**Chapter 10 Quiz**

1. The European observer, Alexis de Tocqueville, believed the most evident feature of democracy in America was

A. the participation of women in government.

B. the decline in the spirit of deference.

C. the American contribution.

D. the equality of former slaves.

E. the American election process.

2. The most obvious indicator of the supremacy of democracy in the United States was

A. the absence of any kind of social or economic classes.

B. the development of universal manhood suffrage.

C. the widespread use of the "spoils system."

D. the high percentages of people who voted.

E. the increase in the number of appointed officials.

3. Martin Van Buren regarded a two-party system as essential to democratic government because

A. three or more parties would cause too much voter confusion.

B. they were traditional in democracies.

C. he saw two parties as a way to increase his personal power.

D. he believed governments could not operate effectively without parties.

E. it provided a check on the temptation to abuse power.

4. Which of the following was NOT a major concern of the trade unions?

A. improved public education.

B. abolition of imprisonment for debt.

C. a ten-hour work day.

D. hard money currency.

E. all of the above

5. In the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson

A. won a majority of electoral votes.

B. was initially viewed as the strongest candidate.

C. received only limited support from slaveholding states.

D. could claim fame as a military hero.

E. found great support in the North

5. In which of the following elections did the "tariff of abominations" become a major campaign issue?

A. 1832

B. 1824

C. 1840

D. 1828

E. 1836

7. The main issue of John Quincy Adams' presidency was

A. foreign affairs.

B. forced relocation of Native Americans.

C. the idea of a continental railroad.

D. tariffs

E. internal improvements.

8. With respect to the "spoils system," Jackson

A. was convinced only a "chosen few" could qualify for public duty.

B. differed in its use from earlier presidents.

C. was the first president to use it.

D. believed it was a legitimate application of democracy.

E. refused to use this traditional practice.

9. The *Trail of Tears refers to*

A. the destruction of the national bank.

B. passage of the "tariff of abominations."

C. the forced relocation of the Cherokees to Oklahoma.

D. the Oregon Trail and westward expansion.

E. the nullification controversy.

10. The leader of South Carolina's reaction to the tariff of 1828 was

A. John C. Calhoun.

B. Robert Caldwell.

C. Henry Clay.

D. Benjamin Rush.

E. Daniel Webster.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ denied states the right to take Native American tribal lands.

A. *Worcester v. Georgia*

B. *Wallace v. Tennessee*

C. *Fletcher v. Peck*

D. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

E. Southern legislatures

12. From Jackson's response to the nullification crisis, one can conclude that he

A. supported lower tariffs.

B. was a strong supporter of states' rights.

C. believed in the limited use of federal power, but also that states were not truly sovereign.

D. supported higher tariffs.

E. supported the unlimited use of federal power.

13. Andrew Jackson's group of close friends and unofficial advisors were known as the

A. Kitchen Cabinet.

B. Gas-House Gang.

C. Logrollers.

D. Whig Party.

14. The Whig Party

A. represented political ideas unique to the American experience.

B. generally supported Jackson's presidency.

C. supported abolition.

D. grew from a coalition of Jackson's opponents.

E. refused the support of other, smaller parties.

15. In the election of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Whig Party proposed to revive the Bank of the United States.

A. 1836

B. 1832

C. 1828

D. 1840

E. 1824