## Manifest Destiny and Andrew Jackson Practice

**DIRECTIONS:** Circle the correct answer. Explain why each answer is wrong next to the answer choice OR use “See Know Infer”. ALL the questions MUST look like my examples. “IDK, no, x, ?” are NOT ACCEPTABLE!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>A. Baron von Steuben</th>
<th>B. Benjamin Franklin</th>
<th>C. Thomas Jefferson</th>
<th>D. George Washington</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Following the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the Second Continental Congress created the Continental army. The commander in charge of uniting American militias under this new army was--</td>
<td>A. Baron von Steuben</td>
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1. Conflict with Mexico became highly likely following the granting of statehood to—
   - A. Texas
   - B. Missouri
   - C. Arizona
   - D. Louisiana

2. By the mid-1800s, California was being settled mostly by people in search of—
   - A. jobs in industrial cities
   - B. wealth from the discovery of gold
   - C. animal pelts for the fur trade
   - D. trade with American Indians

3. The Indian Removal Act (1830) relocated thousands of Cherokees from Georgia to Indian Territory for the purpose of—
   - A. making the land available for white miners and farmers
   - B. allowing the Cherokee their freedom from U.S. control
   - C. obeying the Supreme Court's order to move the Cherokee
   - D. creating a wilderness area for use by white fur trappers

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**Go West, young man. and grow up with the country.**

--- Horace Greeley

**Hints toward Reform**

4. Greeley’s quotation is associated with which of these?
   - A. Farmers Alliance
   - B. Populist Party
   - C. Manifest Destiny
   - D. Temperance Movement

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**Texas has been absorbed into the Union in the inevitable fulfillment of the general law which is rolling our population westward.**

--- Democratic Review, 1845

5. The quotation above describes the nineteenth-century American belief in
   - A. the Social Contract
   - B. Manifest Destiny
   - C. Isolationism
   - D. The Monroe Doctrine
6. In 1838 and 1839 the Cherokee were forced to relocate to Indian Territory. This forced journey is known as—

A. the Nullification Crisis
B. the Chisholm Trail
C. the Trail of Tears
D. the Oregon Trail

7. The Nullification Crisis revolved around the ability of—

A. the president to ignore the Supreme Court rulings
B. business to reject provisions of a contract
C. a state to declare a federal law unconstitutional
D. U.S. army to disobey direct orders

8. John C. Calhoun’s argument concerning the Tariff of 1828 was that—

A. states could nullify federal laws if they believed the laws were unconstitutional
B. only the Supreme Court had the power to declare laws unconstitutional
C. the president did not have the power to veto acts of Congress without its consent
D. states were obligated to comply with all laws, even unconstitutional ones

9. The Nullification Crisis concerned South Carolina’s dissatisfaction with federal policy on—

A. transportation
B. tariffs
C. banking
D. immigration

10. Which of the following would most likely be a strong believer in Manifest Destiny

A. the owner of a textile factory in the Northeast
B. a slave on a southern plantation
C. a Native American
D. a farmer wanting to obtain new land

11. In 1828 the U.S. Congress increased taxes paid on imports to protect newly established northern industries from foreign competition. The southern economy was hurt by this protective tariff because the tariff—

A. increased the price of foreign manufactured goods
B. decreased profits for foreign manufacturers
C. led to widespread bank failures
D. prevented trade with western territories

12. President Andrew Jackson’s policy toward Native Americans primarily consisted of—

A. reaching agreement with the courts concerning Native American territory
B. removing and relocating Native Americans
C. paying fair market value for Native American lands
D. building schools and creating employment opportunities for Native Americans

13. The belief in the idea of Manifest Destiny was one reason that—

A. the United States went to war with Mexico
B. transcendentalists established utopian societies
C. the Bank of the United States was established
D. women organized the Seneca Falls Convention
Use the map to answer questions 14, 15, 16.

14. Which area on the map did the United States acquire through the Treaty of Paris 1783?
   A. 1  
   B. 2  
   C. 3  
   D. 4

15. Which area on the map did the U.S. acquire in 1803?
   A. 1  
   B. 2  
   C. 3  
   D. 4

16. Which area on the map did the U.S. win as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
   A. 1  
   B. 2  
   C. 3  
   D. 4

17. Who purchased the Louisiana Purchase?
   A. George Washington  
   B. John Adams  
   C. Thomas Jefferson  
   D. James Madison

18. Which of the following does this list best describe?
   A. the temperance movement  
   B. Manifest Destiny  
   C. The plantation system  
   D. Monroe Doctrine

   Because ... the power to protect manufacturers' is nowhere expressly granted to Congress, nor can it be considered as necessary and proper to carry into effect any specified power, it seems to be expressly reserved to the state.

   —The South Carolina Protest Against the Tariff of 1828

19. This excerpt is from a protest issued by the South Carolina legislature and addressed to the U.S. Congress. Which of these political issues was it related to?
   A. The Bank War  
   B. Marbury v. Madison  
   C. The Nullification Crisis  
   D. The Alien and Sedition Acts
20. Which of these would be the best title for the illustration above?

A. Divine Nature
B. Survival of the Fittest
C. Manifest Destiny
D. Universal Expansion

21. What natural barrier would a pioneer traveling west to California encounter that a pioneer traveling to Oregon would not?

A. Great Plains
B. Mississippi River
C. Rocky Mountains
D. Sierra Nevada

22. Which of these provides the correct labels for the trails shown on the map above?

A. I. Mormon
   II. Oregon
   III. Santa Fe
B. I. Oregon
   II. Mormon
   III. Santa Fe
C. I. Oregon
   II. Santa Fe
   III. Mormon
D. I. Santa Fe
   II. Oregon
   III. Mormon

23. The present-day states of California, Nevada, and Utah were acquired in 1848 from —

A. Spain
B. Mexico
C. Great Britain
D. Russia
24. Which of the following best completes the diagram

A. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gives land to the United States
B. The Treaties of Velasco return land to the Republic of Texas
C. The Adams-Onis Treaty transfers Florida to the United States
D. The Oregon Treaty sets the boundary between the United States and Canada

25. This map shows a pattern of migration that resulted from—

A. buffalo hunting
B. the demand for labor to build a railroad
C. the discovery of gold in California
D. the revolution of Texas
Congress enacts protective tariffs.

South Carolina adopts an ordinance declaring that tariffs are void within state borders.

President Andrew Jackson sends naval forces to Charleston and warns South Carolina not to commit treason.

Congress passes a bill giving the president power to enforce the tariffs.

South Carolina repeals its ordinance.

14 Which of the following is the best title for the diagram?

F Events Leading to the Mexican War
G Causes of Shays's Rebellion
H Adoption of the Missouri Compromise
J Chronology of the Nullification Crisis
The Constitution of the United States, then, forms a government. . . . It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the states. . . . To say that any state may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation. . . .

— President Andrew Jackson, December 10, 1832

31 The reader can conclude that President Andrew Jackson most likely would have agreed with which of the following statements?

A Federal government reports to the various state governments.

B The legitimacy of the federal government comes from the states.

C The U.S. Constitution created a loose union of states.

D States do not have the right to withdraw from the Union.

32 These comments reflect President Andrew Jackson’s view that the U.S. government —

F was secondary to the needs of individual states

G should have allowed states to withdraw from the Union

H functioned according to the will of the people

J consisted of a loose union of state governments