

## Princeton Period 4 (1800-1848)

Questions 17-22 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: John L. O'Sullivan, "The Great Nation of Futurity," 1839

"The far-reaching, the boundless future will be the era of American greatness. In its magnificent domain of space and time, the nation of many nations is destined to manifest to mankind the excellence of divine principles; to establish on earth the noblest temple ever dedicated to the worship of the Most High-the Sacred and the True. Its floor shall be a hemisphere – its roof the firmament of the star-studded heavens, and its congregation a Union of many Republics, comprising hundreds of happy millions, calling, owning no man master, but governed by God's natural and moral law of equality, the law of brotherhood-of 'peace and good will amongst men.'"

17. Which of the following best states the principle described above?
  - (A) Colonists were destined to leave the British Empire because of the distance between the New World and England.
  - (B) Women are biologically predestined to lives of child rearing and domestic labor.
  - (C) America's expansion to the West Coast was inevitable and divinely sanctioned.
  - (D) The abolition of slavery in the United States was certain to come about because slavery was immoral.
18. Between 1820 and 1854, the greatest number of immigrants to the United States came from
  - (A) France
  - (B) Russia
  - (C) England
  - (D) Ireland
19. Which of the following best describes the effect of the American rail system in the 19th century?
  - (A) Government subsidy of the railroads enabled markets to expand and production to become more efficient.
  - (B) The entire national system was planned before the first railway was constructed.
  - (C) The development of the rails had little effect on the development of American industry.
  - (D) A more highly developed rail system gave the Confederacy a decided advantage in the Civil War.
20. Which of the following changes in westward migration is most likely to have occurred in the 1840s?
  - (A) The number of pioneers headed for the Oregon territory decreased while the number headed for California greatly increased.
  - (B) The first great wave of migration ended, and the number of migrants remained extremely low until after the Civil War.
  - (C) For the first time, pioneers began to settle areas west of the Mississippi River.
  - (D) Large numbers of free Black people, unwelcome in the East, began to resettle in the West.
21. By what means did the United States take possession of the Oregon Territory?
  - (A) The United States was granted the territory in a postwar treaty with France.
  - (B) The United States bought it from the Native Americans who lived there.
  - (C) U.S. settlers were the first to arrive in the region; they claimed it for their country.
  - (D) Great Britain ceded it to the United States as part of a negotiated treaty.
22. Which of the following presidents is most closely associated with the concept of Manifest Destiny?
  - (A) James K. Polk
  - (B) Andrew Johnson
  - (C) Woodrow Wilson
  - (D) Ronald Reagan

**Questions 20-21 refer to the excerpt below.**

Source: Thomas Jefferson, a letter written to U.S. Ambassador (to France) Robert Livingston, 1802

“The cession of Louisiana and the Floridas by Spain to France works most sorely on the U.S. On this subject the Secretary of State has written to you fully. Yet I cannot forbear recurring to it personally. so deep is the impression it makes in my mind.

It completely reverses all the political relations of the U.S. and will form a new epoch in our political course. Of all nations of any consideration France is the one which hitherto has offered the fewest points on which we could have any conflict of right, and the most points of a communion of interests.... There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility it will long yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half our inhabitants. France placing herself in that door assumes to us the attitude of defiance.”

20. Consistent with the excerpt above, which of the following was NOT a reason that France ultimately agreed to sell their New World holdings in the Louisiana Purchase?
- (A) The city and port of New Orleans were too costly to continue to protect and maintain.
  - (B) The French needed money to raise armies and prepare for war on the European continent.
  - (C) Failure to arrest a slave revolt led to fears among European powers of similar uprisings throughout the New World.
  - (D) American exploration and expansionism would apply increasing pressure on the French colony.
21. The decision of the United States to purchase the Louisiana Territory from France was not universally supported. Among those opposing this decision were the Quids, who felt that
- (A) Jefferson had paid far too much for the territory
  - (B) Jefferson lacked the authority as president under the U.S. Constitution to purchase the land from France
  - (C) Jefferson risked starting war with Spain over territorial rights
  - (D) Jefferson would use the territory to support the addition of new pro-Republican states limiting Federalist power

**Questions 22-24 refer to the excerpt below.**

Source: Henry Clay, a speech in the House of Representatives. 1812

“Sir, if you wish to avoid foreign commerce; give up all your prosperity. It is the thing protected, not the instrument of protection, that involves you in war. Commerce engenders collision, collision war, and war, the argument supposes, leads to despotism. Would the councils of that statesman be deemed who would recommend that the nation should be unarmed—that in the art of war, the material spirit, and martial exercises, should be prohibited...and that the great body of the people should be taught that the national happiness was to be found in perpetual peace alone? No, sir.”

22. This excerpt would be most likely supported by
- (A) the Federalists
  - (B) the War Hawks
  - (C) the British
  - (D) the French
23. The War of 1812 directly led to which of the following?
- (A) The downfall of the Federalist Party
  - (B) Greater dependence on trade with Great Britain and France
  - (C) An increase in American territory
  - (D) The Monroe Doctrine
24. Henry Clay would later broker the Missouri Compromise which stated that
- (A) all new U.S. states would vote on whether they would support slavery in their territory
  - (B) states admitted in the North would enter as free states and those entering in the South would be slave states
  - (C) slavery would be prohibited in all new states admitted to the Union
  - (D) slave trade would be abolished in all new states, but slavery would be permitted

Questions 25-26 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Andrew Jackson, in a letter to Henry Lee, 1825

“Mr. Adams is the Constitutional President and as such I would myself be the last man in the Commonwealth to oppose him upon any other ground than that of principle .... As to his character also, it is hardly necessary for me to observe, that] had esteemed him as a virtuous, able and honest man; and when rumor was stamping the sudden union of his and the friends of Mr. Clay with intrigue, barter and bargain I did not, nay, I could not believe that Mr. Adams participated in a management deserving such epithets .... But when these strange rumors became facts, when the predicted stipulation was promptly fulfilled, and Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, the inference was irresistible-I could not doubt the facts. It was well known that during the canvass Mr. Clay had denounced him as an apostate, as one of the most dangerous men in the union, and the last man in it that ought to be brought into the executive chair.”

25. John Quincy Adams became president of the United States because of
- (A) a win of the Electoral College
  - (B) a win of the popular vote, but not the electoral college
  - (C) a vote of the House of Representatives
  - (D) the death of the existing president of the United States
26. The Election of 1824 saw nominees for president from which of the following political parties?
- I. The Federalists
  - II. The Whigs
  - III. Democratic-Republicans
- (A) II only
  - (B) III only
  - (C) I and III only
  - (D) II and III only

Questions 27-30 refer to the 1833 image below.



*King Andrew the First*, Unknown Artist, c. 1833

27. This political cartoon of Andrew Jackson was least likely to have been sketched by a supporter of which of the following political parties?
- (A) Whig
  - (B) National Republican
  - (C) Anti-Masonic
  - (D) Democratic
28. Which of the following famous court cases was used in defense of the constitutionality of the Second Bank of the United States?
- (A) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
  - (B) *Marbury v. Madison*
  - (C) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - (D) *Chisholm v. Georgia*
29. The Nullification Crisis was triggered in response to
- (A) paper money being prohibited for payment of debts or services
  - (B) Turner's Rebellion
  - (C) arguments over the constitutionality of Jackson's Indian Removal Act
  - (D) the passage of tariffs, which disproportionately affected southern states
30. Which of the following was NOT a primary cause of the Panic of 1837?
- (A) Andrew Jackson's policy of depositing federal funds in state "pet banks"
  - (B) Establishment of the Specie Circular for purchase of western lands
  - (C) Discovery of gold in western territories
  - (D) Overspeculation on the strength of commodities and investments

Questions 31-34 refer to the excerpts below.

Source: John Quincy Adams, letter to his father, 1811

“The whole continent of North America appears to be destined by Divine Providence to be peopled by one nation, speaking one language, professing one general system of religious and political principles, and accustomed to one general tenor of social usages and customs. For the common happiness of them all, for their peace and prosperity, I believe it is indispensable that they should be associated in one federal Union.”

Source: James Polk, inauguration Speech, 1845

“In assuming responsibilities so vast I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the Universe in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men to guard this Heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which without His guidance might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue. I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen to take upon myself the solemn obligation ‘to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States’.”

31. The nature of both Adams’ and Polk’s excerpts above best reflect which of the following common views of the 19th century?
- (A) Laissez-faire economics
  - (B) Social Darwinism
  - (C) Manifest Destiny
  - (D) Nativism
32. The Polk presidency oversaw all of the following major events in U.S. history EXCEPT
- (A) the annexation of Texas into the United States
  - (B) the addition of California and Oregon as new states
  - (C) war with Mexico
  - (D) the Compromise of 1850
33. The Wilmot Proviso was both a unique and significant bill proposed during the presidency of Polk before Congress because it
- (A) addressed the status of slavery in new states and territories
  - (B) represented the first proposal to use popular sovereignty to decide the status of slavery
  - (C) was supported or rejected strictly on territorial lines rather than party lines
  - (D) provided both legal protections and rights to enslaved people
34. Despite requests for admission as early as 1836, the annexation of Texas into the Union was delayed until 1845 mostly because of which of the following?
- I. Opposition to territorial growth and expansion into the West
  - II. Concern over how to manage slavery in the territory
  - III. Fear of war with Mexico
- (A) III only
  - (B) I and III only
  - (C) II and III only
  - (D) I, II, and III

Questions 10-12 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Thomas Jefferson, 1816

“Some men look at constitutions with sanctimonious reverence, and deem them Like the ark of the covenant, too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment.... But I know also, that laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also, and keep pace with the times.”

10. Which of following Amendments to the Constitution is **most directly** an **example of the sentiments expressed** above?
- (A) The First Amendment, which guaranteed the right to free speech
  - (B) The Tenth Amendment, which allows powers not granted to the federal government be granted to the states
  - (C) The Nineteenth Amendment, which guaranteed all women the right to vote
  - (D) The Twenty-first Amendment, which repealed the prohibition of alcohol
11. Which of the following best describes a contributing factor in the crafting of the United States Constitution?
- (A) Individual state constitutions written at the time of the Revolution tended to cede too much power to the federal government, leading to a call for reform on the part of Anti-Federalists.
  - (B) The weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led James Madison to question their efficacy and prompted a formation of the Constitutional Congress in 1787.
  - (C) Difficulties over trade and foreign relations led to a repeal of overly restrictive tariffs required by the Articles of Confederation.
  - (D) Washington’s embarrassing failure at the Whiskey Rebellion led to Federalist demands for a new framework for federal power.
12. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the existence of political parties in the early United States?
- (A) After the drafting of the Constitution, continued debates about states’ rights and competing economic interests led to the formation of political parties, such as the Federalists and the Democratic- Republicans.
  - (B) Although Washington warned against the influence of political parties, he reluctantly accepted the endorsement of the Federalist Party.
  - (C) Political parties did not exist until the War of 1812, when Federalists asserted control over foreign policies with France and Britain.
  - (D) Two major political parties dominated early presidential elections until John Quincy Adams founded the Whig Party in 1824.

Questions 13-17 refer to the excerpt below.

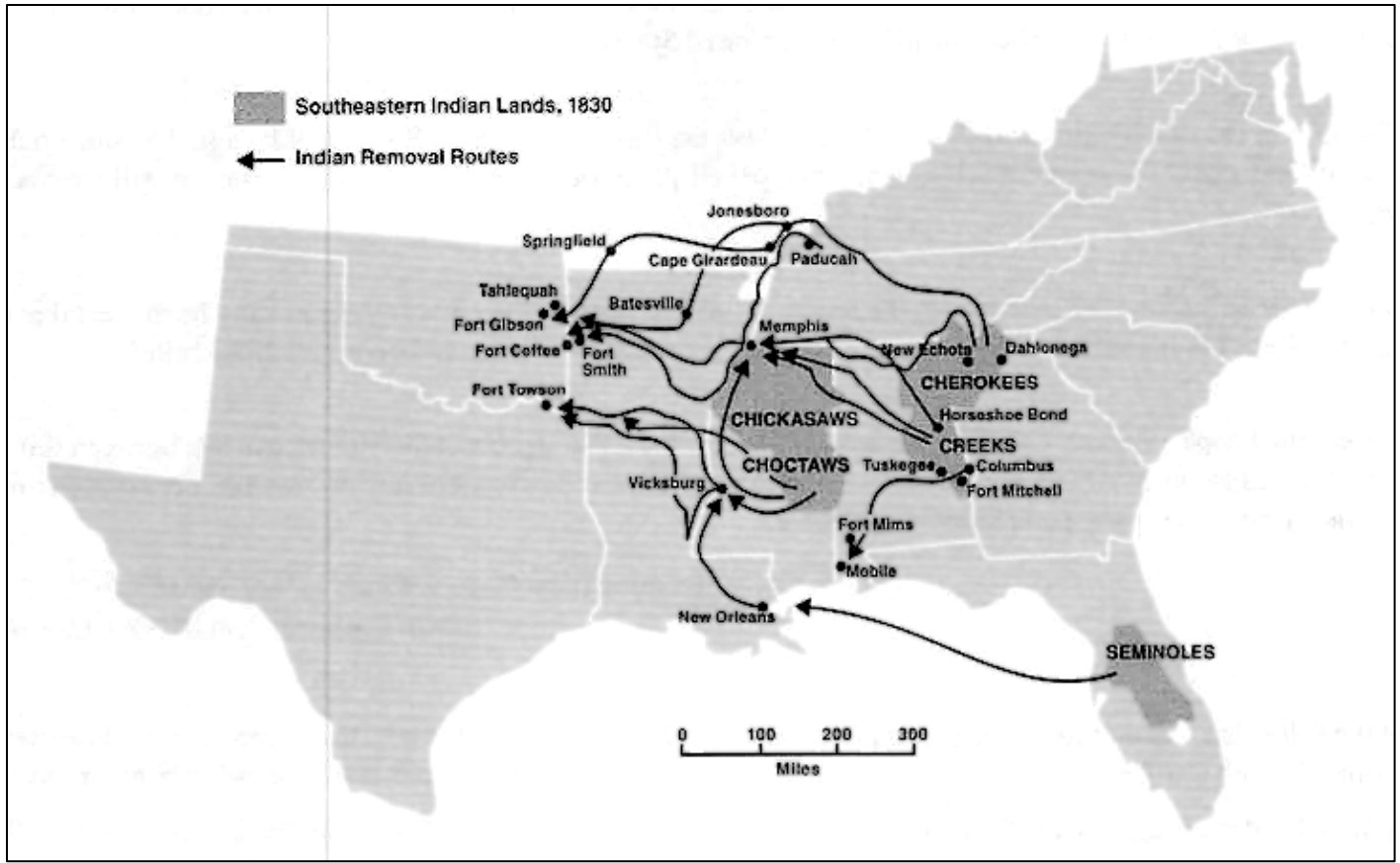
Source: President Andrew Jackson, Veto of the Bank of the United States, 1832

“Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? The president of the bank has told us that most of the State banks exist by its forbearance. Should its influence become concentrated, as it may under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of a self-elected directory whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholders, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every fifteen or twenty years on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom in peace put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But if any private citizen or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.”

13. In the excerpt above, which quote best explains why Jackson chose to veto the recharter of the Second Bank?
  - (A) “but if any private citizen”
  - (B) “the president of the bank”
  - (C) “this monopoly”
  - (D) “interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholders”
14. Which of the following events most directly caused the formation of the Second Bank of the United States?
  - (A) The failure of the Specie Circular
  - (B) Unregulated currency and federal debts after the War of 1812
  - (C) Efforts by Alexander Hamilton to stabilize the national economy
  - (D) Federalist counter-reaction to the extreme budget-cutting under Jefferson
15. The debate over the First Bank of the United States was significant because it raised the issue of
  - (A) whether the new government should issue paper currency
  - (B) how strictly the Constitution should be interpreted
  - (C) whether the United States should pay back its war debt to France
  - (D) whether the president had the power to act unilaterally on important economic issues
16. The election of 1824 marked a turning point in presidential politics because, for the first time,
  - (A) the presidency was won by someone who was not a member of the Federalist Party
  - (B) a presidential and vice-presidential candidate ran together on one ticket
  - (C) all the candidates campaigned widely throughout the states
  - (D) the system of choosing nominees by congressional caucus failed
17. John Taylor of Carolina was a Virginia senator who served in office from 1792 to 1824. He distrusted large banking institutions and generally defended the institution of slavery. He was once quoted as saying that “...if Congress could incorporate a bank, it might emancipate a slave.” Taylor is best categorized as
  - (A) a Jeffersonian Democrat
  - (B) a Jacksonian Democrat
  - (C) a Republican
  - (D) a Whig



Questions 18-21 refer to the map below from 1830.



18. Supreme Court decisions concerning Native American tribes in 1831 and 1832
- (A) reinforced the rights of states to remove Native Americans from disputed lands
  - (B) denied them the right to sue in federal court but affirmed their rights to land that was traditionally theirs
  - (C) voided previous treaties between Native American tribes and the United States on the grounds that the treaties were unfair
  - (D) ruled that the federal government had a unilateral right to relocate Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi
19. Which of the following factors are most likely to have caused the migration shown in the map above?
- (A) Federal executive branch mandates
  - (B) Supreme Court judicial decisions
  - (C) Legislative incentives for homesteading in the West
  - (D) State legislative mandates for Native American removal
20. Which event in Native American history is LEAST similar to the migration depicted in the map above?
- (A) The Trail of Tears
  - (B) King Philip's War
  - (C) Creek War of 1836
  - (D) The Battle of Little Big Horn
21. Which of the following is true of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?
- (A) In honoring communal landholdings, it reflected an appreciation of Native American culture.
  - (B) It was an attempt to assimilate the Native Americans into American society through individual land grants.
  - (C) It compensated Native Americans for the land they had lost at the Battle of Wounded Knee.
  - (D) It outlawed individual land ownership by Native American leaders.