

Growth of a Nation

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The Industrial Revolution in the United States involved all of the following except
- A. a steadily growing slave trade in the South.
 - B. the construction of textile factories in New England.
 - C. the introduction of labor-saving machinery.
 - D. a decrease in the nation's dependence on foreign trade.
- _____ 2. Eli Whitney is best known for his invention of the
- A. turnpike.
 - B. textile factory.
 - C. cotton gin.
 - D. plantation system.
- _____ 3. Henry Clay proposed the American System for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A. to unify the nation.
 - B. to bring an end to slavery.
 - C. to create a national currency.
 - D. to improve methods of transportation.
- _____ 4. The main purpose of the Tariff of 1816 was to
- A. punish Britain.
 - B. aid small farmers.
 - C. aid American industry.
 - D. aid westward expansion.
- _____ 5. All of the following are true of the Erie Canal EXCEPT that it
- A. triggered a canal-building boom.
 - B. was highly profitable for New York.
 - C. was primarily intended to transport passengers.
 - D. effectively linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes.
- _____ 6. The Supreme Court decision in *MuCulloch v. Maryland*
- A. declared that Maryland had the right to tax the Bank of the United States.
 - B. declared the Bank of the United States unconstitutional.
 - C. supported the state governments over the national government.
 - D. strengthened the federal government's control over the economy.
- _____ 7. John Quincy Adams
- A. placed sectionalism above nationalism.
 - B. helped to expand U.S. territory to include Florida.
 - C. served as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the 1820s.
 - D. declared the Western Hemisphere closed to European colonization.

Growth of a Nation

- _____ 8. The Monroe Doctrine
- A. convinced Russia to give up its claims on Alaska and its interest in the Northwest.
 - B. ordered European powers to abandon their existing colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
 - C. warned European powers not to interfere with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.
 - D. proclaimed the intention of the United States to create new colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- _____ 9. Nationalism
- A. is a practice of turning colonies into independent nations.
 - B. is a belief in placing national interests above regional concerns.
 - C. is a belief that states should have little or no power over trade.
 - D. is a policy aimed at establishing a powerful national bank.
- _____ 10. The Missouri Compromise
- A. declared Missouri a free state.
 - B. declared New York a slave state.
 - C. maintained the balance of slave states and free states.
 - D. set up the Mississippi River as the dividing line between free and slave holding regions.

Answer the following question(s) in the space provided.

11. Compare the economies and agricultural systems of the North and South in the early years of the Industrial Revolution.

Growth of a Nation

12. Explain how the Monroe Doctrine and the Missouri Compromise promoted nationalism.

13. Why was the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824 controversial?

14. What political party was formed by supporters of Andrew Jackson?

15. Who benefited from Andrew Jackson's spoils system?

16. Which Native American group walked the Trail of Tears?

17. What act of Congress eventually led to the Trail of Tears?

18. What was the result of the Trail of Tears?

19. In whose favor did the Supreme Court rule in Worcester v. Georgia?

Growth of a Nation

20. What was Andrew Jackson's response to the ruling in Worcester v. Georgia?

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- A. Whigs
- B. Force Bill
- C. John Tyler
- D. panic of 1837
- E. Daniel Webster
- F. Andrew Jackson
- G. John C. Calhoun
- H. Martin Van Buren
- I. nullification theory
- J. Tariff of Abominations
- K. William Henry Harrison
- L. Bank of the United States

- _____ 21. Andrew Jackson and Nicholas Biddle fought over this.
- _____ 22. In 1840, they ran William Henry Harrison as their candidate for president and won against Martin van Buren.
- _____ 23. From the South's point of view, this was making the North rich at the South's expense.
- _____ 24. Elected president in 1836, he inherited the problems created by Jackson's economic policies.
- _____ 25. This championed states' rights and questioned the legality of applying some federal laws in the states.
- _____ 26. In a series of famous debates against Senator Robert Hayne, he defended the tariff and attacked states' rights.
- _____ 27. This allowed the federal government to use the military against South Carolina if state authorities resisted paying proper duties.
- _____ 28. This president was referred to as "His Accidency," since he came to power through the unexpected death of President Harrison.
- _____ 29. He was the vice-president from South Carolina whose famous toast included the phrase, "The Union, next to our liberty, the most dear."
- _____ 30. In his presidential campaign against Martin Van Buren in 1840, this wealthy man portrayed himself as a man of the people.

Answer Sheet

1. A. a steadily growing slave trade in the South.
2. C. cotton gin.
3. B. to bring an end to slavery.
4. C. aid American industry.
5. C. was primarily intended to transport passengers.
6. D. strengthened the federal government's control over the economy.
7. B. helped to expand U.S. territory to include Florida.
8. C. warned European powers not to interfere with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.
9. B. is a belief in placing national interests above regional concerns.
10. C. maintained the balance of slave states and free states.
11. Complete answers should include the following points: The Northern economy was based on manufacturing and agriculture; the Southern economy was based on agriculture. In the North, the agricultural system was based on small farms. One or two crops or types of livestock were raised for sale in the cities. In the South, the agricultural system was based on large farms (plantations) and the growth of cotton for sale. Slave labor was not needed to support the Northern economy, but it was crucial to the success of the Southern economy.
12. Complete answers should include the following points: The Monroe Doctrine asserted the interests of the United States on the world stage, served notice to European powers that the United States was willing to protect its interests, and attempted to prevent foreign powers from expanding into areas the United States hoped to gain for itself. The Missouri Compromise preserved the sectional balance of the nation, respected the interests of both North and South, and prevented the nation from collapsing into sectionalism.
13. Adams lost the popular vote to Andrew Jackson but was awarded the presidency by the House of Representatives.
14. Democratic-Republican Party
15. Jackson's friends, Jackson's political allies, or members of the Democratic-Republican party
16. the Cherokee
17. Indian Removal Act
18. Thousands of Cherokee died as they walked to western lands far inferior to the ones they were forced to leave.
19. Worcester or the Cherokee
20. refused to enforce it or ignored it
21. L. Bank of the United States

Growth of a Nation

22. A. Whigs
23. J. Tariff of Abominations
24. H. Martin Van Buren
25. I. nullification theory
26. E. Daniel Webster
27. B. Force Bill
28. C. John Tyler
29. G. John C. Calhoun
30. K. William Henry Harrison

Standards Summary: All Standards In Test

NCSS II	Time, Continuity, and Change. Human beings seek to understand their historic roots and to locate themselves in time. Such understanding involves knowing what things were like in the past and how things change and develop-allowing us to develop historic perspective and answer important questions about our current condition.
NCSS IIc	identify and describe significant historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures, such as the development of ancient cultures and civilizations, the rise of nations-states, and social, economic, and political revolutions;
NCSS IX	Global Connections. The realities of global interdependence require understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies before there can be analysis leading to the development of possible solutions to persisting and emerging global issues.
NCSS VI	Power, Authority, and Governance. Understanding of the historic development of structures of power, authority, and governance and their evolving functions in contemporary society is essential for the emergence of civic competence.
NCSS VIII	distinguish between the domestic and global economic systems, and explain how the two interact;
NCSS VII	evaluate the extent to which governments achieve their stated ideals and policies at home and abroad;
VA VUS.1	The student will demonstrate skills for historical and geographical analysis, including the ability to
VA VUS.6	The student will demonstrate knowledge of the major events during the first half of the nineteenth century by
VA VUS.6a	identifying the economic, political, and geographic factors that led to territorial expansion and its impact on the American Indians (First Americans);
VA VUS.6c	describing the cultural, economic, and political issues that divided the nation, including slavery, the abolitionist and women's suffrage movements, and the role of the states in the Union.