Chapter 9 Quiz

1) The Adams-Onis Treaty

A. excluded Spain from the North American continent.

B. made Florida a U.S. territory.

C. granted the Northwest Territory to the United States.

D. reduced British influence in Florida.

E. weakened the Spanish position in Latin America.

2. Between 1815 and 1824, the United States

A. was unable to expand its economy.

B. invaded and occupied Canada.

C. was threatened by foreign invasion.

D. grew rapidly in size and population.

E. revised its form of government.

3. Who was credited with the introduction of the steamboat?

A. Eli Whitney

B. Robert Fulton

C. Robert Lowell

D. DeWitt Clinton

E. Jerry Mahoney

4. The most important of the pre-Civil War canals was the

A. Chesapeake Canal.

B. Baltimore and Ohio Canal.

C. Erie Canal.

D. Seneca Canal.

E. Philadelphia and Trenton Canal.

5. Under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, manufacturers provided raw materials to people in their own homes and then picked up the finished products for distribution.

A. mass production system

B. cottage industry system

C. piece work system

D. putting-out system

E. finishing off system

6. Which of the following groups was a primary source of labor for the textile mills?

A. women

B. children

C. immigrants

D. young men

E. African Americans

7. The "American System" called for

A. agricultural protection.

B. high tariffs.

C. internal improvements.

D. a national bank.

E. all of the above

8. Legislation supporting internal improvements encountered difficulty because

A. there was strong opposition from state governments.

B. no one could agree on where to begin.

C. there were limited amounts of available federal funding.

D. western states' interests opposed it.

E. Presidents Madison and Monroe believed it did not meet the requirements of the Constitution.

9. The president most closely identified with the "Era of Good Feelings" was

A. John Quincy Adams.

B. James Madison.

C. James Monroe.

D. Thomas Jefferson.

E. Bill Clinton.

10. As chief justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall

A. abandoned his Federalist sympathies.

B. supported the attainment of political and social equality.

C. began the tradition of wearing four gold stripes on the sleeves of his robes.

D. promoted the growth of state sovereignty.

E. emphasized the primacy of property and property rights.

11. Which of the following decisions strengthened the validity of a contract or charter?

A. *Gibbons v. Ogden*

B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*

C) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*

D) *Hemmings v. Jones*

E) *Fletcher v. Peck*

12. *McCulloch v. Maryland involved questions regarding*

A. the national bank.

B. internal improvements.

C. timber rights.

D. the chartering of private corporations.

E. the role of the U.S. Congress.

13. The main diplomatic challenge facing James Monroe in 1820 was

A. establishing friendly relations with France.

B. responding to the revolt of Spain's Latin American colonies.

C. the continuing threat of English intervention in the United States.

D. the development of trading rights with Latin America.

E. the "Native American problem."

14. The foreign policy initiative calling for an end to all European colonization efforts in the Western Hemisphere was known as the

A. Continental Treaty 1818.

B. Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

C. Adams-Onis Agreement.

D. Monroe Doctrine.

E. "American System."

15. In 1823, John Quincy Adams believed the nation should

A. form an alliance with the British.

B. control the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

C. wrest control of New Orleans from the Spanish.

D. create an alliance with the newly independent Latin American nations.

E. avoid involvement in European affairs.