

Chapter 10 Quiz

- The European observer, Alexis de Tocqueville, believed the most evident feature of democracy in America was
 - the participation of women in government.
 - the decline in the spirit of deference.
 - the American contribution.
 - the equality of former slaves.
 - the American election process.
- The most obvious indicator of the supremacy of democracy in the United States was
 - the absence of any kind of social or economic classes.
 - the development of universal manhood suffrage.
 - the widespread use of the "spoils system."
 - the high percentages of people who voted.
 - the increase in the number of appointed officials.
- Martin Van Buren regarded a two-party system as essential to democratic government because
 - three or more parties would cause too much voter confusion.
 - they were traditional in democracies.
 - he saw two parties as a way to increase his personal power.
 - he believed governments could not operate effectively without parties.
 - it provided a check on the temptation to abuse power.
- Which of the following was NOT a major concern of the trade unions?
 - improved public education.
 - abolition of imprisonment for debt.
 - a ten-hour work day.
 - hard money currency.
 - all of the above
- In the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson
 - won a majority of electoral votes.
 - was initially viewed as the strongest candidate.
 - received only limited support from slaveholding states.
 - could claim fame as a military hero.
 - found great support in the North
- In which of the following elections did the "tariff of abominations" become a major campaign issue?
 - 1832
 - 1824
 - 1840
 - 1828
 - 1836
- The main issue of John Quincy Adams' presidency was
 - foreign affairs.
 - forced relocation of Native Americans.
 - the idea of a continental railroad.
 - tariffs
 - internal improvements.
- With respect to the "spoils system," Jackson
 - was convinced only a "chosen few" could qualify for public duty.
 - differed in its use from earlier presidents.
 - was the first president to use it.
 - believed it was a legitimate application of democracy.
 - refused to use this traditional practice.
- The *Trail of Tears* refers to
 - the destruction of the national bank.
 - passage of the "tariff of abominations."
 - the forced relocation of the Cherokees to Oklahoma.
 - the Oregon Trail and westward expansion.
 - the nullification controversy.
- The leader of South Carolina's reaction to the tariff of 1828 was
 - John C. Calhoun.
 - Robert Caldwell.
 - Henry Clay.
 - Benjamin Rush.
 - Daniel Webster.
- _____ denied states the right to take Native American tribal lands.
 - Worcester v. Georgia*
 - Wallace v. Tennessee*
 - Fletcher v. Peck*
 - McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Southern legislatures
- From Jackson's response to the nullification crisis, one can conclude that he
 - supported lower tariffs.
 - was a strong supporter of states' rights.
 - believed in the limited use of federal power, but also that states were not truly sovereign.
 - supported higher tariffs.
 - 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