

3. The Federalists passed (a) the Alien Laws (b) the Sedition Laws. They indicted Jeffersonian editors. They sent Congressman Matthew Lyon to prison.
(any two)
4. Jefferson secretly wrote the Kentucky Resolution. Madison wrote the Virginia Resolution. The Republicans made the Alien and Sedition Laws major issues in the campaign of 1800.
(any two)
5. The Jeffersonians advocated small government and little federal spending.
Jefferson advocated agrarian life and no aid to special interests.
Jeffersonians were pro-French.
Federalists advocated strong central government.
Federalists advocated federal aid to promote private enterprise.
Federalists were pro-British.
(any two)

CHAPTER 11

II. A.

1. False. It was a change in political power but not a class revolution.
2. True
3. True
4. False. They tried to impeach Justice Samuel Chase, not Marshall.
5. False. It established judicial review, the right of the Supreme Court to declare legislation unconstitutional.
6. True
7. True
8. False. His deepest doubt was that the purchase might be unconstitutional.
9. True
10. True
11. False. The most explosive issue was the impressment of seamen.
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False. The war was caused largely by southerners and westerners eager to uphold American rights and seize Canada; New Englanders generally opposed the war.

II. B.

1. c
2. b

3. a
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. b
12. d
13. b
14. a
15. c

II. C.

1. excise tax
2. pardon
3. midnight judges
4. *Marbury v. Madison*
5. judicial review
6. impeachment
7. navy
8. Santo Domingo (Haiti OK)
9. Oregon
10. \$15 million
11. *Chesapeake*
12. embargo
13. war hawks
14. Tippecanoe
15. "Mr. Madison's War"

II. D

1. E
2. C
3. O
4. K

5. G
6. L
7. N
8. D
9. M
10. I
11. A
12. H
13. J
14. F
15. B

II. E.

- 4
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 5

II. F.

1. E
2. B
3. G
4. J
5. H
6. I
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. F

II. G.

1. 39
2. New York
3. 37
4. Adams: 77; Jefferson: 61. Adams would have been reelected president.

CHAPTER 12

II. A.

1. False. Madison was manipulated by Napoleon.
2. False. They were very concerned about foreign policy.
3. True
4. False. They did not want to acquire Canada at all.
5. False. It was the Navy.
6. False. The strategy was poorly conceived.
7. True
8. False. The victory at New Orleans came after the treaty was signed, and had no effect.
9. False. They were blocked by Republican presidents who had constitutional objections.
10. False. The Federalist Party effectively collapsed and then disappeared during Monroe's presidency.
11. True
12. False. It admitted Missouri as a slave state in exchange for admitting Maine as a free state.
13. True
14. False. Adams acquired Florida but gained only a joint occupation of Oregon.
15. False. It was hardly noticed in Latin America.

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. b

II. C.

1. Lake Erie
2. "The Star-Spangled Banner"
3. The *Constitution*
4. Hartford Convention
5. White House and Capitol
6. *The North American Review*
7. American Plan
8. Era of Good Feelings
9. Federalists
10. Erie Canal
11. 36° 30' (Southern boundary of Missouri OK)
12. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
13. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
14. Oregon
15. Monroe Doctrine

II. D.

1. H
2. M
3. N
4. K
5. E
6. L
7. I
8. A
9. D
10. F
11. J
12. B
13. C
14. G
15. O

II. E.

2

5

3

6

4

1

II. F.

1. C

2. O

3. N

4. B

5. A

6. D

7. M

8. I

9. E

10. G

11. J

12. L

13. H

14. K

15. F

II. G.

a. Economic nationalism

The Tariff of 1816

Clay's American System

b. Political nationalism and unity

President Monroe's tour of New England

Daniel Webster's speeches

The election of 1820

c. Judicial nationalism

Dartmouth College v. Woodward

d. Foreign-policy nationalism

Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida

John Quincy Adam's rejection of Canning's proposed British-American statement

II. H.

1. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario
2. Vermont (north) and Maryland (south)
3. Florida and Arkansas
4. Two: Louisiana and Missouri
5. Only one: Michigan
6. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri
7. The United States
8. Mississippi

CHAPTER 13

II. A.

1. True
2. False. He accepted appointment as secretary of state, fueling charges of a corrupt bargain.
3. True
4. False. Jackson was a wealthy frontier aristocrat, richer than Adams.
5. False. The campaign was marked by mudslinging and personal attacks.
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False. The opposition was strongest in the South.
10. True
11. True
12. True
13. False. The Whig Party was divided on all these issues.
14. True
15. False. Harrison was an aristocrat, born in luxury in Virginia, not an ordinary frontier farmer.

II. B.

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. d

7. b
8. a
9. a
10. d
11. d
12. a
13. d
14. b
15. c

II. C.

1. conventions
2. Anti-Masonic Party
3. "corrupt bargain"
4. secretary of state
5. rotation in office (or spoils system)
6. Tariff of Abominations
7. nullification
8. Bank of the United States
9. masons
10. evangelicals
11. Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles (any two)
12. Trail of Tears
13. Mexico
14. Whigs
15. Log cabin and hard cider

II. D.

1. F
2. K
3. M
4. A
5. N
6. I
7. H
8. D

- 9. C
- 10. E
- 11. L
- 12. O
- 13. J
- 14. G
- 15. B

II. E.

- 2
- 1
- 5
- 4
- 3

II. F.

- 1. F
- 2. H
- 3. A
- 4. E
- 5. C
- 6. I
- 7. B
- 8. J
- 9. D
- 10. G

II. G.

- 1. The bank is an overgrown and "sick" monster, served by Nicholas Biddle and Whig politicians.
- 2. The enormous "monster" is vomiting up the money it has swallowed. Biddle is trying to help and rescue it while standing astride it. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun are trying to remain distant from the "illness," even while offering advice. Jackson looks on in scorn.
- 3. Clay is in effect physically assaulting the innocent Jackson, trying to "shut him up." Jackson is resisting, and it clear that Clay will not succeed.
- 4. The hickory leaf, Jackson's top hat, the Democratic donkey, Jackson's face on the coin. (any three)

5. "Humbug Glory" Bank; "Six cents in mint drops or glory"; "In seven months this bank shall be abolished"; The signatures on the currency: "Cunning Reuben" and "Honest Amos." (other answers possible)

II. H.

1. 32 (131 votes needed for majority)
2. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland
3. Pennsylvania
4. New York and Maine
5. Seminoles and Creeks; Cherokees
6. Rio Grande and Nueces; straight east

CHAPTER 14

II. A.

1. True
2. False. It contributed to the rise of nativism and anti-Catholicism.
3. False. Most manufacturing was concentrated in New England.
4. True.
5. False. Most early factory jobs involved long hours and low wages.
6. True
7. True
8. False. Canals were cheaper and more effective than highways.
9. True
10. False. The early railroads were dangerous and met much opposition, especially from canal interests.
11. True
12. False. Most women remained outside the market economy, in the home.
13. False. The transcontinental and transatlantic telegraphs were not *permanently* laid until after the Civil War.
14. False. There was an increase in the gap between rich and poor as a result of advances in manufacturing and transportation.
15. True

II. B.

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a