Chapter 13  Age of Expansion

1. The Whig Party turned against President Tyler because
   A. He was felt to be ineffective in pushing the Whig agenda through Congress.
   B. He spoke out in favor of the annexation of Texas.
   C. **He opposed the entire Whig legislative program**
   D. He criticized Henry Clay’s handling of the Nullification Crisis.
   E. He aggressively favored the expansion of slavery.

2. The presidential election of 1840 is often considered the first "modern" election because
   A. the slavery issue was first raised in this campaign
   B. there was a very low turnout of eligible voters
   C. voting patterns were similar to those later established in the 1890s
   D. **both parties for the first time widely campaigned among all eligible voters**
   E. a second era of good feeling had just come to a close, marking a new departure in politics

3. The 1840s Pre-Emption Act signed by President John Tyler, provided that
   A. The status of slavery in a territory was to be decided by the settlers there.
   B. Slave law pre-empted free law in disputes involving escaped slaves
   C. **Settlers who had squatted on government land would have first chance to buy it**
   D. The vice president automatically became president upon the death of the president
   E. Federal law pre-empted state law in matters pertaining to slavery.

4. The prominent issue in national politics in the 1840s was
   A. the abolition of slavery
   B. the temperance movement
   C. **the westward expansion of U.S. territory**
   D. the creation of a new national bank
   E. women's rights

5. Of the following, the most important foreign affairs issue that faced the United States between the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) and the Civil War (1861) was
   A. the problem of the Canadian fisheries
   B. reopening the British West Indies to direct trade with the United States
   C. securing international recognition
   D. **defining the nation's northern and southern boundaries**
   E. Cuban independence.

6. The slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight" had to do with
   A. The so-called “Aroostook War,” involving a boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick
   B. **The demand for the annexation of all of the Oregon country**
C. The demand for the readjustment of the boundary with Mexico
D. The demand by free-soil Northerners that some limit be placed on the spread of slavery in the territories
E. The demand by Southerners that the Missouri Compromise line be extended through the Mexican Cession.

7. The slogan "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!" which helped get James K. Polk elected president referred to
   A. the dispute over the northernmost boundary to which slavery would be allowed within the United States
   B. the border dispute Mexico and the United States over the southwestern border of Texas
   C. the dispute between Britain and the United States over the border between American Oregon and British Canada.
   D. disputes with Russia over control of northern California, which the Russians claimed as their own territory
   E. the dispute between the United States and Britain over the border between American Maine and British Canada.
8. The map above shows the United States immediately following the
   A. passage of the Northwest Ordinance
   B. negotiation of the Adams-Onis Treaty
   C. passage of the Missouri Compromise
   D. settlement of the Mexican War.
   E. passage of the Compromise of 1850

9. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842
   A. forced the United States to give up the Mesabi iron range.
   B. was concerned in part with joint Anglo-American efforts to suppress the
      African slave trade
   C. settled the dispute over the Oregon boundary
   D. was not ratified by the Senate
   E. led to Daniel Webster's resignation as secretary of state.

10. Which of the following represents an 1842 treaty between the United States and
     Great Britain which was concerned in part with joint Anglo-American efforts to
     suppress the African slave trade?
     A. Adams-Onis Treaty
B. Webster-Ashburton Treaty
C. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
D. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
E. Rush-Bagot Treaty

11. To most Americans in the 1840s and 1850s, the idea of Manifest Destiny meant all of the following EXCEPT
A. the Americans would irresistibly spread their democratic institutions over North America and possibly South America
B. God had "manifestly" destined the American people for a hemispheric career.
C. American civilization and "Anglo-American stock" were superior to the non-white and Hispanic peoples and cultures of North America
D. justification for the annexation of Texas
E. the extension of civil and political equality to Indians and free blacks

12. In coining the phrase “Manifest Destiny,” journalist John L. O’Sullivan meant that
A. The struggle for racial equality was the ultimate goal of America’s existence.
B. America was certain to become an independent country sooner or later.
C. It was the destiny of America to overspread the continent.
D. America must eventually become either all slave or all free.
E. America should seek to acquire an overseas empire.

13. The idea of Manifest Destiny included all of the following EXCEPT the belief that
A. commerce and industry would decline as the nation expanded its agricultural base
B. the use of land for settled agriculture was preferable to nomadic hunting
C. westward expansion was both inevitable and beneficial
D. God selected America as a chosen land and people
E. the ultimate extent of the American domain was to be from the tropics to the Arctic.

14. Which of the following would most likely have expressed opposition to the idea of Manifest Destiny?
A. Advocates of the foreign policy of Secretary of State William H. Seward
B. Voters for James K. Polk in 1844
C. Supporters of the Treaty of Paris of 1898
D. Members of the Whig party in Congress during the Mexican War
E. Supporters of the Ostend Manifesto

15. Which of the following most likely increased Mexican suspicion of United States territorial objectives in the 1830s and 1840s?
A. Abolitionist agitation in the North
B. Jackson's policy toward the annexation of Texas (1836-37)
C. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty
D. Clay's speeches in the campaign of 1844
E. Rhetoric on "manifest destiny" in the American press.
16. One reason that the annexation of Texas became a complicated political issue was that
A. American presidents were generally opposed to annexing Texas
B. Texans generally did not want to merge with the United States
C. **abolitionists opposed adding another slave state**
D. abolitionists urged that Alaska enter the union as a free state if Texas entered as a slave state
E. Texas was entirely south of the Missouri Compromise line

17. President Jackson resisted the annexation of Texas into the Union in 1836 primarily because he
A. acknowledged the legitimacy of the Mexican government in Texas
B. **feared that debate over the admission of Texas would ignite controversy over slavery**
C. was ideologically opposed to territorial expansion
D. could find no support within his own party for admitting Texas
E. believed that admitting Texas would violate international law.

18. Which of the following best describes the policy of the government of Mexico toward Texas?
A. It tried to sell Texas to the United States at the time of the Louisiana Purchase.
B. **It encouraged American settlement in Texas in the 1820s and early 1830s**
C. It governed Texas with stringent regulations in the 1820s
D. It encouraged the establishment of a strong local government in Texas in the mid-1830s
E. It favored the annexation of the Republic of Texas by the United States in the 1830s and early 1840s.

19. All of the following were causes of the Mexican War EXCEPT
A. American desire for California
B. Mexican failure to pay debts and damages owed to the U.S.
C. U.S. annexation of the formerly Mexican-held Republic of Texas.
D. **Mexican desire to annex Louisiana.**
E. The disputed southern boundary of Texas.

20. The most significant aspect of the Mexican-American War on the United States during the 20 years following the war was that it
A. Led to the development of the idea of “passive resistance” among those who opposed the war
B. **Ended years of hostility between the United States and Mexico**
C. Rekindled the slavery conflict in regards to all the territories newly acquired from Mexico
D. Gave America undisputed control over Mexican foreign policy for the next 20 years
E. Revealed the shocking ineptitude of American military forces, leading to massive reforms in military training and procedures throughout the 1850s.

21. The Mexican War of 1846 was fought primarily to
A. avenge the slaughter of 186 Texans at the Alamo by Santa Anna's Mexican forces.
B. drive the Spanish from Mexico and establish Mexican freedom once and for all.
C. stop raids by Mexican "bandits" into U.S. territory in Texas and Arkansas.
D. acquire California, New Mexico, and disputed territory along Texas' southern and western borders from Mexico.
E. depose the Mexican dictator Santa Anna and replace his regime with a democratically elected government friendly to the United States.

22. The Wilmot Proviso was most likely to be supported by
A. Jacksonian Democrats
B. Advocates of nullification
C. Secessionists
D. Free-soilers
E. Advocates of popular sovereignty

23. The Wilmot Proviso specifically provided for
A. the prohibition of slavery in the Louisiana Purchase Territory
B. the primacy of federal law over state-adopted Black Codes
C. the abolition of the international slave trade
D. the prohibition of slavery in the lands acquired from Mexico in the Mexican War
E. federal return of fugitive slaves

24. The Wilmot Proviso stipulated that
A. Slavery should be prohibited in the lands acquired as a result of the Mexican War.
B. No lands should be annexed to the United States as a result of the Mexican War.
C. California should be a free state while the rest of the Mexican Cession should be reserved for the formation of slave states.
D. The status of slavery in the Mexican Cession should be decided on the basis of “Popular Sovereignty.”
E. The Missouri Compromise line should be extended through the Mexican Cession to the Pacific, lands north of it being closed to slavery.

25. The doctrine advocated by Lewis Cass and Stephen A. Douglas that the people of a territory, under the principles of the Constitution, should themselves determine the status of slavery in the territory was known as
A. universal manhood suffrage
B. nullification
C. abolitionism
D. territoriality
E. popular sovereignty

26. The Compromise of 1850 had the effect of
A. providing a compromise that offered only limited expansion of slavery into territories west of the Mississippi, satisfying both pro-slavery Southerners and abolitionist Northerners, and resolving the issue of slavery west of the Mississippi.

B. **postponing and evading, rather than resolving, the problems related to slavery in American territories west of the Mississippi.**

C. ending Southern demands for the expansion of slavery into American territories west of the Mississippi.

D. ending Northern demands for the prohibition of slavery in American territories west of the Mississippi.

E. providing a compromise that allowed all American territories west of the Mississippi to decide the slavery issue for themselves.

27. All of the following are true of the Compromise of 1850 EXCEPT
A. It provided for the admission of California to the Union as a free state
B. It included a tougher fugitive slave law
C. **It prohibited slavery or the lands acquired as a result of the Mexican War**
D. It stipulated that land in dispute between the state of Texas and the territory of New Mexico should be ceded to New Mexico
E. It ended the slave trade in the District of Columbia

28. The Compromise of 1850 did which of the following?
A. admitted Texas to the Union as a slave state
B. admitted California to the Union under the principles of popular sovereignty
C. prohibited slavery in the District of Columbia
D. **enacted a stringent Fugitive Slave law**
E. adjusted the Texas-Mexico boundary

29. During the antebellum period, settlers used all of the following trails to the West EXCEPT the
A. **Goodnight-Loving Trail**
B. Oregon Trail
C. Mormon Trail
D. Santa Fe Trail
E. Spanish Trail