

# United States History

## Advanced Placement

### Review Test #5 - The Age of Jackson

#### 1824-1848

Directions: Read each question. Discuss the possible answers and choose the best one from the available options. You may consult your textbook, or any suitable reference book, to help you determine the solution. Mark the Scantron and submit it for grading at the end of the class period. (Note\* Do not leave any answer blank.)

- The charge of a "corrupt bargain" was raised when:
  - Clay supported Adams for the presidency and was appointed Secretary of State.
  - Jackson promised to reward his supporters if he won.
  - Adams won the support of southern planters.
  - the Republicans caucus threw its support to Adams.
  - Jackson and Jefferson conspired to steal the disputed election of 1824.
- The goal of the Jacksonians was to:
  - redistribute the wealth of the nation.
  - reduce the influence of southern planters.
  - eliminate the influence of Native Americans on the frontier.
  - put as many of their own people in office as possible.
  - ensure that people could rise to prominence on the basis of their own talents and energies.
- In the election of 1828,;
  - Jackson defeated John Q. Adams in an election disgraced by character assassination on both sides.
  - Henry Clay was chosen president when the election was thrown into the House of Representatives.
  - Andrew Jackson won but was haunted by the charges that he had reached an agreement for southern votes.
  - Jackson defeated JQA in an election characterized by integrity and a dispassionate examination of the issues.
  - Jackson defeated John C. Calhoun, thus opening the rift between the western politician and his former southern allie.
- In his victory in 1828, Jackson drew his greatest support from the:
  - South and West.
  - New England region and the Southeast.
  - Middle Atlantic states and the Old Northwest.
  - South and Middle Atlantic states.
  - the remnants of the Federalist Party.
- The basic concept of the "spoils system" was that
  - candidates must work vigorously to "spoil" their opponents' chances at the polls.
  - party workers must be rewarded with political office after a successful campaign.
  - there was no need to take into account the wishes of the average voter.
  - aristocrats had a natural right to govern and exploit the country.
  - elections were to be bought and sold like any other commodity.
- Andrew Jackson supported all of the following except
  - Indian removal.
  - the right of nullification.
  - the removal of federal deposits
  - annexation of new territory
  - use of the presidential veto power
- Jacksonian Democracy was distinguished by the belief that
  - an aristocracy posed no danger to the Republic.
  - the National Republicans alone knew what was right for the people.
  - political participation by the common man should be increased.
  - political rights should be granted to women.

e. franchise restrictions should be racially neutral.

Review Test #5 - Jacksonian Democracy, Page Two

8. The Whigs of the 1830s and 1840s differed from the Jacksonian Democrats in that the Whigs
- win the support of the Irish immigrants.
  - secured the removal of native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi.
  - supported the American System of Henry Clay.
  - favored a laissez-faire economy.
  - urged the annexation of Texas.
9. Jackson's view of the presidency differed from his predecessors primarily in his belief that the
- scope of federal authority should be expanded at the states' expense.
  - president was the direct representative of all the people and the embodiment of national power.
  - federal government should engage in a vigorous program of internal improvements.
  - advice of experts was crucial to sound presidential decisions.
  - Supreme Court had too much power and should be reined in.
10. Canals and ..... helped the revolution in transportation which opened the west to settlement and trade between 1790 and 1830.
- Turnpikes .
  - Railroads ..
  - Steam ships.
  - Clipper ships.
  - Primitive air travel.
11. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was important because it
- established the role of the federal government in internal improvements.
  - strengthened the ties between the eastern manufacturing and western agricultural regions.
  - made the invention of the steamboat economically viable.
  - spurred the innovation of the railroad industry.
  - was the last major canal project before the Civil War.
12. Which of the following supplied the largest number of immigrants to the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century?
- Africa
  - Britain
  - Ireland
  - Denmark
  - The Netherlands
13. Between 1820 and 1860 five million immigrants arrived in the United States. Most came as a result of problems at home and opportunity in the New World. The bulk of these immigrants came from ...
- Eastern and southern European.
  - Germany and Ireland
  - Great Britain and Italy.
  - Poland and Russia.
  - Czechoslovakia and Rumania
14. The immediate effect of Jackson's attack on the Second Bank of the United States in 1834 was
- the creation of the "independent treasury."
  - an expansion of credit and speculation.
  - the failure of state banks.
  - the creation of a federal deficit.
  - the establishment of modern banking regulations.
15. Which of the following resulted from the policies of the Andrew Jackson administration?
- A central bank was established.
  - The value of paper currency issued by individual banks became uniform.
  - The number of banks, each issuing its own paper currency, increased.
  - A nationwide banking system was begun.
  - Federal fiscal activities became linked to a system of federal banks.
16. An important consequence of the "tariff of abominations" (1828) is that it led to the
- taxation of consumer items.
  - alliance of Southern planters and Western farmers.
  - enunciation of the doctrine of nullification.
  - reelection of Andrew Jackson.
  - expansion of the New England textile industry.

17. The *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* condemned as unconstitutional the:
- a. recharter of the national bank.
  - b. Maysville Road Bill.
  - c. Indian Removal Act
  - d. "Tariff of abominations."
  - e. American efforts to annex the Texas territory.

Review Test #5 - Jacksonian Democracy, Page Three

18. The nullification controversy of 1832-1833 was significant, in part, because it
- a. signaled the triumph of pro tariff forces.
  - b. strengthened support for the Missouri Compromise.
  - c. weakened the Whig party throughout the South.
  - d. enhanced Jackson's reputation as a strong executive.
  - e. led directly to the Nat Turner rebellion
19. Jackson's attitude toward nullification was to:
- a. support it because it was a southern doctrine and he was from the Carolinas.
  - b. support it because it was advanced by his vice-president, John C. Calhoun.
  - c. oppose it because of his devotion to the Union.
  - d. support it as being correct in principle but oppose it as being divisive in practice.
  - e. indifference. he did not believe that it had any impact on his office.
20. The "Force Bill" of 1832:
- a. authorized the president to use force to see that acts of Congress were obeyed.
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  - c. forced the president to consult Congress if he planned to use troops against South Carolina.
  - d. made it impossible for other southern states to nullify laws.
  - e. stated that unless the British made adjustments, Jackson would start a trade war.
21. President Jackson's Native American policy resulted in which of the following?
- a. Jackson's loss of popularity in the country.
  - b. The first efforts to grant citizenship to native Americans.
  - c. The division of tribal lands into small units and their allotment to heads of families in each tribe.
  - d. Widespread uprisings among the Sioux in the Dakota Territory.
  - e. The removal of the Cherokee from the Southeast to settlements across the Mississippi.
22. Jackson's policy toward the Indians was to
- a. remove them to lands west of the Mississippi River.
  - b. give them citizenship.
  - c. respect their culture but seek out reservations more suitable for their way of life.
  - d. try to accommodate both sides of what was fast becoming a cultural war.
  - e. ignore their plight.
23. Who was the author of the following statement regarding the case *Worcester v. Georgia* ?
- The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no force ... but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves or in conformity with treaties and with acts of congress ... The act of Georgia under which the plaintiff was prosecuted is consequently void.
- a. Roger B. Taney
  - b. John Jay
  - c. John Marshall
  - d. Oliver W. Holmes
  - e. Nicholas Biddle
24. President Jackson resisted the admission of Texas into the Union in 1836 primarily because he
- a. acknowledged the legitimacy of the Mexican government's claim to Texas.
  - b. feared that debate over the admission of Texas would spark controversy about slavery.
  - c. was ideologically opposed to territorial expansion.
  - d. could find no support within his own party for admitting Texas.
  - e. believed that admitting Texas would violate international law.

25. The dramatic increase in the South's slave labor force between 1810 and 1860 was due to
- an increase in the African slave trade.
  - the importation of slaves from the West Indies.
  - an increase in the severity of the fugitive slave laws.
  - the acquisition of Louisiana.
  - the natural population increase of American-born slaves.

Review Test #5 - Jacksonian Democracy, Page Four

26. The call for the "immediate and uncompensated emancipation of the slaves" is associated with the position of
- the Free Soil Party of William Sumner.
  - the evangelical churches of both North and South.
  - David Wilmot and the Oregon Territory.
  - John Quincy Adams in his speech regarding the slaves on *La Amistad*
  - William Lloyd Garrison of *The Liberator*
27. Which of the following had the greatest impact on the institution of slavery in the United States in the first quarter of the nineteenth century?
- Demands of Southern textile manufacturers for cotton.
  - Introduction of crop rotation and fertilizers.
  - Use of more stringent techniques of slave control.
  - Invention of the cotton gin.
  - The "three-fifths" compromise.
28. All of the following statements about American slavery in the era prior to the Civil War are true except one.
- Although experience varied from one plantation to another, investments in slaves generally yielded rates of return equal to or better than other forms of investments of comparable risk in this economy.
  - Although Southern legal codes did not uniformly provide for the legalization and stability of slave marriage, slaves were generally able to marry, and the institution of marriage was common on most Southern plantations.
  - Although slaves were mainly employed in agriculture, by the 1850s they also were employed as construction workers and industrial laborers.
  - Because of the relative ease with which slaves could gain their freedom by manumission or by purchase, the proportion of freedmen to slaves was almost equal in many areas of the South.
  - Despite the geographical diffusion of slavery throughout the South, at no time did the majority of White families in the South own slaves.
29. This statement said in part that "as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States (as a result of the war) neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." An uproar ensued from representatives of the southern state over the obvious implication on their "peculiar institution." The speaker who reopened the slavery issue was
- Daniel Webster
  - John C. Calhoun
  - Henry Clay
  - David Wilmot
  - Ralph Waldo Emerson
30. Which of the following was *not* used as a defense for the institution of slavery?
- Northern wage workers toiling in the factories were treated more inhumanely.
  - The curse on Cain for killing his brother began the degradation of Blacks.
  - Slavery was essential to the agricultural system of the south, which produced crops requiring extensive hand labor.
  - Slavery existed in the Old Testament and was never criticized by Christ, the Disciples, or the prophets.

- e. The Constitution protected slavery in the South, and abolished it only north of the Mason-Dixon line and the Ohio River.
31. What effect did Jackson's economic policies have on the business cycle?  
 were
- They exaggerated the swings of the economic pendulum and led to policies which poorly though out.
  - They were successful, stimulated the economy, and ended the Panic of 1837.
  - They were examples of the wisdom of "laissez-faire" economic policies.
  - The federal government was so weak that they had almost no impact.
  - Jackson had only a limited grasp of economics and thus passed these questions to his subordinate, Albert Gallatin.

Review Test #5 - Jacksonian Democracy, Page Five

32. Jackson issued the --- in 1836 to require purchase of public land in gold or silver.
- Preemption Act.
  - Homestead Act
  - Public Domain Act.
  - Specie Circular
  - Embargo Act
33. After the Panic of 1837 the Democrats' efforts to produce a new financial system resulted in the creation of:
- a third national bank.
  - the "independent treasury" or "subtreasury" system.
  - a system without banks.
  - a system where only gold was used as currency.
  - the Federal Reserve Bank
34. The theme of individualism is most evident in the writing of
- Jonathan Edwards - *The Great Awakening*
  - Ralph Waldo Emerson - *Walden*
  - George Fitzhugh - *Cannibals All*
  - Washington Irving - *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
  - Nathaniel Hawthorne - *The Scarlet Letter*
35. The American Transcendentalists may best be characterized as which of the following?
- A group of Northern intellectuals who shared a belief in the value of human intuition, the presence of divinity in nature, and an emotional comprehension of God.
  - A religious sect that believed in the concept of sin and the necessity for forgiveness from God and from fellow worshipers.
  - A number of loosely organized communitarians who engaged in sexual experimentation outside the confines of marriage.
  - A sect of former Unitarian ministers who expected Christ to descend to earth within their lifetimes.
  - A persecuted band who had to flee to the West because of their unpopular ideas about polygamy and other unconventional practices.
36. The establishment of Brooke Farm and the Oneida Community in the antebellum United States reflected
- the influence of Charles Darwin on American thinkers.
  - the continued impact of Calvinist ideas on American thought.
  - the blossoming of utopian aspirations.
  - attempts to foster racial integration.
  - the implementation of Masonic schemes for social improvement.
37. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, women reformers were most active in this cause
- temperance
  - women's suffrage
  - pacifism
  - immigrants' rights
  - workers' rights
38. "The body of the people, governed by habit, will still retain their respective peculiarities of speaking; and for want of schools and proper books, fall into many inaccuracies, which, incorporating with the

languages of the state where they live, may imperceptibly corrupt the national language. Nothing but the establishment of schools and some uniformity in the use of books, can annihilate differences in speaking and preserve the purity of the American tongue. A sameness of pronunciation is of considerable consequence in a political view.

As an independent nation, our honor requires us to have a system of our own, in language as well as government. Great Britain, whose children we are, and whose language we speak, should no longer be *our standard*."

Identify the author of this statement.

- a. Horace Mann
- b. Noah Webster
- c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- d. Melvin Dewey
- e. Herman Melville

Review Test #5 - Jacksonian Democracy, Page Six

39. The essay on "Civil Disobedience" resulted from the War with Mexico and added a new twist to the concept of nullification. The author?

- a. Angela Grimke
- b. Henry David Thoreau
- c. John C. Calhoun
- d. Frederick Douglass
- e. Ralph Waldo Emerson

40. According to Alexis de Tocqueville in *Democracy in America*, American individualism arose as a result of

- a. the absence of an aristocracy.
- b. limited geographic mobility.
- c. the uneven distribution of wealth.
- d. urbanization
- e. the Enlightenment.

**United States History  
Advanced Placement  
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**United States History  
Advanced Placement-2  
Jacksonian Democracy;  
1828-1848**

**1.A**

**2.E**

**3.A**

**4.A**

**5.B**

**6.B**

**7.C**

**8.C**

**9.B**

**10.A**

**11.B**

**12.C**

**13.B**

**14.B**

**15.C**

**16.C**

**17.D**

**18.D**

**19.C**

20.A

21.E

22.A

23.C

24.A

25.E

26.E

27.D

28.D

29.D

30.E

31.A

32.B

33.B

34.B

35.A

36.C

37.A

38.B

39.B

40.A

1. The charge of a “corrupt bargain” was raised when:

- a. Clay supported Adams for the presidency and was appointed Secretary of State.
- b. Jackson promised to reward his supporters if he won.
- c. Adams won the support of southern planters.
- d. the Republicans caucus threw its support to Adams.
- e. Jackson and Jefferson conspired to steal the disputed election of 1824.

2. The goal of the Jacksonians was to:

- a. redistribute the wealth of the nation.
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3. In the election of 1828,:

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  - d. immigrants' rights
  - e. workers' rights
38. "The body of the people, governed by habit, will still retain their respective peculiarities of speaking; and for want of schools and proper books, fall into many inaccuracies, which, incorporating with the languages of the state where they live, may imperceptibly corrupt the national language. Nothing but the establishment of schools and some uniformity in the use of books, can annihilate differences in speaking and preserve the purity of the American tongue. A sameness of pronunciation is of considerable consequence in a political view.
- As an independent nation, our honor requires us to have a system of our own, in language as well as government. Great Britain, whose children we are, and whose language we speak, should no longer be *our standard*."
- Identify the author of this statement.
- a. Horace Mann
  - b. Noah Webster
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. Melvin Dewey
  - e. Herman Melville
39. The essay on "Civil Disobedience" resulted from the War with Mexico and added a new twist to the concept of nullification. The author?
- a. Angela Grimke
  - b. Henry David Thoreau
  - c. John C. Calhoun
  - d. Frederick Douglass
  - e. Ralph Waldo Emerson
40. According to Alexis de Tocqueville in *Democracy in America*, American individualism arose as a result of
- a. the absence of an aristocracy.
  - b. limited geographic mobility.
  - c. the uneven distribution of wealth.
  - d. urbanization
  - e. the Enlightenment.

6. One of the "fundamental tenets of Jacksonian Democracy" was that:
- A) educated and virtuous people should be elected to political office.
  - B) the federal government should actively promote both basic and applied scientific research.
  - C) ordinary Americans can do anything.
  - D) expert knowledge was the key to a democratic government.
8. Jackson's popularity and success were primarily the result of his:
- A) expert knowledge of the issues.
  - B) genius as an administrator.
  - C) personality and leadership.
  - D) refusal to challenge the Congressional leadership of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.
10. John C. Calhoun advanced the theory of nullification as:
- A) a moderate alternative to secession.
  - B) a means of making the national government secondary to the states.
  - C) a concession to western interests.
  - D) a way to force Congress to pass a protective tariff
11. Robert Y. Hayne supported the continued sale of western land in an effort to:
- A) aid the expansion of slavery.
  - B) help finance internal improvements.
  - C) add to the deposits in the National Bank.
  - D) get western support for efforts to reduce the tariff.
12. Daniel Webster's "Second Reply to Hayne" was made in an attempt to:
- A) refute Calhoun's theory of nullification.
  - B) affirm the integrity of nullification.
  - C) support the sale of western lands.
  - D) a. and b.
14. Who made the following statement?
- The great question is: Whose prerogative is it to decide on the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of our laws? ... I say the right of a state to annul a law of Congress cannot be maintained ... When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven ... let their last feeble glance behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic ... not a stripe erased nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto that sentiment dear to every true American heart -- Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"
- A) John C. Calhoun
  - B) John Quincy Adams
  - C) Thomas Jefferson

-D) Daniel Webster

15. The situation between Calhoun and Jackson was complicated by their disagreement over Peggy Eaton. As a consequence:

- A) Calhoun resigned and returned home to South Carolina.
- B) Van Buren resigned and became a private citizen in Europe..
- C) John Eaton was dismissed and returned home in disgrace.
- D) John Slidell became the next secretary of state.

16. The most significant result of the Eaton Affair was:

- A) John C. Calhoun became the leader of the "kitchen cabinet."
- B) it led to the Webster-Hayne debate.
- C) Martin van Buren emerged as Jackson's choice to succeed him.
- D) John Eaton became Jackson's secretary of state.

17. The challenge of South Carolina to the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 was known as the

- A) Tariff War
- B) Nullification Crisis
- C) Cotton Controversy
- D) Doerr War.

21. When the Indian removal was completed:

- A) every Indian west of the Mississippi River was gone.
- B) only elements of the Seminoles and Cherokees remained.
- C) the Indians were relocated in reservations much like the tribal lands they had left behind.
- D) the Indians were far enough removed from whites where they would not face further encroachments.

22. The Cherokees were supported in their unsuccessful battle for removal by:

- A) President Jackson
- B) the Supreme Court
- C) Congress
- D) the state of Georgia.

23. The issue of the national bank was central to the election of:

- A) 1824
- B) 1828
- C) 1832
- D) 1836

24. The Senator who pushed for renewal of the Bank of the United States charter in order to embarrass Jackson politically was

- A) Andrew Jackson
- B) Nicholas Biddle
- C) Henry Clay
- D) Daniel Webster

25. The national bank was supported by:

- A) "hard money" advocates.
- B) "soft money" advocates.
- C) western farmers.
- D) eastern business interests.

26. Under Nicholas Biddle, the national bank:

- A) withheld credit from new businesses.
- B) restrained less well managed state banks.

- C) did little general banking.
- D) operated solely from its Philadelphia headquarters.

27. Determined to reduce the bank's power even before its charter expired, Jackson:

- A) fired most of the officials, including Biddle.
- B) removed government deposits from the Bank.
- C) removed government deposits from state banks.
- D) exposed the high officials who had been borrowing from the Bank.

28. The author of this statement was:

The present corporate body enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the general government, of its favor and support, and as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. I cannot perceive the justice of this course. If our government must sell monopolies, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign government nor upon a favored class of men in our country.

- A) Andrew Jackson
- B) Nicholas Biddle
- C) Henry Clay
- D) Daniel Webster

32. How did white Southerners react to northern criticisms of slavery?

- A) Whites in Mississippi and Alabama, a region where they outnumbered slaves by a ratio of three to one, feared that this would lead to a slave rebellion.
- B) A significant minority of the non slave holding population voiced similar attitudes.
- C) Most continued to view slaves as happy, docile, people who were largely childlike in their behavior.
- D) They saw this as yet another example of an impending "tyranny of the majority."

33. The Whig Party:

- A) favored expanding the power of the federal government.
- B) encouraged industrial and commercial development.
- C) advocated knitting the country together into a consolidated economic system.
- D) all of the above.

34. The unifying principle of the Whig party was

- A) support of Henry Clay' as a political leader.
- B) opposition to "King Andrew" Jackson.
- C) desire to return to the use of property qualifications for voting eligibility.
- D) support for the principles of the American Revolution.

35. In the election of 1840 the Whig's presidential nominee was a former military hero with no known political opinions.

- A) William Henry Harrison
- B) Martin Van Buren
- C) James K. Polk
- D) Thomas Hart Benton.

36. The famous book written about the new nation was that entitled --- by Alexis de Tocqueville.

- A) *The American Commonwealth*
- B) *Democracy in America*
- C) *Life on the Mississippi*
- D) *Hard Times*

37. One characteristic that de Tocqueville thought typical of Americans was
- A) continual restlessness and mobility
  - B) almost total neglect of education
  - C) great stability
  - D) extensive social ties
38. At the time of its completion, the Erie Canal was
- A) already rendered obsolete by the transcontinental railroad.
  - B) beginning to fill in with silt from the Great Lakes.
  - C) the greatest construction project Americans had ever undertaken.
  - D) cited as an example of how not to do things.
39. One of the immediate results of the "canal age" was the development of
- A) increased white settlement in the Northwest.
  - B) increased white settlement in the Southwest.
  - C) the renewed cooperation between the states and the federal government on internal improvements such as the Maysfield Road.
  - D) a belief that the federal government was responsible for all major internal improvements in the nation.
40. The increased production which resulted from both the canal and the industrialization movement, led to
- A) an increase in suburban communities.
  - B) a more complex division of labor with elaborate work rules.
  - C) an epidemic of drinking on the job.
  - D) salaries for skilled laborers rose.
41. The great technical advances in American industry owed much to
- A) American inventors.
  - B) national research universities.
  - C) innovative businessmen.
  - D) labor unions.
42. The Lowell (Waltham) system recruited its labor force from
- A) young women from farm families.
  - B) whole families from rural areas.
  - C) newly arrived immigrants from Europe.
  - D) young men from farm families.
43. The Lowell system did not last as long as had been expected because
- A) workers resented being watched that carefully.
  - B) the economic system was so competitive that owners were always looking for ways to cut costs.
  - C) unions weakened the positions of the owners.
  - D) men found jobs in the factories and then led strikes against the owners.
44. Most of the industrial growth in America between 1840 and 1860 took place in the:
- A) South and Southwest
  - B) Northwestern Ohio Valley (near Cleveland)
  - C) New England and the mid-Atlantic states.
  - D) Pacific coast

45. Which of the following technological advances of this era led to an increase in productivity?
- I. Better machine tools
  - II. Interchangeable parts
  - III. New steam engines
- A) I and II
  - B) II and III
  - C) I, II, and III
  - D) I and III
46. Which of the following did not inhibit the growth of effective labor resistance?
- A) Ethnic divisions between the Americans who had lived here for two or more generation and the immigrants.
  - B) The availability of cheap labor.
  - C) Slavery.
  - D) The strength of the industrial capitalists.
47. Why didn't the unequal distribution of wealth create more resentment among Americans?
- A) The actual living standard was improving.
  - B) There was no social mobility, but people were content to live as they had for generations.
  - C) Geographic mobility was limited, so there were few other opportunities.
  - D) The political system offered very few ways to express this resentment.
48. During the 1820s and 1830s, railroads
- A) played only a secondary role in the nation's transportation system.
  - B) replaced canals as the most important means of transportation.
  - C) generated little interest among American businessmen.
  - D) consisted of a few long lines, which were not connected to water routes.
49. The railroad network that developed during this period linked:
- A) the Northeast to the Northwest.
  - B) the Northeast to the Gulf Coast.
  - C) the East Coast to the West Coast.
  - D) New York to New Orleans.
50. Crucial to the operation of the railroads was:
- A) a system of federal railroad regulations.
  - B) the invention of the telegraph.
  - C) slave labor to build the lines.
  - D) a canal and river system that supported the lines.
51. In the middle-class family during this era, the role of women changed from:
- A) helpmate to work mate.
  - B) "republican mother" to "democratic female"
  - C) passive domestic to radical feminist.
  - D) income producer to income consumer.
52. An important factor in encouraging the growth of the women's rights movement was the
- A) female abolitionists' recognition that, like the slaves, they were born into the caste system which could only lead to a secondary status in society.
  - B) strong encouragement from men in all walks of life and of all political persuasions.

- C) model of the successful women's rights movement in England which had already succeeded in winning the vote for women.
- D) increasing number of professional opportunities for college educated women.

53. One of the few advocates of women's rights who did not begin her career in the abolitionist movement, and who made a frontal assault on all forms of sexual discrimination in *Women in the Nineteenth Century*, was

- A) Lucretia Mott
- B) Margaret Fuller
- C) Sarah Grimke
- D) Catherine Beecher

54. The co-organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention and the author of its *Declaration of Principles* was

- A) William Lloyd Garrison
- B) Susan B. Anthony
- C) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- D) Frederick Douglass

55. The first organized attempt to reform the prison system in America occurred in Dr. Pinker's hometown,

- A) Auburn, New York
- B) Binghamton, New York
- C) Cleveland, Ohio
- D) Detroit, Michigan

56. This man's views on slavery were considered radical. He expressed them in his newspaper, *The Liberator*.

- A) Horace Mann
- B) William Lloyd Garrison
- C) Dr. Samuel Gridely Howe
- D) Frederick Douglass

10. "In 1800 schoolchildren (ages 5-19) spend an average of only fourteen days in school each year. By 1850 this figure had nearly doubled, going to twenty-six days, and by 1860 it had risen to forty days per year, almost triple the figure for 1800. By 1860 the literacy rate at age twenty had attained modern levels, exceeding ninety percent among Whites."

- This passage describes results brought about chiefly through
- a. state and local efforts in behalf of public schools.

- b. the work of private charities and philanthropists.
- c. the extension of federally supported school systems.
- d. the increasing ability of families to afford tutors.
- e. the establishment of church-supported schools.

25. All of the following conditions influenced the development of American agriculture during the first half of the nineteenth century except

- a. a government policy favoring rapid settlement of the public domain.
- b. a widespread interest in conserving soil and natural resources.
- c. the trend toward regional economic speculation.
- d. the enthusiasm for land speculation.
- e. improvements in transportations of water.