

Chapter 7 Drill

Turn to Part IV for answers and explanations.

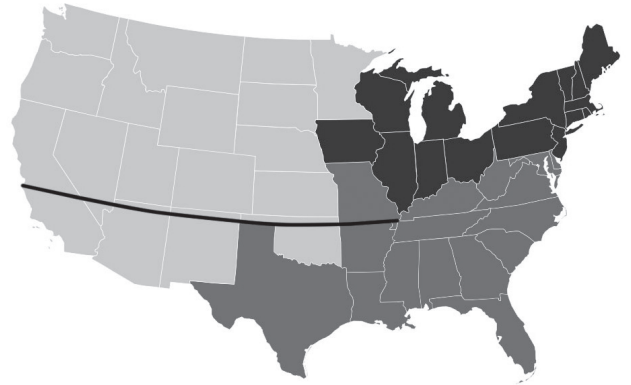
- The primary purpose of the Tariff of 1828 was to
 - protect Southern agriculture from foreign competition
 - increase the competitiveness of American manufacturing in domestic markets
 - increase imports of foreign-made goods
 - punish Southern proponents of nullification theory
 - increase federal revenues collected from duties on imports
- The passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 led to all of the following EXCEPT
 - the passage of the first personal liberty laws in the North
 - that law enforcement officials in the North were required to arrest persons suspected of being runaway slaves
 - the hardening of the views of moderate abolitionists toward slavery
 - the continued smuggling of runaway slaves to Canada by members of the Underground Railroad
 - heightened fears of a “slave power conspiracy” in the North
- The nullification crisis that occurred under Andrew Jackson was primarily caused by
 - a dispute over Jackson’s heavy use of the spoils system in filling government jobs
 - Southern demands that white male suffrage be extended
 - outrage over Jackson’s relocation of Indian groups from their ancestral lands in the South
 - passage of a federal law offering safe harbor to fugitive slaves who arrive in the North
 - controversy surrounding the highly protective Tariffs of 1828 and 1832
- The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions are similar to the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification in that both
 - denounced high protective tariffs
 - were intended to balance the entry of new free states with new slave states
 - asserted that states have the sovereign right to override federal laws to which they object
 - supported the principle of Manifest Destiny
 - stated that the Alien and Sedition acts were unconstitutional

Census	Population	%±
1790	3,929,214	—
1800	5,236,631	33.3%
1810	7,239,881	38.3%
1820	9,638,453	33.1%
1830	12,866,020	33.5%
1840	17,069,453	32.7%
1850	23,191,876	35.9%
1860	31,443,321	35.6%

- Which of the following data, if available, would be most helpful in determining the impact of immigration on population growth in the United States during the period indicated above?
 - Newspaper accounts of the effects of changing immigrant populations in major cities
 - A breakdown of employment records indicating employment of new immigrants by sector
 - Charts representing the percentage of immigrants to the United States from 1790 to 1860 by nationality
 - Graphs with the birth rate as a percentage of total population
 - The population growth rates of countries from which immigrants to the United States departed

6. Which of the following events, which were involved in the opening of the West, occurred first?
- (A) The Gold Rush
 - (B) The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
 - (C) The passage of the Compromise of 1850
 - (D) The passage of the Homestead Act
 - (E) The establishment of cattle ranching as a dominant industry
7. Supporters of the Gag Resolution of 1836 did so primarily because they felt
- (A) endless debates on slavery were useless and time consuming
 - (B) that the issue of slavery should be resolved by the president, not by Congress
 - (C) was a matter to be determined by individual states
 - (D) not speaking out against slavery in Congress was morally wrong
 - (E) that the resolution had little chance of passage because of its many opponents in Congress, but that it remained a worthwhile resolution to support
8. The “corrupt bargain” marked the reemergence of party politics in determining the outcome of which presidential election?
- (A) The election of 1800
 - (B) The election of 1824
 - (C) The election of 1828
 - (D) The election of 1876
 - (E) The election of 1884

9. Which of the following individuals was responsible for an invention that shaped the economy of the Antebellum South?
- (A) Eli Whitney
 - (B) Nikola Tesla
 - (C) Henry Ford
 - (D) Edward Ord
 - (E) Thomas Edison



10. The line through the parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$, shown in the map above, that was established as the northern latitude beyond which slavery would not be permitted, was overturned due to which of the following events?
- (A) The Supreme Court’s Dred Scott decision
 - (B) The passage of the Compromise of 1850
 - (C) The introduction of the Wilmot Proviso
 - (D) The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (E) The annexation of Texas