1. Perhaps the key battle of the War of 1812, because it protected the United States from full-scale invasion and possible dissolution, was the Battle of
   A) Mackinac.
   B) Plattsburgh.
   C) the Thames.
   D) Horseshoe Bend.
   E) Fallen Timbers.

2. At the peace conference at Ghent, the British began to withdraw many of its earlier demands for all of the following reasons except
   A) reverses in upper New York.
   B) a loss at Baltimore.
   C) increasing war weariness in Britain.
   D) concern about the still dangerous France.
   E) the American victory at New Orleans.

3. Henry Clay's call for federally funded roads and canals received whole-hearted endorsement from
   A) President Madison.
   C) the West.
   D) Jeffersonian Republicans.
   E) the South.

4. All of the following were results of the Missouri Compromise except that
   A) extremists in both the North and South were not satisfied.
   B) Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.
   C) Maine entered the Union as a free state.
   D) sectionalism was reduced.
   E) the balance between the North and South was kept even.
5. The United States' most successful diplomat in the Era of Good Feelings was
   A) John C. Calhoun.
   B) Daniel Webster.
   C) John Quincy Adams.
   D) Andrew Jackson.
   E) James Monroe.

6. The person most responsible for defusing the tariff controversy that began in 1828 was
   A) Andrew Jackson.
   B) John C. Calhoun.
   C) John Quincy Adams.
   D) Daniel Webster.
   E) Henry Clay.

7. In the 1820s and 1830s one issue that greatly raised the political stakes was
   A) economic prosperity.
   B) the Peggy Eaton affair.
   C) a lessening of political party organizations.
   D) the demise of the Whig Party.
   E) slavery.

8. The Whigs offered all of the following proposals for the remedies of the economic ills facing
   America in 1837 except
   A) expansion of bank credit.
   B) proposal of the “Divorce Bill.”
   C) proposal of higher tariffs.
   D) proposal of subsidies for internal improvements.
   E) more active involvement on the part of the government.

9. The doctrine of non-colonization in the Monroe Doctrine was
   A) applicable only to Central and South America.
   B) a response to the apparent designs of the Russians in Alaska and Oregon.
   C) included in the doctrine only over the opposition of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams.
   D) mostly a symbolic gesture of goodwill to the Latin American republics.
   E) aimed at British efforts to gain control over Cuba.
10. The government of Mexico and the Americans who settled in Mexican-controlled Texas clashed over all of the following issues except
   A) slavery.
   B) immigration.
   C) allegiance to Spain.
   D) local rights.
   E) Santa Anna raising an army to use against Texas.

11. Andrew Jackson made all of the following charges against the Bank of the United States except that
   A) the bank was antiwestern.
   B) it was controlled by an elite moneyed aristocracy.
   C) the bank was autocratic and tyrannical.
   D) it refused to lend money to politicians.
   E) profit, not public service, was its first priority.

12. The people who proposed the exceptionally high rates of the Tariff of 1828 were
   A) supporters of John Quincy Adams.
   B) abolitionists.
   C) ardent supporters of Andrew Jackson.
   D) Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun.
   E) southern plantation owners.

13. The Era of Good Feelings
   A) was characterized by the absence of any serious problems.
   B) was noted for cooperation between the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists.
   C) marked a temporary end to sectionalism by uniting all parts of the country.
   D) was a misnomer, because the period was a troubled one.
   E) saw the start of the Whig political party.

14. The most devastating defeat suffered by the British during the War of 1812 took place at the Battle of
   A) New Orleans.
   B) Horseshoe Bend.
   C) Tippecanoe.
   D) the Thames.
   E) Fallen Timbers.
15. The presidential election of 1824
   A) was the first to use the electoral college.
   B) was the first one to see the election of a minority president.
   C) saw a record high voter turn-out show up at the polls.
   D) saw the formulation of well-organized political parties.
   E) was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

16. John Marshall uttered his famous legal dictum that “the power to tax involves the power to
    destroy” in
   A) Gibbons v. Ogden.
   B) Fletcher v. Peck.
   C) McCulloch v. Maryland.
   D) Dartmouth College v. Woodward.
   E) Marbury v. Madison.

17. Andrew Jackson's military exploits were instrumental in the United States gaining
    A) a favorable border with Canada from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains.
    B) possession of Florida from the Spanish.
    C) joint fishing rights in Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
    D) naval limitations on the Great Lakes.
    E) gaining control of eastern Texas.

18. In an effort to assimilate themselves into white society, the Cherokees did all of the
    following except
    A) adopt a system of settled agriculture.
    B) develop a written constitution.
    C) become cotton planters.
    D) refuse to own slaves.
    E) develop a notion of private property.

19. Andrew Jackson's inauguration as president symbolized the
    A) return of Jeffersonian simplicity.
    B) newly won ascendancy of the masses.
    C) supremacy of states' rights over federal power.
    D) involvement of state governments in the economy.
    E) act of style over substance.
20. When the United States entered the War of 1812, it was
   A) militarily unprepared.
   B) allied with France.
   C) united in support of the war.
   D) fortunate to have a strong and assertive commander in chief.
   E) New England that pushed for the conflict.

21. Supporters of the Whig party included all of the following except
   A) opponents of public education.
   B) backers of southern states' rights.
   C) large northern industrialists.
   D) many evangelical Protestants.
   E) backers of the American System.

22. The nullification crisis started by South Carolina over the Tariff of 1828 ended when
   A) Andrew Jackson used the court system to force compliance.
   B) the federal army crushed all resistance.
   C) Congress used the provisions of the Force Bill.
   D) Congress passed the compromise Tariff of 1833.
   E) South Carolina took over the collection of tariffs.

23. As president, John Quincy Adams
   A) was more successful than as secretary of state
   B) adjusted to the New Democracy.
   C) was one of the least successful presidents in American history.
   D) put many of his supporters on the federal payroll.
   E) was successful in getting his programs enacted into law.

24. The resolutions from the Hartford Convention
   A) helped to cause the death of the Federalist party.
   B) resulted in the resurgence of states' rights.
   C) called for southern secession from the union.
   D) supported use of state militias against the British.
   E) called for the West to join the War of 1812.
25. By the 1840s voter participation in the presidential election reached
    A) nearly 50 percent.
    B) 25 percent.
    C) 40 percent.
    D) 15 percent.
    E) nearly 80 percent.
Answer Key - Ch 12-13 Practice Test

1. B
2. E
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. E
7. E
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. B
20. A
21. A
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. E