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

__1. How did the expansion of voting rights in the early 1800s affect the Election of 1828?
   a. Andrew Jackson’s chances of winning the presidency rose because his heroism during the war made him popular with voters.
   b. The public’s interest in hearing the candidates attack each other’s personalities dropped because of voters’ renewed focus on issues.
   c. Andrew Jackson’s campaign chose to avoid the issue of tariffs because he did not want to aggravate regional conflicts.
   d. Political parties became more important because they influenced the process by which state legislatures chose presidential electors.

__2. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun won the election of 1828 by a record number of popular votes because
   a. the people had chosen their own electors.
   b. voting rights had been expanded since previous elections.
   c. they promised thousands of supporters government jobs.
   d. the country felt more secure with a war hero as president.

__3. How did Andrew Jackson reward some of his supporters?
   a. with Indian lands
   b. with a grand party
   c. with government jobs
   d. with gold and silver coins

__4. What issue most influenced Americans’ political thinking during Andrew Jackson’s presidency?
   a. foreign policy
   b. federal taxes
   c. local economies
   d. states’ rights

__5. What effect did the Tariff of Abominations have on Andrew Jackson’s America?
   a. Southerners, who had industries to protect, were angered by the tariff.
   b. Ill feelings between Northerners and Southerners grew because of the tariff.
   c. Northerners were angry with government for setting the tariff too high.
   d. Westerners, who manufactured goods for American buyers, were pleased.

__6. What might a typical Southern small farmer have said about the National Bank?
   a. “I would question its legality under the Constitution.”
   b. “It can’t be safe to keep all that money in one place.”
   c. “I don’t want to mix my money with some Northerner’s.”
   d. “That institution is good for wealthy folks, not for me.”

__7. How did Andrew Jackson’s presidency set the stage for later economic trouble?
   a. He built the national bank out of state-based “pet banks.”
   b. He caused inflation by giving credit to settlers in the West.
   c. He created conflict with Britain by insisting on foreign tariffs.
   d. He raised the national debt by overspending on expansion.
8. What did the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-1799, the Hartford Convention, and John C. Calhoun’s South Carolina Exposition and Protest have in common?
   a. They were all written or organized by supporters of the states’ rights doctrine.
   b. They were all used to argue for the Tariff of Abominations.
   c. They were all written or organized by members of the Democratic Party.
   d. They were all used to resolve the nullification crisis.

9. Andrew Jackson’s stance on federal power was not consistent, as evidenced by what?
   a. He felt that the president should try to control inflation but believed state-based pet-banks were unconstitutional.
   b. He appointed judges to the Supreme Court but did not believe the president should have to respect their decisions.
   c. He used presidential power to remove American Indians but did not respect American Indians’ capacity to govern themselves.
   d. He argued to use U.S. troops to enforce tariff collection but argued against establishing a national bank.

10. What was most significant about the Choctaw Indians after 1830?
    a. They were the first American Indians removed to Indian Territory.
    b. Their government was the first to be abolished by an American state.
    c. Their example inspired other American Indians to settle in Indian Territory.
    d. They were the first American Indians to be raided by settlers.

11. Where was Indian Territory?
    a. east of the Mississippi River  
    b. south of the Blue Ridge Mountains  
    c. most of present-day Oklahoma  
    d. most of present-day Arkansas

12. Who benefited most from Andrew Jackson’s plan to remove American Indians to the West?
    a. American Indians, who gained protection by the U.S. government
    b. Andrew Jackson, who gained public approval as a result of his policy
    c. American farmers, who gained millions of acres of land for settlement
    d. Cherokee Indians, who gained a new model of constitutional government

13. How did the Cherokee people resist removal to Indian Territory?
    a. They looked for protection and work in white communities.
    b. They traded tribal goods for knives, guns, and other weapons.
    c. They brought a case against the state to a federal court.
    d. They published a newspaper directed toward federal officials.

14. Which word best describes Andrew Jackson’s treatment of American Indians?
    a. sympathetic  
    b. legal  
    c. strange  
    d. brutal

15. Which one of these American Indian groups resisted removal with force?
    a. Cherokee  
    b. Sauk  
    c. Creek  
    d. Chickasaw

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Chapter 9 Exam

16. Who was Chief Black Hawk?
   a. The leader of the Fox and Sauk Indians who decided to fight U.S. officials rather than leave Illinois.
   b. The Seminole leader who called upon his tribe to resist removal and wound up dying in prison.
   c. The Cherokee leader who persuaded his tribe to appeal to the U.S. Courts instead of using violence.
   d. The leader of the Chickasaw Indians who negotiated a treaty to get more supplies for the trip to Indian Territory.

17. What do supporters of the states rights’ doctrine believe?
   a. State power should be greater than federal power.
   b. The Constitution grants Congress authority over interstate commerce.
   c. Northern interests should be considered before the interests of other regions.
   d. The Constitution treats Congress as less valuable than state legislatures.

18. What kind of policies did Westerners support during Andrew Jackson's presidency?
   a. policies that boosted the farming economy and encouraged further settlement
   b. policies that lowered tariffs on manufactured goods from overseas
   c. policies that expanded the military presence in regional settlements
   d. policies that maintained the slavery system throughout the country

19. What would a Democrat have nicknamed Andrew Jackson?
   a. the Mob King
   b. the Spoiler
   c. the People’s President
   d. the Indian Chief

20. Through the spoils system, President Jackson rewarded his supporters with
   a. government jobs.
   b. valuable land grants.
   c. money.
   d. high-ranking military positions.

21. Why did President Jackson support the removal of Native Americans?
   a. He hoped to distract attention from the looming economic crisis.
   b. He hoped it would weaken the power of the U.S. military.
   c. He hoped to gain support from Native American leaders.
   d. He hoped to make more land available for settlement.

22. Which of the following was not a cause of the nullification crisis?
   a. The South Carolina legislature passed the Nullification Act.
   b. John C. Calhoun publicly supported states’ rights.
   c. South Carolina seceded from the Union.
   d. Congress passed the Tariff of Abominations.
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23. Why did President Jackson oppose the national bank?
   a. He thought it was too expensive to maintain.
   b. It issued bank notes and paper currency.
   c. It put all of the federal funds in one bank.
   d. He thought it was illegal and unconstitutional.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS
Study the time line below and answer the question that follows.

24. Which of the following best describes the Supreme Court rulings described above?
   a. The Supreme Court’s rulings protected contracts, commerce, and business.
   b. The Supreme Court’s rulings limited the power of the federal government to regulate commerce.
   c. The Supreme Court’s rulings granted the states wide powers to regulate business.
   d. The Supreme Court’s rulings limited the role of capitalism.

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

25. The Trail of Tears was the name of the war fought in Florida between the Seminole and the U.S. military.

26. Northern factory owners agreed with southern farmers that tariffs would hurt the U.S. economy.

27. In Worcester v. Georgia, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws of Georgia had no force on the Cherokee nation.

28. Daniel Webster was one of the leading opponents of states’ rights.

29. President Jackson’s economic policy protecting the Second Bank of the United States eventually led to the Panic of 1837.

30. One of the arguments that led the federal government to move Indians to Indian Territory was to ensure their safety.

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Matching
In the space provided, write the letter of the term or place that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

a. Andrew Jackson  
    h. nominating conventions
b. Daniel Webster  
    i. North
c. Democratic Party  
    j. South
d. Henry Clay  
    k. Trail of Tears
e. Indian Removal Act  
    l. veto
f. John C. Calhoun  
    m. Worcester v. Georgia
g. McCulloch v. Maryland

___ 31. Supreme Court ruling that declared the National Bank constitutional
___ 32. The 800-mile forced march of the Cherokee to Indian Territory
___ 33. These meetings allowed more people to have a voice in the selection of their party's candidates
___ 34. President who used the spoils system to reward political supporters
___ 35. Congress passed this law authorizing the removal of Native Americans from east of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory in the West
___ 36. Andrew Jackson was the presidential candidate for this new political party in 1828
___ 37. Kentucky senator whose compromise ended the nullification crisis
___ 38. Vice president who supported nullification and the states' rights doctrine
___ 39. This region of the United States had an economy based on trade and manufacturing
___ 40. President Jackson issued this in response to Congress's bill to renew the charter of the Second Bank of the United States

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