

### Quiz 3 (for Chapters 7 and 8)

#### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (B)  
Andrew Jackson was the first president to openly support the spoils system, and he did not try to hide his use of it to staff government jobs with political favorites. He believed that most federal jobs were so easy that virtually anyone with any intelligence at all could perform the job duties, so why not make sure that the jobs were filled with people who owed their allegiance to him? This practice had nothing to do with widening people's job skills (A), states' rights (E), rotating cabinet members (C), or reversing party control of federal power (D). It dealt exclusively with political appointments to government positions based on political loyalty and returning favors for past political support.
2. (C)  
This engraving emphasizes the innocence and helplessness of the victims.
3. (E)  
The psychological reaction of most Americans to the Napoleonic Wars that drew America into the War of 1812 was one of withdrawal. Most people remembered Washington's words of being wary of European entanglements, and the war confirmed in their minds that Washington had been correct. Rather than seeking a more active and dominant role in European "intrigues," most Americans sought isolationism and avoidance of European commitments. Others wished to further reduce U.S. involvement with Europe by keeping Europe out of the Americas. This wish was expressed nine years after the conclusion of the 1812 war in the Monroe Doctrine.
4. (C)  
The Hartford Convention signaled the death knell for the Federalist party. Originally, the delegates to the convention sought only to revise the Constitution in a way that would reduce what they saw as the disproportionate power wielded by the Republican-dominated Southern states. Some extremists may have called for secession, but no resolution threatening secession was passed. Unfortunately for the Federalists, their proposals reached Washington shortly after news of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. In the wave of nationalistic celebration that followed the New Orleans victory, the Federalists' Hartford proposals seemed the product of a bunch of fanatics—and they were accused of treason by many people, and totally discredited by others. The Federalist party as a whole never recovered from the aftershocks of this debacle.
5. (E)  
Canals were built for the primary purpose of providing economical transportation for bulk goods from Western farms to Northeastern markets and for manufactured goods to travel

from Eastern factories to the rapidly developing communities along the Great Lakes and the Ohio River Valley. They opened up these regions to more rapid growth and development by making them accessible to otherwise inaccessible markets and supply sources. The period of canal building was short-lived, however, because most canals were unprofitable, financial woes limited government's ability to keep building them, and the development of inland railroads in the 1840s made many of them too expensive to be economically competitive.

6. (B)  
*Marbury v. Madison* was a landmark case in which Justice John Marshall steered the court through a minefield of potentially disastrous constitutional confrontations to a stronger and more respected position than ever before. The case was used by Marshall to affirm the court's right to judge the constitutionality of congressional legislation by declaring part of the Judiciary Act (previously passed by Congress) to be unconstitutional. In the case, the court restricted some of its own rights to issue legal writs, making it difficult for opponents of the decision to launch any broad-based attacks upon the court itself. The case served to elevate the court to equal standing with the other two branches of government.
7. (D)  
One of the biggest drawbacks to cotton production prior to the cotton gin was that the sticky and useless cotton seeds were very difficult to separate from the valuable cotton fibers. The time and effort required made cotton only minimally profitable, even with slave labor. Most cotton farms were small and used only a few slaves. With the introduction of the cotton gin, the seeds could be separated from the fibers quickly and cheaply and the profitability of cotton soared. Combined with dramatically increased demand for cotton in Europe, this led to large cotton farms and plantations with vast numbers of slaves to harvest and process the cotton. Where slavery had been dying out in some areas of the South and only marginally useful in others, now slavery was mandatory to supply the demand for labor to keep the large cotton plantations operating.
8. (B)  
Gabriel Prosser organized and led a rebellion of slaves in Henrico County, Virginia, in 1800. Denmark Vesey, a free Black, inspired a group of slaves in Charleston, South Carolina, with the idea of seizing their freedom in 1822. Nat Turner planned and led a slave uprising in 1831 in Southampton County, Virginia. These slave rebellions failed and Prosser, Vesey, and Turner were executed.
9. (B)  
The Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 was signed in December 1814 and ratified by the Senate on February 15, 1815. The treaty provided for each belligerent to restore places and territory it had taken from the other in the war—the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum* ("the state in which things were before the war"). The treaty said nothing

about impressment, ignored neutral rights and Indian issues, and left the United States-Canadian boundary where it had been.

10. (D)  
Alexander Hamilton's revenue proposals included an excise tax on whiskey. The backcountry farmers resisted this tax, and this resistance culminated when the farmers of western Pennsylvania took up arms to prevent the collection of the tax. Washington responded to this challenge by sending a force of 13,000 militiamen to put down the Whiskey Rebellion.
11. (E)  
While the Louisiana Purchase more than doubled the size of the United States, it also guaranteed Western farmers access to the Mississippi River as an avenue of trade. Importantly, the purchase of this territory gave the United States control of the Port of New Orleans. Jefferson was troubled by the fact that according to his oft-repeated "strict" interpretation of the Constitution, the United States technically lacked the constitutional power to purchase the Louisiana territory. Nevertheless, Jefferson approved its purchase.
12. (A)  
In the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison evoked the compact theory of the Constitution. They asserted that the federal government had been created by a compact among the states. Since the states had surrendered none of their sovereignty to the federal government, it was an agent of the states. Therefore, the states were the final judges of the limits of federal power.
13. (C)  
At the urging of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, President James Monroe decided to address the issue of European colonization in the Americas. On December 23, 1823, in his regular message to Congress, Monroe declared that the era of European colonization in the Americas had ended. Additionally, he pledged that the United States would not intervene in European affairs. These paragraphs in Monroe's annual message to Congress became known as the Monroe Doctrine.
14. (E)  
The convention adopted a "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions" modeled after the Declaration of Independence in form and language. The ninth resolution of this document demanded that women be given the right to vote, but many delegates believed this demand was too controversial. When the delegates voted on the resolutions, only the ninth resolution was not adopted unanimously.
15. (D)  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith in upstate New York. The dedication and economic efficiency of the Mormons

attracted a large number of converts, but this close-knit body of poor farmers and artisans was regarded with suspicion by nonbelievers. Smith was eventually murdered by a mob.