

Chapter 9 Quiz

- 1) The Adams-Onís 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-Onís 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.