

APUSH Time Period 4 Review**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which of the following early American political parties most vocally championed the “common man,” welcomed immigrants, and benefitted from the expansion of voting rights to most white males?
- The Federalists
 - The Democratic-Republicans
 - The Whigs
 - The Democrats
- _____ 2. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is correctly identified?
- Marbury v. Madison*—established the principle of judicial review
 - McCulloch v. Maryland*—upheld the sanctity of private contracts
 - Worcester v. Georgia*—ruled that states cannot tax the federal government
 - Dartmouth v. Woodward*—established tribal autonomy on Indian lands
- _____ 3. In which of the following areas were political debates LEAST affected by regional and sectional differences in the first half of the 19th century?
- Tariff rates
 - Internal improvements
 - The expansion of white male suffrage
 - Foreign affairs
- _____ 4. In a famous 1837 speech, South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun defended slavery as a
- “necessary evil.”
 - “military necessity.”
 - “national birthright.”
 - “positive good.”
- _____ 5. Antebellum era reform movements such as abolitionism, temperance, and women’s rights had their origins in all of the following EXCEPT
- the Monroe Doctrine.
 - the Second Great Awakening.
 - beliefs in human perfectibility.
 - liberal European social ideas.
- _____ 6. Which person or group most strongly advocated sending enslaved blacks to Africa as an answer to the problem of slavery?
- Frederick Douglass
 - The American Colonization Society
 - William Lloyd Garrison
 - The Free-Soil Party

- _____ 7. During the 1840s and 1850s, which set of immigrant groups arrived in unprecedented numbers, resulting in a nativist backlash in popular culture?
- Scots-Irish and Welsh
 - Dutch and French
 - Irish and Germans
 - Italians and Greeks
- _____ 8. Which statement best describes the state of American art and literature in the early 1800s?
- It was widely respected and fashionable in Europe.
 - It blended European styles with regional American tastes.
 - It was highly original and creative and critically well received.
 - It was virtually nonexistent since most Americans were illiterate.
- _____ 9. American Indians, women, and religious followers had which of the following in common during the antebellum era?
- They faced limited economic opportunities and mostly worked for low wages.
 - They were often blamed for social problems and overtly discriminated against.
 - They developed unique cultures reflecting their interests and experiences.
 - They successfully gained greater political rights and representation.
- _____ 10. Who was the famous black abolitionist who wrote an autobiography of his/her former life as a slave?
- Frederick Douglass
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Richard Allen
 - David Walker
- _____ 11. Which of the following was NOT a result of antebellum technological innovations such as textile machinery, the steam engine, the telegraph, and the use of interchangeable parts?
- The expanded size and scope of domestic markets
 - The heightened isolation of rural Americans
 - Increased industrial output and worker productivity
 - A revolution in farming and agriculture
- _____ 12. Which of the following statements best describes the Lowell system?
- It revolutionized the production of steel in the United States.
 - It was so successful that it was eventually adopted throughout the United States and England.
 - It involved using mill girls from rural areas to work in textile factories.
 - It relied exclusively on cheap immigrant labor to undercut competitors.
- _____ 13. The growth and profitability of Southern cotton did all of the following EXCEPT
- catapult the wealth of the average Southern white above most Northerners.
 - provide the raw material for manufacturing in New England.
 - accelerate the internal movement of slaves from the Southeast to the Southwest.
 - promote national and international economic ties.

- _____ 14. Which of the following developments LEAST strengthened the increasing economic linkage of the North and the Midwest during the antebellum era?
- a. The growth of canals and railroads
 - b. The spread of plantation agriculture
 - c. The federal attempts to create a national economy
 - d. The shift to market production
- _____ 15. What did the forced relocation of American Indians and the internal slave trade both have in common?
- a. They were in direct violation of specific Supreme Court rulings.
 - b. Most Northern migrants to the frontier were firmly opposed to each.
 - c. They were driven by efforts to exploit the nation's natural resources.
 - d. Most Whigs strongly supported both, while most Democrats strongly opposed both.
- _____ 16. Which of the following connected the Great Lakes to the East Coast and fueled the economic rise of New York City?
- a. The transcontinental railroad
 - b. The National Road
 - c. The Cumberland Gap
 - d. The Erie Canal
- _____ 17. The majority of Irish immigrants to the United States in the 1840s and 1850s settled
- a. along the Great Lakes region.
 - b. on farms in the Midwest.
 - c. in cities along the east coast.
 - d. on homesteads on the frontier.
- _____ 18. One impact of the widespread cultivation of cotton and other cash crops in the South was the
- a. creation of a more economically and socially egalitarian society in the South.
 - b. increasing economic isolation of the South from the rest of the country.
 - c. rapid growth of textile mills and other manufacturing throughout the South.
 - d. increased political power the South was able to wield in Congress.
- _____ 19. Which of the following movements, glorifying women's role as homemakers, resulted in part from the increasing separation between home and the workplace brought on by industrialization?
- a. Republican Motherhood
 - b. The Cult of Domesticity
 - c. The Gibson Girls
 - d. Bloomerism
- _____ 20. Opposition to the proposed American System of internal improvements was a result of
- a. regional interests overriding national concerns.
 - b. fears that improved transportation would lead to more western migration.
 - c. large federal budget deficits undermining the needed funding.
 - d. Supreme Court decisions questioning its constitutionality.

- _____ 21. Which of the following was NOT an example of Manifest Destiny?
- a. The annexation of Texas
 - b. Attempts to purchase California
 - c. Negotiations over the Oregon border
 - d. Demilitarizing the Great Lakes
- _____ 22. Which of the following correctly characterizes the War of 1812?
- a. The United States was able to reassert sovereignty over its existing western lands and remove Britain's military presence.
 - b. Broad popular support for the war effort temporarily eased sectional divisions over slavery and economic policy.
 - c. The United States won a decisive victory against the British and gained valuable new land on the frontier as a result.
 - d. Federalist support for the war reinvigorated the party and allowed it to thrive for another 20 years.
- _____ 23. Which of the following treaties is correctly matched with its description?
- a. Jay's Treaty—ended the War of 1812
 - b. Treaty of Ghent—settled boundary disputes with Canada
 - c. Adams-Onís Treaty—acquired Florida from Spain
 - d. Webster-Ashburton Treaty—ended the Quasi-War with France
- _____ 24. Which of the following best describes the Monroe Doctrine?
- a. It was a treaty with England in which the British promised to confine all of their future colonization to the Eastern Hemisphere.
 - b. It was an attempt to relocate American Indian tribes on the Great Plains to reservations and begin the process of cultural assimilation.
 - c. It was an American pronouncement to European countries not to interfere with independent nations in the Western Hemisphere.
 - d. It was an economic policy by President Monroe to revive the American economy by lowering tariffs and promoting manufacturing.
- _____ 25. The most divisive issue in regards to western expansion during the antebellum era was
- a. the removal of Indians.
 - b. the extension of slavery.
 - c. free homesteads for settlers.
 - d. property qualifications for voting.
- _____ 26. All the following are true of the Tariff of 1828 EXCEPT it
- a. was viewed as an "abomination" by many Southerners.
 - b. demonstrated the growing differences between the North and South.
 - c. was ultimately ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - d. created a crisis that almost led to a civil war.

- _____ 27. What did the Hartford Convention, the nullification crisis, and some Marshall Court decisions all have in common?
- a. They all dealt with the contentious issue of the extension of slavery into the Louisiana Purchase territory or the Mexican cession.
 - b. They illustrated attempts by the federal government to assert greater control over the states and the resistance those attempts created.
 - c. They all resulted from political compromises between the federal government and the affected states involved.
 - d. They all demonstrated the nativist backlash against German and Irish immigrants who were coming in record numbers to America.
- _____ 28. The Indian Removal Act of 1830
- a. led to the infamous Trail of Tears.
 - b. was upheld in *Cherokee v. Georgia*.
 - c. paid Indian tribes market rates for their confiscated lands.
 - d. was passed over President Jackson's angry veto.
- _____ 29. Which of the following was NOT true about the 1820 Missouri Compromise?
- a. It allowed Maine to enter the Union as a free state and Missouri to enter as a slave state.
 - b. It barred slavery north of the 36°30' line in future states from the Louisiana Purchase territory.
 - c. It successfully kept the issue of slavery from becoming a national debate until just a few years before the Civil War.
 - d. It temporarily settled the issue of slavery but was eventually weakened and ultimately overturned.
- _____ 30. The increase of slavery in the new Southwest during the antebellum era
- a. created new tensions over the spread of slavery.
 - b. was firmly opposed by both major political parties.
 - c. led to the resumption of importing slaves from Africa.
 - d. decreased the market value of cotton and slaves in the East.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“This momentous question like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper....But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other.”

Thomas Jefferson, Letter to John Holmes, 1820

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, ed., *Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1829), 4:332.

- _____ 31. The letter above was most likely written in response to
- a. the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France.
 - b. passage of the Missouri Compromise.
 - c. efforts to promote the American System.
 - d. governmental attempts to force the removal of American Indians.
- _____ 32. The concerns expressed in the letter above can best be understood in the context of
- a. federal efforts to control American Indian populations.
 - b. competing ideas about geographical boundaries.
 - c. concerns over the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens.
 - d. debates over the extension of slavery into the western territories.
- _____ 33. Which of the following events or processes in the 1840s or 1850s most directly contributed to the “irritations” that Jefferson warned about in the letter above?
- a. The acquisition of new territory in the West and the U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War
 - b. The growth of violent nativist movements aimed at limiting immigrants’ influence and power
 - c. The movement of African Americans and Asians to the West
 - d. The increased settlement in areas forcibly taken from American Indians

This question refers to the following quotation.

“Every one acquainted with southern slaves knows that the slave rejoices in the elevation and prosperity of his master; and the heart of no one is more gladdened at the successful debut of young master or miss on the great theatre of the world than that of either the young slave who has grown up with them and shared in all their sports, and even partaken of all their delicacies—or the aged one who has looked on and watched them from birth to manhood, with the kindness and most affectionate solicitude, and has ever met from them all the kind treatment and generous sympathies of feeling, tender hearts. Judge Smith...said in an emergency he would rely upon his own slaves for his defence—he would put arms into their hands, and he had no doubt they would defend him faithfully. In the late Southampton insurrection, we know that many actually convened their slaves and armed them for defence, although slaves were here the cause of the evil which was to be repelled.”

Thomas Dew, President of the College of William and Mary, 1832
William Harper, James Henry Hammond, William Gilmore Simms, and Thomas Roderick Dew,
The Pro-Slavery Argument (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, 1853), 457–58.

- _____ 34. The author’s sentiments in the excerpt above can best be understood as
- supportive of the continuation of the international slave trade.
 - opposition to the continued restrictions against citizenship for slaves.
 - an expression of Southern pride in the institution of slavery.
 - an argument for the gradual emancipation of slaves.
- _____ 35. The excerpt above was most likely a response to which of the following?
- The outlawing of the international slave trade
 - The abolitionist criticism of the treatment of slaves in the South
 - The creation of free African American communities
 - The formation of a temporary national truce over the issue of slavery
- _____ 36. By the eve of the Civil War, sentiments such as those expressed in the excerpt above most clearly formed the basis for
- the Southern defense of slavery as a positive good.
 - Southern arguments in favor of states’ rights.
 - abolitionist campaigns to end slavery in the United States.
 - the Southern political theory of nullification.
- _____ 37. Which of the following best explains why many state governments in the North continued to restrict African American citizenship during the antebellum era?
- Most Northerners believed that the federal government should defend the institution of slavery.
 - The North was economically dependent on Southern cotton.
 - It was a backlash against the widespread discussion of various emancipation plans.
 - Anti-black sentiments persisted in popular politics and culture.

This question refers to the following quotation.

"I come to present the strong claims of suffering humanity. I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane and idiotic men and women; of beings sunk to a condition from which the most unconcerned would start with real horror; of beings wretched in our Prisons, and more wretched in our Alms-Houses....I proceed, Gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the *present* state of Insane Persons confined within this Commonwealth, in *cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens! Chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience!*...The crying evil and abuse of institutions, is not confined to our almshouses. The warden of a populous prison near this metropolis, populous, not with criminals only, but with the insane in almost every stage of insanity...has declared that: "the prison has often more resembled the infernal regions than any place on earth!"...Gentlemen, I commit to you this sacred cause. Your action upon this subject will affect the present and future condition of hundreds and of thousands. In this legislation, as in all things, may you exercise that "wisdom which is the breath of the power of God."

Dorothea Dix, *Memorial to the Legislature of Massachusetts*, 1843

Dorothea L. Dix, *Memorial to the Legislature of Massachusetts* (Boston: Munroe & Francis, 1843).

- _____ 38. The concerns articulated by Dorothea Dix in the excerpt above were most similar to those of
- Social Darwinists in the late 1800s.
 - nativists in the 1840s and 1850s.
 - Progressives in the early 1900s.
 - conservatives in the 1970s and 1980s.
- _____ 39. Which of the following antebellum-era historical developments was least likely to have spurred efforts such as those described in the excerpt above?
- The influence of the Second Great Awakening
 - The spread of liberal social ideas from Europe
 - Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility
 - The progress toward a unified new national culture
- _____ 40. The efforts described in the excerpt above can best be understood in the context of
- attempts to match democratic political ideals with social realities.
 - the development of distinctive cultures by various groups of people.
 - governmental and private efforts to promote the American System.
 - racist and nativist theories used to justify violence and segregation.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“If any one proposition could command the universal assent of mankind, we might expect it would be this: that the government of the Union, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action. This would seem to result necessarily from its nature. It is the government of all; its powers are delegated by all; it represents all, and acts for all. Though any one State may be willing to control its operations, no State is willing to allow others to control them. The nation, on those subjects on which it can act, must necessarily bind its component parts.... Although, among the enumerated powers of government, we do not find the word ‘bank’ or ‘incorporation,’ we find the great powers to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to declare and conduct a war; and to raise and support armies and navies...a government, intrusted with such ample powers...must also be instructed with ample means for their execution.... We are unanimously of opinion, that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void.”

Chief Justice John Marshall, *McCullough v. Maryland*, 1819

- _____ 41. Which of the following did NOT result from the Supreme Court ruling above or similar rulings by the Supreme Court in the early 1800s?
- a. The recognition of federal power over state laws
 - b. The promotion of regional interests over national concerns
 - c. The assertion of the primacy of the judiciary
 - d. The Court determining the meaning of the Constitution
- _____ 42. Which of the following groups would most likely have supported the arguments in the excerpt above?
- a. Federalists in the 1790s
 - b. Democratic-Republicans in the early 1800s
 - c. Jacksonian Democrats in the 1830s and 1840s
 - d. States’ rights advocates in the 1850s
- _____ 43. The ideas expressed in the excerpt above can best be understood in the context of debates over
- a. the authority of different branches of the federal government.
 - b. the scope of the federal government’s role in the economy.
 - c. the relationship between the federal government and state governments.
 - d. how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions.
- _____ 44. The ideology of the Supreme Court as characterized in the ruling above was most similar to Supreme Court rulings in which of the following time periods?
- a. The late 1850s
 - b. The late 1800s
 - c. The early 1930s
 - d. The late 1960s

This question refers to the following quotation.

“Many years after his first election to the presidency, Thomas Jefferson commented that ‘the revolution of 1800’ was as ‘real a revolution in the principles of our government as that of 1776 was in its form.’ ... For him the election of 1800 was a turning point because it marked a turning back to the true republican spirit of 1776.... Within the Jeffersonian framework of assumptions and beliefs, three essential conditions were necessary to create and sustain such a republican political economy: a national government free from any taint of corruption, an unobstructed access to an ample supply of open land, and a relatively liberal international commercial order that would offer adequate foreign markets for America’s flourishing agricultural surplus.”

Drew R. McCoy, *The Elusive Republic: Political Economy in Jeffersonian America*, 1980
Drew R. McCoy, *The Elusive Republic: Political Economy in Jeffersonian America* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1980).

- _____ 45. Which of the following best exemplified the Jeffersonian embrace of the ideals described in the excerpt above?
- a. The National Bank
 - b. The Louisiana Purchase
 - c. The Missouri Compromise
 - d. The American System
- _____ 46. Which of the following antebellum-era historical developments most conflicted with the goals of Jeffersonian Republicans as outlined in the excerpt above?
- a. The nation’s transformation toward a more participatory democracy
 - b. The emergence of a new national culture
 - c. The acceleration of a national and international economy
 - d. The growth of northern industry and regional economic specialization

This question refers to the following painting.



We Owe Allegiance to No Crown, John Woodside, c. 1814
Picture Research Consultants & Archives

47. The painting above is best understood in the context of
- U.S. dominance over the North American continent.
 - federal efforts to assert authority over the states.
 - increased migration from Europe to the United States.
 - the emergence of a new national culture.
48. The sentiments expressed in the painting above best reflect which of the following antebellum-era historical developments?
- The acquisition of new western territories
 - The impact of liberal social ideas from abroad
 - The struggle to create an independent global presence
 - The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade

- _____ 49. The sentiments displayed in the painting above were most similar to national attitudes during which conflict?
- a. The Revolutionary War
 - b. The Mexican-American War
 - c. The Spanish-American War
 - d. World War I

This question refers to the following quotation.

“[I promise]...to demonstrate in the course of...my Appeal...that we Coloured People of these United States, are, the most wretched, degraded and abject set of beings that ever lived since the world began, down to the present day, and that the white Christians of America, who hold us in slavery, (or, more properly speaking, pretenders to Christianity,) treat us more cruel and barbarous than any Heathen nation did any people whom it had subjected, or reduced to the same condition....I advance it therefore to you...as an unshaken and forever immoveable fact, that your full glory and happiness, as well as all other coloured people under Heaven, shall never be fully consummated, but with the entire emancipation of your enslaved brethren all over the world.”

David Walker, *Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*, 1829
David Walker, *Walker's Appeal in Four Articles; Together with a Preamble, To the Coloured Citizens of the World, but in Particular, and Very Expressly, to Those of the United States of America Written in Boston, State of Massachusetts, September 28, 1829* (Boston: Revised and Published by David Walker, 1830).

- _____ 50. The arguments in the excerpt above are best understood in the context of
- a. the emergence of African American abolitionist movements.
 - b. sectional tensions over the institution of slavery.
 - c. continued restrictions on African American citizenship in Northern states.
 - d. the growth of the internal slave trade in the United States.
- _____ 51. Which of the following groups would most strongly have supported the sentiments in the excerpt above?
- a. Nativists in the mid-1800s
 - b. Radical Republicans in the 1860s and 1870s
 - c. Populists in the late 1800s
 - d. Social Darwinists in the late 1800s
- _____ 52. During the antebellum era, which of the following groups shared the most similar experience to that described in the excerpt above?
- a. European migrants
 - b. White women
 - c. American Indians
 - d. Abolitionists

- _____ 53. Which of the following resulted from the sentiments expressed in the excerpt above?
- a. Growing national support among Whigs and Democrats for abolition
 - b. Increasing numbers of Northerners insisting that the federal government should defend slavery
 - c. Decreased demand from Northern factories for Southern cotton cultivated by slaves
 - d. Increasingly bitter national debates over the institution of slavery

This question refers to the following quotation.

“[W]e view with great concern, both nationally and individually, certain late attempts, on the part of various descriptions of domestic manufacturers, to induce your honorable body to increase the duties upon imports, already so high as to amount, upon many articles, nearly to a prohibition. This increased cost upon some of these may truly be designated a tax upon knowledge, if not a bounty to ignorance.... That, although these attempts are sustained under the plausible pretext of ‘promoting national industry,’ they are calculated...to produce a tax highly impolitic in its nature, partial in its operation, and oppressive in its effects: a tax, in fact to be levied principally on the great body of agriculturists, who constitute a large majority of the whole American people, and who are the chief consumers of all foreign imports....it is the duty of every wise and just government to secure the consumers against both exorbitant profits and extravagant prices by leaving competition as free and open as possible.”

Virginia Agricultural Society, Petition to the House of Representatives, 1820
"Remonstrance against Increase of Duties on Imports," House of Representatives, January 17,
1820, no. 570, 16th Cong., 1st sess., *American State Papers: Finance*, 3:447–48.

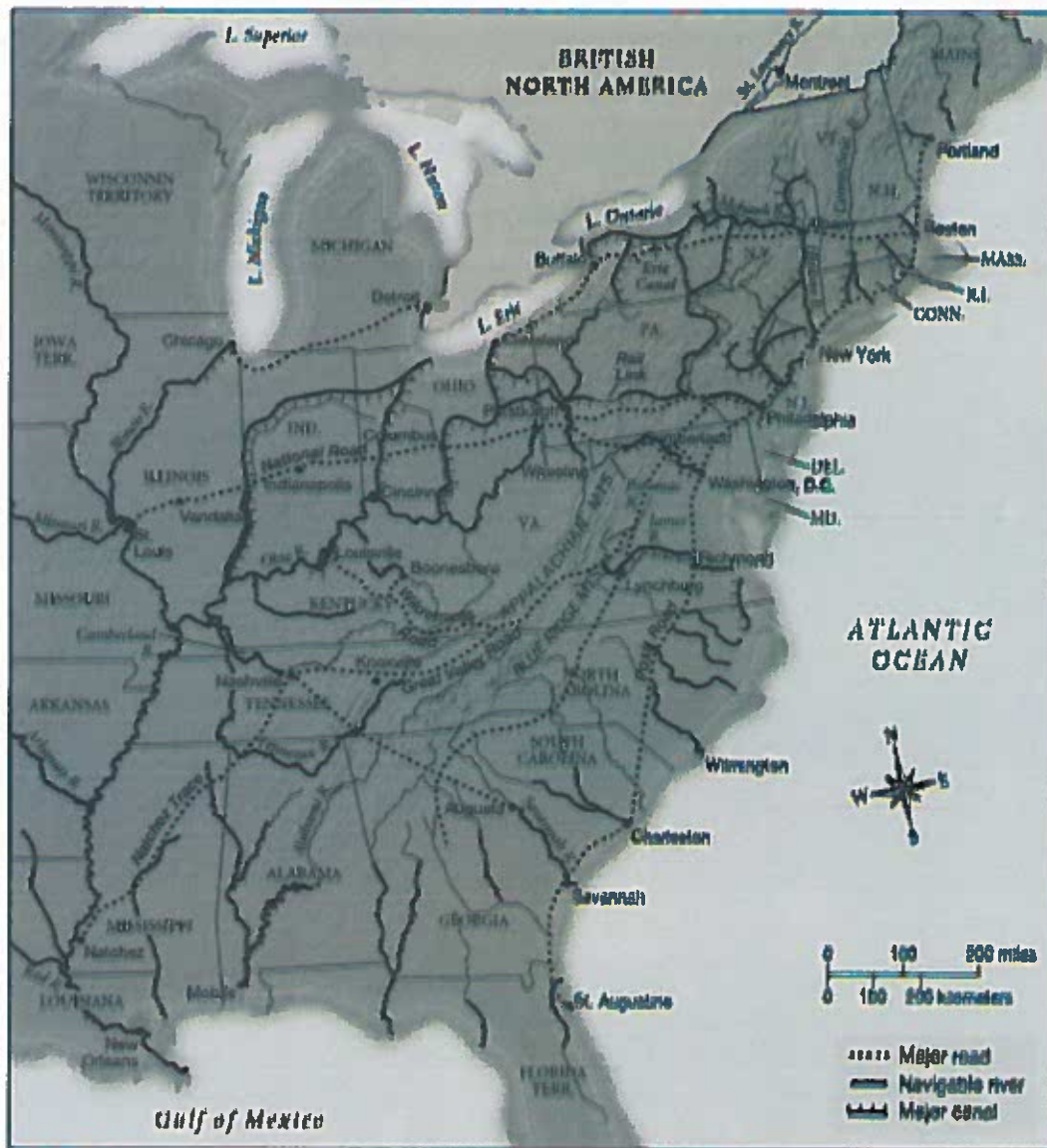
- _____ 54. The sentiments expressed in the petition above can best be understood in the context of
- a. the rise of voluntary organizations promoting secular reforms.
 - b. debates over the federal government’s role in the economy.
 - c. Supreme Court decisions asserting federal power over state laws.
 - d. resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion.
- _____ 55. Which of the following developments LEAST contributed to the grievances articulated in the petition above?
- a. Increased agricultural production resulting from technological inventions
 - b. The acceleration of a national and international market economy
 - c. Diverging economic systems within the United States
 - d. Regional interests trumping national economic concerns

Name: _____

ID: A

56. Which of the following groups would most likely have supported the arguments in the petition above?
- a. Federalists in the early 1800s
 - b. New Englanders in the mid-1800s
 - c. Republicans in the late 1800s
 - d. Laissez-faire capitalists in the early 1900s

This question is based on the following map.



U.S. Roads and Canals, 1837

Nancy A. Hewitt and Steven F. Lawson, *Exploring American Histories*, Bedford/St. Martin's, p. 266. Reprinted by permission.

57. The expansion of the U.S. transportation network by 1837, as shown in the map above, benefitted MOST from which of the following technological advances?
- Interchangeable parts
 - Textile machinery
 - The steam engine
 - The telegraph

- _____ 58. As shown in the map above, the national system of roads and canals most closely linked which regions' economies together?
- a. The North and the South
 - b. The East and the Midwest
 - c. The Midwest and the South
 - d. The North, Midwest, and South equally
- _____ 59. The opening of canals and new roads in the United States, as depicted in the map above, had the LEAST impact on which of the following?
- a. European immigration to the United States
 - b. Westward migration of American citizens
 - c. The market revolution
 - d. Regional economic specialization

This question refers to the following quotation.

"We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain...That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities...and, more especially...[the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832]...are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens....And we, the People of South Carolina...Do further Declare that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act...to coerce the State...to be null and void, inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union..."

South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, 1832

Paul Leicester Ford, *The Federalist: A Commentary on the Constitution of the United States* (New York: Henry Holt, 1898).

- _____ 60. The sentiments expressed in the excerpt above most closely parallel those expressed in the political debates
- a. during the first national administrations in the 1790s.
 - b. between imperialists and anti-imperialists in the early 1900s.
 - c. over the cultural conflicts of the 1920s.
 - d. surrounding World War I and World War II.

- _____ 61. The excerpt above best exemplifies which of the following historical developments or processes in the first half of American history?
- a. The support or resistance of various American groups or individuals to the expansion of territory
 - b. The reemergence of a two-party political system as various constituencies and interest groups coalesced and defined their agendas
 - c. The assertion of Southern regional pride in slavery and the insistence of many whites in the South that the federal government defend slavery
 - d. Resistance from state governments in the North and the South at different times to federal attempts to assert authority over them
- _____ 62. In which of the following areas did regional interests and perspectives have the LEAST impact on national policy?
- a. Tariffs
 - b. Internal improvements
 - c. National bank
 - d. American Indian policy

This question refers to the maps below.



Map of Slave Populations in 1820 and 1860

Nancy A. Hewitt and Steven F. Lawson, *Exploring American Histories*, Bedford/St. Martin's, p. 298. Reprinted by permission.

63. What contributed most to the process illustrated in the maps above?
- The Missouri Compromise of 1820
 - The outlawing of the international slave trade
 - The overcultivation of arable land in the Southeast
 - The rise in the number of free African Americans in the South

64. The maps above most clearly demonstrate which of the following antebellum-era historical processes?
- a. The acceleration of a national and international market economy
 - b. The free and forced migration of peoples across the continent
 - c. The rise of abolitionist and other voluntary reform organizations
 - d. The attempts of the United States to dominate the North American continent

This question refers to the following quotation.

“The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our Confederacy and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our Constitution....Foreign powers should therefore look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory...thereby diminishing the chances of war and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products....None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace if Texas remains an independent state, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself....Whatever is good or evil in the local [slave] institutions of Texas will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not.”

President James K. Polk, Inaugural Address, 1845

Address by James K. Polk. 1845, *Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*.

65. The excerpt above can best be seen as an example of the United States seeking dominance over the North American continent through
- a. military actions.
 - b. judicial actions.
 - c. diplomatic efforts.
 - d. the expansion of slavery.
66. The expansion of national borders during the antebellum era most directly led to
- a. wide-scale federal funding of internal improvements.
 - b. national debates over how to use the new territories.
 - c. much greater foreign trade with Latin America and Asia.
 - d. increased European immigration to the South and West.
67. The sentiments expressed by Polk in the speech above were most similar to those of
- a. imperialists before the Spanish-American War.
 - b. President Wilson before World War I.
 - c. Americans during World War II.
 - d. supporters of containment during the Cold War.