prominent:
- a. songwriters
 - b. boxers
 - c. actors
 - d. lecturers
 - e. circus owners
- ___ 20. Minstrel shows:
- a. were usually performed in saloons
 - b. appealed primarily to elite audiences

- c. featured professional productions of Shakespeare
- d. helped whites become more racially tolerant
- e. employed familiar stereo types of African Americans

- ___ 21. The Germans who came to the United States:
- a. were overwhelmingly Catholic
 - b. were poor and uneducated
 - c. included professional and political refugees
 - d. were highly individualistic
 - e. for religious reasons, did not drink beer
- ___ 22. The German migration to the United States:
- a. included few educated professionals or skilled workers
 - b. peaked in 1831
 - c. was in most respects similar to that of the Irish
 - d. oft en ended in St. Louis, San Antonio, or Milwaukee
 - e. provoked race riots in several cities
- ___ 23. The Know- Nothing party:
- a. was established in the 1850s
 - b. was weakest in New England
 - c. was based on prejudice against blacks
 - d. opposed the spread of public education
 - e. is correctly represented by all the above statements
- ___ 24. A radical wing of the Jacksonian Democratic Party was also known as:
- a. the Locofocos
 - b. Tammany Hall
 - c. the National Trades' Union
 - d. the Industrial Workers of the World
 - e. the Sons of the Revolution
- ___ 25. Ironically, the Jacksonian era was characterized by:
- a. an increase in tolerance for racial diversity
 - b. the end of the western frontier
 - c. a standard of living which fell beneath Europe's
 - d. growing economic and social in e quality
 - e. an almost total absence of social mobility
- ___ 26. Deists:
- a. believed in an all- powerful God
 - b. argued for the literal truth of the Bible
 - c. included Founding Fathers such as Jefferson and Franklin
 - d. were basically atheists
 - e. felt the United States should have an official religion
- ___ 27. The rapidly growing church that broke away from Anglicanism in the 1780s was:
- a. Episcopalian
 - b. Methodist

- c. Unitarian
- d. Presbyterian
- e. Baptist

- ___ 28. African Americans found Methodism and Baptism especially attractive because of their:
- a. belief in salvation for all
 - b. condemnation of slavery
 - c. emotional church services
 - d. emphasis upon Bible studies
 - e. rapid growth in the South
- ___ 29. The burned-over district was:
- a. the southern frontier
 - b. the coastal areas of the Carolinas
 - c. western New York
 - d. the Appalachian region
 - e. the Mississippi Valley
- ___ 30. Joseph Smith:
- a. started the Mormon Church in Utah
 - b. was a great revivalist preacher
 - c. found golden plates whose etchings became the Book of Mormon
 - d. claimed to be God's only prophet
 - e. got rich from the contributions of his followers
- ___ 31. The rise of Romanticism indicated:
- a. recognition of the limits of logic and reason
 - b. a belief that Americans were too religious
 - c. a desire for art and literature that was uniquely American
 - d. a longing for love and passion in daily life
 - e. a growing belief that man should dominate nature
- ___ 32. The essayist and lecturer who became the most prominent transcendentalist was:
- a. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - b. Bronson Alcott
 - c. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - d. Henry David Thoreau
 - e. Theodore Parker
- ___ 33. The life of Henry David Thoreau shows:
- a. the irrelevance of transcendentalism in an industrializing society
 - b. how writers can have influence far beyond their own time
 - c. how little an individual actually needs society
 - d. the futility of resisting the government's power
 - e. the dangers of a life close to nature
- ___ 34. By the 1840s, newspapers:
- a. skyrocketed in circulation
 - b. were equally common in North and South

- c. covered only politics and serious news items
 - d. remained relatively expensive
 - e. were regulated by state and city governments
- ___ 35. By 1860 public high schools:
- a. charged high tuition
 - b. emphasized math and science
 - c. attracted only the best teachers
 - d. remained few in number
 - e. held classes nine months per year
- ___ 36. Auburn, New York, in 1816 became the site of an effort to establish a model:
- a. insane asylum
 - b. agricultural community
 - c. penitentiary
 - d. public school
 - e. factory
- ___ 37. Members of the Shaker community:
- a. believed that Jesus Christ had returned to earth in the 1820s
 - b. practiced free love and polygamy
 - c. were not permitted to leave after their “initiation”
 - d. practiced celibacy and owned everything in common
 - e. increased their numbers by having large families
- ___ 38. Most of the utopian communities of the early nineteenth century:
- a. received funding from the government
 - b. saw their ideas quickly become accepted by the public
 - c. were established inside major cities
 - d. quickly became failures
 - e. were led by religious extremists
- ___ 39. The movie *Gone with the Wind*:
- a. realistically portrays slavery
 - b. mirrors the portrayal of the South in *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
 - c. presents a mythic view of the Old South
 - d. has little remaining influence in our culture
 - e. off ended white southerners at the time of its release
- ___ 40. The focus on cotton and other cash crops has obscured the degree to which:
- a. the antebellum South fed itself from its own fields
 - b. the South became totally dependent upon the West for its food
 - c. the South relied on Britain for its manufactured goods
 - d. the North had to use imported cotton from overseas for its textile manufacturers
 - e. most white Southerners lived and worked in cities
- ___ 41. The major reason the South did not industrialize was that:
- a. slaves could not do factory labor
 - b. planters did not care about making money

- c. plantation slavery was quite profitable
 - d. it lacked natural resources
 - e. its banking system was too limited
- ___ 42. What portion of the South's white families owned slaves?
- a. one- tenth
 - b. one- fourth
 - c. one- half
 - d. two- thirds
 - e. three- fourths
- ___ 43. If poor southern whites seemed lazy, it was likely because of:
- a. gene tics
 - b. the heat
 - c. diseases like hookworm and malaria
 - d. the presence of slaves
 - e. lack of exercise
- ___ 44. Slave rebellions in the South:
- a. occurred frequently
 - b. were sometimes betrayed before they started
 - c. were sometimes joined by poor whites
 - d. had about even odds of success
 - e. happened most oft en in the Lower South
- ___ 45. Slave marriages:
- a. were not in the interest of slave masters
 - b. were never legally sanctioned
 - c. seldom lasted
 - d. went against the norms of African culture
 - e. undermined the authority of male slaves
- ___ 46. Which of the following is NOT true of the American Colonization Society?
- a. Most free blacks supported it.
 - b. It was founded in the late 1810s.
 - c. It was backed by many prominent politicians.
 - d. It proposed to send blacks back to Africa.
 - e. It did not reduce the total number of slaves.
- ___ 47. Sarah and Angelina Grimké:
- a. demanded women's rights as well as abolition
 - b. organized abolitionists in South Carolina
 - c. were denounced by William Lloyd Garrison for their militant views
 - d. were lynched by a pro- slavery mob
 - e. were the most famous black abolitionists
- ___ 48. All of the following are true about Sojourner Truth EXCEPT that she:
- a. had been born a slave
 - b. spoke for women's rights and abolition

- c. changed her name (from Isabella) after a mystical conversation with God
- d. killed her master to escape from slavery
- e. was born in New York in the late 1790s

_____ 49. By the 1830s John C. Calhoun was arguing that:

- a. blacks deserved equality
- b. the Bible opposed slavery
- c. slavery should be phased out
- d. plantations were no longer profitable
- e. slavery was a positive good

_____ 50. The debate over slavery:

- a. moved Methodists and Baptists to take an anti- slavery position
 - b. moved Methodists and Baptists to take a pro- slavery position
 - c. split Methodists and Baptists into northern and southern denominations
 - d. was generally ignored by Methodists and Baptists until the Civil War
 - e. caused many Methodists and Baptists to be less religious
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