PERIOD 4 PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE

“Reader will you pronounce this a mere fancy sketch, written for the sake of effect? It is not so. It is a real picture of “Factory life;” ...We will call upon you for action— *united and immediate action*. But, says one, let us wait till we are stronger. In the language of one of old, we ask, when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are reduced to the servile condition of the poor operatives of England? for verily we shall be and that right soon, if matters be suffered to remain as they are. Says another, how shall we act? we are but one amongst a thousand, what shall we do that our influence may be felt in this vast multitude? We answer, there is in this city an Association called the Female Labor Reform Association, having for its professed object, the amelioration of the condition of the operative. Enrolled upon its records are the names of five hundred members—come then, and add thereto five hundred or rather five thousand more, and in the strength of our united influence we will soon show these *drivelling* cotton lords, this aristocracy of New England, who so arrogantly aspire to lord it over God’s heritage, that our rights cannot be trampled upon with impunity; that we WILL not longer submit to that arbitrary power which has for the last ten years been so abundantly exercised over us.”

*Factory Life As It Is*, 1845

1. The views expressed by the author would most directly have found support with which of the following?

1. Protestants inspired the by Second Great Awakening
2. Enslaved blacks and free African Americans
3. Women working in textile mills
4. Laborers building the Erie Canal

2. Which of the following most plausibly influenced the viewpoint expressed in the excerpt?

1. The Utopian rhetoric of Mother Ann Lee and the Shakers
2. Concerns expressed by temperance reformers
3. Resentment of the restrictions associated with the wage labor system
4. Changes in transportation brought about by the Market Revolution

\*3. Which of the following other movements held ideas closest to those expressed in the excerpt?

1. The women’s rights movement of the 1910s and 1920s
2. Labor activists involved with the Knights of Labor during the late 1800s
3. The civil rights movement of the 1950s
4. The abolitionist movement of the 1830s and 1840s

“This transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American industry, instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign industry. The foes of the American System, in 1824, with great boldness and confidence, predicted, 1st. The ruin of the public revenue, and the creation of a necessity to resort to direct taxation. The gentleman from South Carolina, I believe, thought that the tariff of 1824 would operate a reduction of revenue to the large amount of eight millions of dollars... the destruction of our navigation… the desolation of commercial cities, and 4th, the augmentation of the price of objects of consumption, and further decline in that of the articles of our exports. . . .”

Henry Clay, *In Defense of the American System*, 1832

4. The views expressed by Clay would have been most directly challenged by which of the following?

1. Western farmers
2. Textile producers
3. Republicans
4. Southern plantation owners

5. An individual who disagreed with Clay would most likely support

1. The introduction of the spoils system during Jackson’s presidency
2. A strengthening of state’s rights
3. Federal funding of the Erie Canal
4. A tax on woolen, cotton and textile imports

\*6. Which of the following later historical developments is most similar to the events described in the excerpt?

1. Dwight D. Eisenhower’s support for the funding of the Interstate Highway Act in 1956 that led to the building of a national network of roads
2. Woodrow Wilson’s support for the 14 points after WWI which led to the creation of the League of Nations
3. Theodore Roosevelt’s support for the Antiquities Act that allowed for the creation of national monuments on public land
4. Abraham Lincoln’s support for the Morrill Act, which allowed for colleges to be built on Public lands

“Jackson and… his supporters built a sophisticated campaign apparatus unlike any previously organized in a presidential election… Jacksonians responded to the reforms in presidential voting... by coordinating activities at the local level. The state pro-Jackson committees linked up with Jackson committees… that stirred up enthusiasm with rallies and parades and made sure that their supporters arrived at the polls.”

Sean Wilentz, historian, “The Rise of American Democracy,” 2005

7. Which of the following historical developments best supports Wilentz’s argument regarding the support Andrew Jackson’s election?

1. A rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs
2. The emergence of a new national culture
3. Attempts by free African American to change their political status
4. The import of liberal social ideas from abroad

8. One key change before Jackson’s presidency was

1. The federal funding of campaign activities
2. Efforts to raise educational levels among the voting populace
3. The change in many state laws to allow white men without property the ability to vote
4. A growing divide between the South and the North concerning slavery

9. The patterns described in the excerpt most directly foreshadowed which of the following developments?

1. The assertion by the Supreme Court that federal laws took precedence over state laws.
2. The establishment of the Whig party.
3. The outbreak of several slave rebellions in Southern states.
4. The transformation of the presidential primary process.

“Throughout the whole of those provinces [the Floridas], to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has been scarcely felt. Its authority has been confined almost exclusively to the walls of Pensacola, and St. Augustine within which only small garrisons have been maintained... Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces… Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line, which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws, prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practiced various frauds, on our revenue, and have committed every kind of outrage, on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us, enabled them to perpetuate....”

James Monroe, Commencement Address to Congress, 1818

10. Monroe’s sentiments can best be understood as

1. Concerned regarding United States interests in foreign territories
2. Supportive of opening of trade negotiations with Spain
3. Protective of Native American lands within the borders of Spanish Florida
4. Concern regarding the development of slavery in Spanish Florida

11. Which of the following events could best be interpreted as reflecting the concerns described by Monroe in the passage?

1. Congressional attempts to stem growing tensions regarding the issue of slavery
2. A sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations
3. Passage of a tariff to restrict the flow of foreign manufactures into the United States
4. The promotion of federally funded internal improvements

12. This excerpt was most likely intended to do which of the following?

1. Justify the Missouri Compromise
2. Describe the U.S’s relationship with Spain
3. Explain the reasoning for the Louisiana Purchase
4. Persuade Congress to support an expansionist treaty

13. Which of the following groups would be most likely to agree with the sentiments expressed by Monroe in the excerpt above?

1. Spanish military leaders in Florida
2. Manufacturers in New England
3. Southern planters
4. Cherokee Indians

“There are opposers among us! men of wealth and respectability, who encourage the use of spirituous liquors and throw their influence into the scale of intemperance. There is, after all, a numerous class of what are called temperate, moderate drinkers, who love rum, and must have it. They do more hurt than the drunkard. They have influence. He has none. They try to make rum-drinking respectable; he cannot.

But they are all alike, the drunkard and the drinker. They are but different species of the same genus. Temperate, moderate drinkers; temperate, moderate slave dealers; temperate moderate gamblers; temperate moderate sinners, all alike. It is the drinking which is wrong. Drunkenness is but a higher degree of the same crime. These temperate, moderate drinkers are training themselves and their children to the highest order of drunkards. They are learning the trade, they are serving the apprenticeship, and they uphold and encourage the drunkard.....”

An Address to the Temperance Society of Plymouth, N.H., 1829

14. The concerns expressed in the document can best be explained within the context of?

1. The development of a new national culture
2. The influence of the westward migration movement
3. Changes to society caused by the market revolution
4. New beliefs regarding related to human perfectibility

15. The ideas expressed by the document above would find the most significant support from which of the following?

1. Free African Americans
2. Recent immigrants from Ireland and Germany
3. Westward migrants
4. Followers of religious revival movements

16. The author of above document most likely supported?

1. Blue laws to limit the purchase of alcoholic beverages
2. Laws to create greater equality and opportunities for women
3. Nativist ideals limiting immigration
4. The development of utopian communal communities

17. Which of the following reform movements encompasses all of the others?

1. The Temperance movement
2. The Second Great Awakening
3. Women’s Rights
4. Abolitionist Reform

“The sense of the nation on this subject is unequivocally manifested by the provisions made in the laws for transporting goods by land between Baltimore and Providence, between New York and Philadelphia, and between Philadelphia and Baltimore. We are now arrived at the inquiry - What is this power? It is the power to regulate, that is, to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed. This power, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations other than are prescribed in the Constitution.”

John Marshall, Gibbons v. Odgen

18. Which of the following statements best reflects the viewpoint expressed by Marshall in the excerpt above?

1. The state government’s power takes precedence over the jurisdiction of the federal government
2. The federal government has the ability to regulate interstate trade
3. The federal government has a responsibility to fund the development of national roads and canals
4. Tariffs are a necessary measure to protest U.S manufacturers

19. The ideas expressed the Marshall can best be understood within the context of the debates over

1. Increasing reliance on trade with European countries
2. The acceleration of sectionalism between the North, the South and the Western parts of the United States
3. The relative authority of the federal government over the state governments
4. The institution of slavery within the United State borders

Answer Key:

1. C

2. C

3. B

4. D

5. B

6. A

7. A

8. C

9. D

10. A

11. B

12. D

13. C

14. D

15. D

16. A

17. B

18. B

19. C

NOTES TO SELF ABOUT ANSWERING APUSH MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: