

CGI Political History Take Home Exam: Jeffersonian & Jacksonian Democracy

1. One of the first lessons learned by the Jeffersonians after their victory in the 1800 presidential election was
 - A) the need to strengthen diplomatic ties with Britain.
 - B) to go off the gold standard.
 - C) to decrease tariffs.
 - D) to institute an excise tax.
 - E) that it is easier to condemn from the stump than to govern consistently.

2. One of the greatest problems that John Adams and the Federalists faced in the election of 1800 was
 - A) Adams's efforts to get America involved in a war with France.
 - B) increased public debt brought on by war preparations.
 - C) Adams's refusal to take the country to war against France.
 - D) Alexander Hamilton's support of Adams.
 - E) the stories circulating about Adams's relationship with a slave woman.

3. In the election of 1800, the Federalists accused Thomas Jefferson of all of the following *except*
 - A) having robbed a widow of her trust fund.
 - B) having fathered numerous mulatto children by his own slave women.
 - C) being an atheist.
 - D) secretly encouraging Aaron Burr to assassinate Alexander Hamilton.
 - E) having robbed children of their trust funds.

4. In the 1800 election, Thomas Jefferson won the state of New York because
 - A) of a reaction against Alexander Hamilton, Jefferson's enemy.
 - B) Aaron Burr used his influence to turn the state to Jefferson.
 - C) of the high taxes passed by the Adams administration.
 - D) Napoleon promised to sell the Louisiana Territory only to Jefferson.
 - E) Jefferson had a natural appeal for New York's urban ethnic voters.

5. The Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans presented themselves as all of the following *except*
 - A) believers in a strong central government.
 - B) strict constructionists.
 - C) protectors of agrarian purity.
 - D) believers of political and economic liberty.
 - E) strong supporters of state's rights.

6. Thomas Jefferson received the bulk of his support from the
 - A) South and West.
 - B) North.
 - C) large cities.
 - D) East.
 - E) New England.

7. Though Jefferson won the popular and electoral vote, a strange deadlock led to the election being decided
 - A) in the Senate.
 - B) by the Electoral College.
 - C) in the House of Representatives.
 - D) by the Supreme Court.
 - E) by the Electoral Commission.

8. Thomas Jefferson's "Revolution of 1800" was remarkable in that it
- A) moved the United States away from its democratic ideals.
 - B) marked the peaceful and orderly transfer of power on the basis of election results accepted by all parties.
 - C) occurred after he left the presidency.
 - D) caused America to do what the British had been doing for a generation regarding the election of a legislative body.
 - E) was in no way a revolution.
9. Thomas Jefferson was elected president by the House of Representatives when
- A) a few Federalists refrained from voting.
 - B) Aaron Burr withdrew from the race.
 - C) Jefferson agreed to appoint John Marshall to the Supreme Court.
 - D) additional Jeffersonians became members of the House.
 - E) the electoral college gave up its responsibility.
10. Thomas Jefferson saw his election and his mission as president to include all of the following *except*
- A) to return to the original spirit of the revolution.
 - B) restore the republican experiment.
 - C) check the growth of government power.
 - D) halt the decay of virtue.
 - E) support the establishment of a strong army.
11. As president, Thomas Jefferson's stand on several political issues that he had previously championed
- A) remained unchanged.
 - B) was reversed.
 - C) grew even more rigid.
 - D) compelled him to repeal the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - E) caused him to reject slavery.
12. With Thomas Jefferson's election as president, the Democratic-Republican party
- A) grew stronger and more unified.
 - B) removed many Federalists from government jobs.
 - C) soon resented its leaders' lavish life-style.
 - D) grew less unified as the Federalist party began to fade and lose power.
 - E) sought to extend the Alien and Sedition Acts to punish their enemies.
13. Thomas Jefferson's presidency was characterized by his
- A) unswerving conformity to Republican party principles.
 - B) rigid attention to formal protocol at White House gatherings.
 - C) moderation in the administration of public policy.
 - D) ruthless use of the patronage power to appoint Republicans to federal offices.
 - E) inability to get legislation passed by Congress.
14. On becoming president, Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans in Congress immediately repealed
- A) the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - B) the charter of the National Bank.
 - C) the excise tax on whiskey.
 - D) the funding and assumption of the national debt.
 - E) money to fund the naval build-up.

15. Thomas Jefferson and his followers opposed John Adams's last-minute appointment of new federal judges mainly because
- A) the men appointed were of poor quality.
 - B) they believed that the appointments were unconstitutional.
 - C) they did not want a showdown with the Supreme Court.
 - D) it was an attempt by a defeated party to entrench itself in the government.
 - E) these judges were not needed.
16. The chief justice who carried out, more than any other federal official, the ideas of Alexander Hamilton concerning a powerful federal government was
- A) James Madison.
 - B) William Marbury.
 - C) John Marshall.
 - D) Samuel Chase.
 - E) John Jay.
17. As chief justice, John Marshall was known for his
- A) pettiness and ambition.
 - B) high regard for legal precedents.
 - C) strong will and brilliant mind.
 - D) commitment to the Bill of Rights.
 - E) far-fetched interpretations of the Constitution.
18. Before he became chief justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall's service at Valley Forge during the American Revolution convinced him
- A) to support Thomas Jefferson and his republican principles.
 - B) to give up the life of a soldier and return to law school.
 - C) of the drawbacks of feeble central authority.
 - D) of the futility of opposing Britain.
 - E) of the dangers of a strong central government.
19. As chief justice of the United States, John Marshall helped to ensure that
- A) states' rights were protected.
 - B) the programs of Alexander Hamilton were overturned.
 - C) the political and economic systems were based on a strong central government.
 - D) both the Supreme Court and the president could rule a law unconstitutional.
 - E) Aaron Burr was convicted of treason.
20. The legal precedent for judicial review was established when
- A) the House of Representatives impeached Justice Samuel Chase.
 - B) the Supreme Court declared the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional.
 - C) Congress repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801.
 - D) President Adams appointed several "midnight judges" to the federal courts.
 - E) the Judiciary Act of 1801 was passed.
21. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* involved the question of who had the right to
- A) commit the United States to entangling alliances.
 - B) impeach federal officers for "high crimes and misdemeanors."
 - C) determine the meaning of the Constitution.
 - D) purchase foreign territory for the United States.
 - E) appoint Supreme Court justices.

22. John Marshall, as chief justice of the United States, helped to strengthen the judicial branch of government by
- A) applying Jeffersonian principles in all of his decisions.
 - B) asserting the doctrine of judicial review of congressional legislation.
 - C) overriding presidential vetoes.
 - D) listening carefully to and heeding the advice of lawyers arguing cases before the Supreme Court.
 - E) increasing the number of justices on the Supreme Court.
23. Thomas Jefferson's failed attempt to impeach and convict Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase for "high crimes and misdemeanors" meant that
- A) no federal judge could ever be removed from office.
 - B) judicial independence and the separation of powers had been preserved.
 - C) Jefferson's effectiveness as president had been lost.
 - D) an unfortunate precedent had been established.
 - E) Aaron Burr would go free and unpunished.
24. In the 1820s and 1830s, the two issues that greatly raised the political stakes were
- A) westward expansion and Indian removal.
 - B) the end of property qualifications for voting and political conventions.
 - C) the admission of Texas and Oregon to the Union.
 - D) hard money and banking regulation.
 - E) slavery and economic distress.
25. The so-called Era of Good Feelings was never entirely tranquil, but even the illusion of national consensus was shattered by the
- A) Monroe Doctrine and the Indian Removal policy.
 - B) War of 1812 and the clamor of the War Hawks.
 - C) Panic of 1819 and the Missouri Compromise of 1820.
 - D) judicial decisions of John Marshall.
 - E) disputes between the different political parties.
26. The new two-party political system that emerged in the 1830s and 1840s
- A) divided the nation further.
 - B) was seen at the time as a weakening of democracy.
 - C) resulted in the Civil War.
 - D) fulfilled the wishes of the founding fathers.
 - E) became an important part of the nation's checks and balances.
27. In the 1820s and 1830s, the public's attitude regarding political parties
- A) reflected the view of "a pox on both your houses."
 - B) was deeply ambivalent.
 - C) was more positive in the North and the South.
 - D) reflected growing acceptance of the wild contentiousness of political life.
 - E) was that they were the best expressions of political ideologies.
28. 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.

29. By the 1840s, voter participation in the presidential election reached
- nearly 50 percent.
 - 25 percent.
 - 40 percent.
 - 15 percent.
 - nearly 80 percent.
30. Match each individual below with the correct description.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. A. Andrew Jackson | 2. 1. finished third in the electoral vote but was eliminated by illness |
| 3. B. Henry Clay | 4. 2. was elected president by the House of Representatives despite his weak popular appeal |
| 5. C. John Quincy Adams | 6. 3. threw his support to the winning candidate, inspiring charges of a "corrupt bargain" |
| 7. D. William Crawford | 8. 4. finished first in the popular vote but lost in the House of Representatives |
- A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
 - A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
 - A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
 - A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
 - A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
31. The House of Representatives decided the 1824 presidential election when
- no candidate received a majority of the vote in the Electoral College.
 - William Crawford suffered a stroke and was forced to drop out of the race.
 - the House was forced to do so by "King Caucus."
 - Henry Clay, as Speaker of the House, made the request.
 - widespread voter fraud was discovered.
32. The election of 1824 ended in a deadlock (i.e., no candidate received a majority of votes in the Electoral College), as directed by the _____ amendment, the House of Representatives had to choose among the top three candidates.
- Ninth
 - Tenth
 - Eleventh
 - Twelfth
 - Thirteenth
33. John Quincy Adams, elected president in 1825, was charged by his political opponents with having struck a "corrupt bargain" when he appointed _____ to become _____.
- John C. Calhoun, vice president
 - William Crawford, chief justice of the United States
 - Henry Clay, secretary of state
 - Daniel Webster, secretary of state
 - John Eaton, secretary of the navy
34. As president, John Quincy Adams
- was more successful than as secretary of state.
 - adjusted to the New Democracy.
 - was one of the least successful presidents in American history.
 - put many of his supporters on the federal payroll.
 - was successful in getting his programs enacted into law.

35. John Quincy Adams could be described as
- A) an excellent politician.
 - B) a man who sought popular support.
 - C) a politician with great tact.
 - D) possessing almost none of the arts of the politician.
 - E) a man of limited intelligence.
36. John Quincy Adams's weaknesses as president included all of the following *except*
- A) his strong nationalistic ideology.
 - B) his support for elitist proposals like a national university.
 - C) his personal coldness and tactlessness with people.
 - D) the charges of "corrupt bargain" hanging over his presidency.
 - E) his encouragement of his supporters to "sling mud" at Jackson.
37. Andrew Jackson's Democratic political philosophy was based on his
- A) support of a strong central government.
 - B) advocacy of the American System.
 - C) suspicion of the federal government.
 - D) opposition to the old antifederalist ideals.
 - E) conviction of the need for "the best and the brightest" in government.
38. 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.
39. The purpose behind the spoils system was
- A) to press those with experience into governmental service.
 - B) to make politics a sideline and not a full-time business.
 - C) to reward political supporters with public office.
 - D) to reverse the trend of rotation in office.
 - E) the widespread encouragement of a bureaucratic office-holding class.
40. The spoils system under Andrew Jackson resulted in
- A) a clean sweep of federal job holders.
 - B) the replacement of insecurity by security in employment.
 - C) the destruction of the personalized political machine.
 - D) the appointment of many corrupt and incompetent officials to federal jobs.
 - E) the same actions of those taken by John Quincy Adams.
41. Andrew Jackson's administration supported the removal of Native Americans from the eastern states because
- A) the Indians assimilated too easily into white society.
 - B) the Supreme Court ruled in favor of this policy.
 - C) whites wanted the Indians' lands.
 - D) Georgia and Florida tried to protect the Indians and their lands.
 - E) they continued their attacks on white settlements.

42. In their treatment of Native Americans, white Americans did all of the following *except*
- A) recognize the tribes as separate nations.
 - B) argue that Indians could not be assimilated into the larger society.
 - C) try to civilize them.
 - D) trick them into ceding land to whites.
 - E) promise to acquire land only through formal treaties.
43. 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.
44. The policy of the Jackson administration toward the eastern Indian tribes was
- A) a war of genocide.
 - B) gradual assimilation.
 - C) forced removal.
 - D) federal protection from state governments.
 - E) to encourage them to preserve their traditional culture.
45. The Anti-Masonic party of 1832 appealed to
- A) the supporters of Andrew Jackson.
 - B) American suspicions of secret societies.
 - C) those who wished to keep the government from meddling in social and economic life.
 - D) people opposed to the growing political power of evangelical Protestants.
 - E) supporters of the American System.
46. Innovations in the election of 1832 included
- A) direct election of the president.
 - B) adoption of written party platforms.
 - C) election of the president by the House of Representatives.
 - D) presidential nominations of "favorite sons" by state legislatures.
 - E) abandonment of party conventions.
47. All of the following were characteristics of Henry Clay's election campaign of 1832 *except*
- A) overconfidence of his campaign and the National Republicans.
 - B) a hefty campaign chest of \$50,000.
 - C) most of his financial support did not come from the Bank of the United States.
 - D) he had strong newspaper backing.
 - E) he lost both the popular vote and the Electoral vote.
48. 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.

49. The cement that held the Whig party together in its formative days was
- A) hatred of Andrew Jackson.
 - B) support of the American System.
 - C) opposition to the Anti-Masonic party.
 - D) the desire for a strong president.
 - E) opposition to the tariff.
50. The Whigs hoped to win the 1836 election by
- A) supporting Henry Clay.
 - B) using smear tactics.
 - C) forcing the election into the House of Representatives.
 - D) emphasizing personality over issues.
 - E) outspending their opponents.
51. 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.
52. The “Tippecanoe” in the Whigs' 1840 campaign slogan was
- A) Daniel Webster.
 - B) Martin Van Buren.
 - C) William Harrison.
 - D) Nicholas Biddle.
 - E) Henry Clay.
53. William Henry Harrison, the Whig party's presidential candidate in 1840, was
- A) a true “common man.”
 - B) a very effective chief executive.
 - C) made to look like a poor western farmer.
 - D) born in a log cabin.
 - E) the first military officer to become president.
54. Both the Democratic party and the Whig party
- A) favored a renewed national bank.
 - B) supported federal restraint in social and economic affairs.
 - C) were mass-based political parties.
 - D) clung to states' rights policies.
 - E) feared the rise of the Anti-Masonic party.
55. The two political parties of the Jacksonian era tended to
- A) promote sectionalism over nationalism.
 - B) take radical and extreme positions on issues.
 - C) take similar positions on issues such as banking.
 - D) be socially and geographically diverse.
 - E) be socially exclusive but geographically diverse.

56. A third revolution accompanied the reformation of American politics and the transformation of the American economy in the mid-nineteenth century, which contained all of the following characteristics *except*
- A) improved the character of ordinary Americans.
 - B) made Americans more upstanding and God-fearing.
 - C) focused on preserving the traditions of the founders.
 - D) made Americans more literate and educated.
 - E) poured their energies into religious revivals and reform movements.
57. The Mormon religion originated in
- A) Utah.
 - B) New England.
 - C) Nauvoo, Illinois.
 - D) Ireland.
 - E) the Burned-Over District of New York.
58. The Second Great Awakening tended to
- A) widen the lines between classes and regions.
 - B) open Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches to the poor.
 - C) unite southern Baptists and southern Methodists against slavery.
 - D) bring the more prosperous and conservative eastern churches into the revivalist camps.
 - E) increase the influence of educated clergy.
59. The original prophet of the Mormon religion was
- A) Ralph Waldo Emerson.
 - B) Brigham Young.
 - C) Charles G. Finney.
 - D) the angel Moroni.
 - E) Joseph Smith.
60. Neal Dow sponsored the Maine Law of 1851, which called for
- A) the abolition of capital punishment.
 - B) a ban on war.
 - C) a ban on polygamy.
 - D) woman suffrage.
 - E) a ban on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.
61. Transcendentalists believed that all knowledge came through
- A) scientific observation and experiment.
 - B) the senses.
 - C) divine revelation.
 - D) reason, logic, and critical thinking.
 - E) an inner light.
62. All of the following influenced transcendental thought *except*
- A) German philosophers.
 - B) Oriental religions.
 - C) Catholic belief.
 - D) individualism.
 - E) love of nature.

63. "Civil Disobedience," an essay that later influenced both Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., was written by the transcendentalist
- A) Louisa May Alcott.
 - B) Ralph Waldo Emerson.
 - C) James Fenimore Cooper.
 - D) Margaret Fuller.
 - E) Henry David Thoreau.
64. The Poet Laureate of Democracy, whose emotional and explicit writings expressed a deep love of the masses and enthusiasm for an expanding America, was
- A) Edgar Allan Poe.
 - B) Emily Dickinson.
 - C) Walt Whitman.
 - D) Herman Melville.
 - E) Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
65. The nomination of James K. Polk as the Democrats' 1844 presidential candidate was secured by
- A) southern expansionists.
 - B) anti-Texas southerners.
 - C) Henry Clay.
 - D) eastern business interests.
 - E) proslavery forces.
66. The election of 1844 was notable because
- A) the campaign raised no real issues.
 - B) a genuine and clear mandate emerged.
 - C) it was fought over a single issue.
 - D) Polk won the electoral vote but lost the popular vote.
 - E) it brought the slavery issue into politics.
67. In the presidential election of 1844, the Whig candidate, Henry Clay
- A) opposed the annexation of Texas.
 - B) called for immediate annexation of Texas.
 - C) favored both the postponing and the annexation of Texas.
 - D) ignored the issue of the annexation of Texas.
 - E) favored dividing Texas into several states.
68. The Free Soil party of 1848 harbored many northerners who stood squarely against slavery in the territories primarily on the grounds that
- A) further expansion of slavery might break up the union.
 - B) it destroyed the chances of free white workers to rise up from wage-earning dependence.
 - C) slavery was a moral evil contrary to American principles.
 - D) slave labor would be unproductive in the West.
 - E) the southern fire-eaters were already planning further expansion into Central America.
69. In 1848, the Free Soil party platform advocated all of the following *except*
- A) support of the Wilmot Proviso.
 - B) federal aid for internal improvements.
 - C) free government homesteads for settlers.
 - D) opposition to slavery in the territories.
 - E) giving women the right to vote.

70. In the 1848 presidential election, the Democratic and Whig parties
- A) lost to the Free Soil party.
 - B) addressed the issue of slavery.
 - C) remained silent on the issue of slavery.
 - D) abandoned the tactic of nominating military leaders.
 - E) were divided on the issue of admitting California.
71. The two major parties kept the focus on the 1848 presidential election campaign on
- A) the personalities of Senator Cass and General Taylor.
 - B) addressing the slavery issue through popular sovereignty.
 - C) further expansion into Cuba and Central America.
 - D) Indian removal and homesteading.
 - E) the poor state of the economy and protective tariffs.
72. The Free Soilers argued that slavery
- A) was unsuited to the West.
 - B) would cause more costly wage labor to wither away.
 - C) would, through its profits, enable small farmers to buy more land.
 - D) should be gradually abolished.
 - E) was an immoral institution.
73. The fatal split in the Whig party in 1852 occurred over
- A) the nomination of General Winfield Scott or Daniel Webster.
 - B) slavery.
 - C) the Gadsden Purchase.
 - D) homestead laws.
 - E) the transcontinental railroad route.
74. The election of 1852 was significant because it
- A) saw the victory of a pro-South northerner.
 - B) marked the return of issues-oriented campaigning.
 - C) saw the rise of purely national parties.
 - D) marked the end of the Whig party.
 - E) saw the emergence of an antislavery third party.
75. In 1857, the Supreme Court ruled in the *Dred Scott* decision that
- A) slavery was inconsistent with the constitution and must be abolished.
 - B) protection of slavery was guaranteed in all the territories of the West.
 - C) slavery would be constitutional only in those areas that were already slave territories.
 - D) abolition of slavery would be done only in those areas in which it is already abolished.
 - E) slavery was constitutional, but the slave trade was unconstitutional.
76. President James Buchanan's decision on Kansas's Lecompton Constitution
- A) hopelessly divided the Democratic party.
 - B) admitted Kansas to the Union as a free state.
 - C) admitted Kansas to the Union as a slave state.
 - D) reaffirmed the Democratic party as a national party.
 - E) turned the focus of controversy to Nebraska.

