

USH Fall 2008 Final Exam Study Guide – 150 of the following questions will be on your exam. There will also be a 50 question map matching section (50 states) for a total of 200 questions on your final exam.

- 1) George Washington's vice president was
  - a) James Madison.
  - b) John Adams.
  - c) Thomas Jefferson.
  - d) Alexander Hamilton.
  - e) Benjamin Franklin.
- 2) The first Secretary of State was
  - a) John Adams
  - b) John Jay
  - c) Henry Knox
  - d) Thomas Jefferson
  - e) Charles Pinckney
- 3) The passage of this act created the federal court system:
  - a) Judiciary Act of 1812
  - b) Marshall Act of 1792
  - c) Judiciary Act of 1789
  - d) Franklin-Marshall Act of 1796
  - e) none of these
- 4) One of the amendments proposed for the Bill of Rights
  - a) abolished slavery
  - b) was not ratified to 1992
  - c) abolished the sale of alcohol
  - d) established the Two Term Tradition
  - e) established the Virginia Dynasty Rule
- 5) The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was
  - a) John Marshall
  - b) Thurgood Marshall
  - c) John Jay
  - d) William McKinley
  - e) Learned Hand
- 6) The person most responsible for the development of America's financial system was
  - a) Henry Knox.
  - b) Alexander Hamilton.
  - c) George Washington.
  - d) Thomas Jefferson.
  - e) John Jay.
- 7) Alexander Hamilton's proposals for America's financial program included all of the following *except*
  - a) honoring all Revolutionary War debts at face value.
  - b) levying customs duties and excise taxes.
  - c) creating a federal income tax.
  - d) having the federal government assume all states' debts.
  - e) creating a federal income tax and having the federal government assume all states' debts.
- 8) This party favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution
  - a) Democratic-Republican
  - b) Federalist
  - c) Whig
  - d) Nationalist
- 9) This party favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution
  - a) Democratic-Republican
  - b) Federalist
  - c) Whig
- d) Nationalist
- 10) This immigrant was the first to use a water wheel to run spinning machines
  - a) Samuel Slater
  - b) Genet Robles
  - c) Eli Whitney
  - d) Arthur Howe
  - e) George Singer
- 11) This individual built the first cotton engine.
  - a) Samuel Slater
  - b) Genet Robles
  - c) Eli Whitney
  - d) Arthur Howe
  - e) George Singer
- 12) This treaty ceded most of what is today southern Ohio to the United States. It was signed once the Native Americans realized that they would no longer be supplied by the British.
  - a) Gadsden
  - b) Greenville
  - c) Williamsburg
  - d) Cleveland
  - e) Shiloh
- 13) When French Ambassador Edmond Genêt began to recruit Americans as privateers to fight against Britain, the Washington administration
  - a) allowed Genêt to arm his ships in American ports.
  - b) asked that he cease his activities.
  - c) turned to the British for help in stopping the ambassador.
  - d) requested that the French government recall him from America.
  - e) turned to the British for help in stopping the ambassador and also requested that the French government recall him from America.
- 14) The practice of impressment involved
  - a) attempts by the British to convince their opponents that the Royal navy was all-powerful at sea.
  - b) seizure of U.S. sailors who had defeated to the French during the Napoleonic Wars.
  - c) the French policy of forcing all nations to impress their soldiers into the French army.
  - d) seizure of sailors from U.S. merchant ships for service on British warships.
  - e) none of the above
- 15) He argued that it was "common sense" for the colonies to break away from a corrupt and unreasonable government
  - a) Thomas Jefferson
  - b) John Adams
  - c) John Hancock
  - d) Thomas Paine
  - e) Benjamin Franklin
- 16) The Pilgrims landed in the New World in 1620 at
  - a) Jamestown
  - b) St. Augustine
- c) Plymouth Rock
- d) New York Harbor
- e) Boston
- 17) England demonstrated its naval superiority in 1588 with the defeat of
  - a) The Spanish Armada off the coast of England
  - b) The Dutch navy in the North Atlantic
  - c) The Portuguese off the coast of India
  - d) The Spanish off the west coast of Africa
  - e) The Dutch off the southern coast of Africa
- 18) When John Winthrop told his followers that the Massachusetts colony must be "as a City upon a hill" he meant that
  - a) They had a duty to build a moral society as an example to others
  - b) They should avoid locating their cities in swampy areas
  - c) The colony's development would depend on their ability to work hard and show other people what they could accomplish
  - d) Their law code should avoid harsh punishments so that others would want to join them
  - e) They should all remain in one central location and farm surrounding areas
- 19) England passed the Coercive Acts (which colonists labeled the "Intolerable Acts") in response to
  - a) The colonial boycott of the Stamp Act
  - b) The Boston Tea Party
  - c) The negative economic effects of the Declaratory Act
  - d) The colonial organization of the Sons of Liberty
  - e) Both B and D
- 20) This legend is the story of a woman who took the place of her husband loading a cannon when he was killed
  - a) Hanoi Jane
  - b) Molly Pitcher
  - c) Calamity Jane
  - d) Dolly Madison
  - e) None of these
- 21) Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Treaty of Paris (1783)?
  - a) The territory of the United States would extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River
  - b) Spain would receive Florida
  - c) France would receive Canada
  - d) The British would promptly evacuate all troops from the United States
  - e) Britain would recognize the independence of the United States of America
- 22) The reason the Philadelphia Convention was called was
  - a) To give Congress the power to regulate trade
  - b) To give Congress the power to tax
  - c) To overthrow the Articles and adopt the Constitution
  - d) To strengthen the Articles

- e) To craft the Declaration of Independence
- 23) The passage of this act created the federal court system
- Judiciary Act of 1812
  - Marshall Act of 1792
  - Judiciary Act of 1789
  - Franklin-Marshall Act of 1796
  - None of these
- 24) The person most responsible for the development of America's financial system
- Henry Knox
  - Alexander Hamilton
  - George Washington
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - John Jay
- 25) Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched with his invention/improvement?
- Samuel Slater – textile mill
  - Alexander Hamilton – mechanical reaper
  - Eli Whitney – cotton gin
  - Oliver Evans – water powered machinery
  - All are correctly matched
- 26) The Whiskey Rebellion was a result of
- The government's attempt to enforce Prohibition
  - The government's attempt to regulate the purchase of land from natives using alcohol as currency
  - The government's attempt to enforce a law that placed a tax on whiskey
  - Farmer's desire to raise local revenue by placing a 10% tax on all alcohol sold at auction
  - The North's desire to forbid alcohol use as a trade item
- 27) The practice of impressment involved
- Attempts by the British to convince their opponents that the Royal Navy was all-powerful at sea
  - Seizure of US sailors who had defected to the French during the Napoleonic Wars
  - The French policy of forcing all nations to impress their soldiers into the French Army
  - Seizure of sailors from US merchant ships for service on British warships
  - None of the above
- 28) The significance of the election of 1800 was that
- Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr settled their old differences
  - A peaceful transfer of power one party to another occurred for the first time
  - John Adams set the precedent of making no new appointments after becoming a "lame duck" president
  - A peaceful transfer of power from one person to another occurred for the first time
  - Both B and C
- 29) What legal principle was established by the case of *Marbury v. Madison*?
- Judicial review
  - Presidential succession
  - Federal supremacy
  - Territorial acquisition
  - States' rights
- c) Federal supremacy
- d) Territorial acquisition
- e) States' rights
- 30) When Washington gave his Farewell Address, he cautioned Americans against
- Involvement in foreign affairs.
  - sectional politics.
  - political parties.
  - all of these.
  - none of these.
- 31) Americans became incensed over the XYZ Affair because
- the French demanded a bribe before allowing American representatives to speak to their government.
  - the French agents conspired to get Americans involved more directly in their revolution.
  - they feared the affair would lead to war with France.
  - the French demanded a bribe before allowing American representatives to speak to their government; and because French agents conspired to get Americans involved more directly in their revolution.
  - all of these
- 32) The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
- attacked the Alien and Sedition Acts.
  - claimed the right of a state to protect its people from unconstitutional federal laws.
  - never had any real legal effect.
  - all of these
  - none of these
- 33) The Christian belief that members must take their message of salvation to others is
- reincarnation
  - evangelism
  - baptism
  - confirmation
  - immaculate conception
- 34) White fears of slave revolts increased in the South as a result of
- an incipient rebellion led by a slave named Gabriel.
  - the poisonings of a few whites in North Carolina.
  - news of a successful slave rebellion in St. Domingue.
  - all of these
  - none of these
- 35) Why was the importation of slavery banned in 1808?
- the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was added to the Constitution
  - popular support for the measure caused Congress to ban it
  - it was constitutionally required as the 20 year moratorium expired
  - the fear of adding more rebellious slaves to the South
  - the fear of infectious diseases that were carried by the slaves.
- 36) The result of the election of 1800 was
- Madison won the presidency
  - Adams was reelected
  - Jefferson and Burr received an electoral tie
  - the Senate decided the election
- e) the Federalists swept the Democrat-Republicans from power.
- 37) The significance of the election of 1800 was that
- Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr settled their old differences.
  - a peaceful transfer of power from one party to another occurred.
  - John Adams set the precedent of making no new appointments after becoming a "lame duck" president.
  - a peaceful transfer of power from one person to another occurred.
  - a peaceful transfer of power from one party to another occurred, and John Adams set the precedent of making no new appointments after becoming a "lame duck" president.
- 38) The significance of the election of 1800 was that
- a president who is in office automatically wins reelection in case of no electoral vote majority, the election is decided by the House of Representatives
  - the Senate will have final say in presidential elections
  - the Supreme Court will have the final say in deciding presidential elections
  - Jefferson became the first president to win the office after serving as vice-president
- 39) Jefferson's Secretary of State was
- James Madison
  - Albert Gallatin
  - Levi Lincoln
  - Henry Dearborn
  - Robert Smith
- 40) The "midnight appointments" were
- federal judges fired by President Jefferson late in the evening of his first day as president.
  - judicial appointments made by President Adams in the last months of his presidency.
  - judges requested by President Adams to preside over night court.
  - federal judges named by President Adams on the night before he left office.
  - none of these
- 41) Yusuf Karamanli was leader of this African nation. He demanded "tribute" to protect American shipping.
- Egypt
  - Congo
  - Gibraltar
  - Tripoli
  - Malta
- 42) What legal principle was established by the case of *Marbury v. Madison*?
- judicial review
  - presidential succession
  - federal supremacy
  - territorial acquisition
  - states' rights
- 43) One reason for President Jefferson's problems with the Supreme Court was his dislike for his cousin, Chief Justice
- John Marbury.

- b) John Marshall.  
c) John Adams.  
d) John Jay.  
e) John Taney.
- 44) The tied election of 1800 led to  
a) Aaron Burr's killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel.  
b) the scrapping of most Federalist programs.  
c) the passage of the Twelfth Amendment.  
d) all of these  
e) none of these
- 45) *Marbury v. Madison* a decision where this occurred for the first time.  
a) the abolishment of the death tax  
b) the declaration of a law as being unconstitutional  
c) the use of the Necessary and Proper Clause  
d) the overriding of a presidential veto  
e) the Supreme Court chose the president.
- 46) Who was instrumental in defeating Aaron Burr for governor of New York?  
a) John Adams  
b) Alexander Hamilton  
c) William McKinley  
d) Thomas Jefferson  
e) Charles Pinckney
- 47) Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton's hatred for one another finally ended when  
a) Burr was tried for treason  
b) Burr killed Hamilton in a duel  
c) Hamilton apologized for his actions  
d) they were both forced to be members of Jefferson's Cabinet  
e) the abolishment of the Two Term Tradition
- 48) Jefferson sent Robert R. Livingstone to France to  
a) buy Louisiana  
b) buy Western Florida  
c) arrange a peace between the U.S. and France and to end the Quasi War  
d) buy Haiti  
e) secure trading rights with California
- 49) President Jefferson briefly hesitated about accepting Napoleon's offer to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States because he  
a) doubted that Congress would appropriate the \$15 million that Napoleon was asking.  
b) believed that much of the territory was desert land unsuitable for farming.  
c) did not think that Louisiana was worth \$15 million.  
d) believed that the Constitution did not specifically give the federal government the power to purchase new lands.  
e) worried that a deal with France might anger the Spanish to the point of going to war.
- 50) Lewis and Clark's Native American guide was named  
a) Sacagawea  
b) Tecumseh  
c) Pocahontas
- d) Squanto  
e) Running Bull
- 51) Which of the following was *not* true of the Embargo of 1807?  
a) The Embargo of 1807 forbade exportation to Britain but encouraged exportation to France.  
b) Jefferson found the embargo hard to enforce.  
c) The U.S. treasury suffered a loss in customs revenue.  
d) Congress repealed the Embargo Act and replaced it with the Non-Intercourse Act.  
e) During the Embargo, smuggling continued to be a serious problem.
- 52) The United States went to war with Britain in 1812 for all of the following reasons *except*  
a) Britain's continued impressment of American sailors.  
b) the British sinking of an American ship in the West Indies.  
c) the belief that the British were inciting unrest in Native American tribes.  
d) British interference with American ships headed for French ports.  
e) All of these were reasons for war.
- 53) Support for the Declaration of War against Great Britain in 1812 came primarily from  
a) eastern bankers.  
b) Federalists.  
c) Republicans.  
d) the slaveholding South.  
e) Western and Southern war hawks.
- 54) Which of the following statements was true of the War of 1812?  
a) The country was solidly behind the declaration of war.  
b) The country was militarily well prepared to fight the war.  
c) Madison was defeated for reelection when the campaign in Canada failed.  
d) American naval victories against the premier power of the sea, Great Britain, bolstered American confidence.  
e) The outcome of the war caused a dramatic shift in the borders between the United States and Canada.
- 55) The Hartford Convention's demands to end the war evaporated when  
a) President Madison sent troops to quell the uprising.  
b) news came of the signing of the peace treaty.  
c) Andrew Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans.  
d) members of the Convention were arrested and tried for treason.  
e) all of these
- 56) "The Star Spangled Banner" was Francis Scott Key's ode to the troops fighting in  
a) Washington, D.C.  
b) New York City.  
c) Baltimore, Maryland.  
d) Savannah, Georgia.  
e) Boston, Massachusetts.
- 57) The American general who would emerge as a national hero in the wake of the Battle of New Orleans was  
a) Andrew Jackson.  
b) James Monroe.  
c) Aaron Burr.  
d) Thomas Jefferson.  
e) Nathanael Greene.
- 58) One significant aspect of the Battle of New Orleans was that  
a) no Americans lost their lives in the fight.  
b) it took place after the war had ended.  
c) Britain became convinced that it could not win the war.  
d) Thomas Jefferson emerged from political retirement to support the battle.  
e) none of these
- 59) The Jay Treaty opened the Mississippi River to free navigation and allowed Americans to use the port of New Orleans.  
a) True  
b) False
- 60) The nickname for the Lewis and Clark expedition was the "Corps of Discovery".  
a) True  
b) False
- 61) The Lewis and Clark expedition was supposed to find the headwaters of the Mississippi River.  
a) True  
b) False
- 62) The mighty Indian tribe that controlled the river Lewis and Clark explored was the.  
a) Cherokee  
b) Dakota  
c) Iroquois  
d) Seminole  
e) Sioux
- 63) Which treaty ended the War of 1812?  
a) Rush-Bagot Treaty  
b) Treaty of Paris  
c) Treaty of New Orleans  
d) Treaty of Ghent  
e) Treaty of York
- 64) In 1859, the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry was seized by the abolitionist  
a) Robert E. Lee  
b) John Brown  
c) Jefferson Davis  
d) Stephen Douglas  
e) Frederick Douglass
- 65) Which military leader was Commander-In-Chief of the Confederate Army?  
a) "Stonewall" Jackson  
b) Robert E. Lee  
c) Winfield Scott  
d) Ulysses S. Grant  
e) Zachary Taylor
- 66) Which of the following statements best describes the uprising known as Bacon's Rebellion?  
a) Although it began in Virginia, the rebellion soon spread to Maryland and New Jersey  
b) The uprising caused major political changes in Virginia as the governor tried to placate the rebels

- c) Begun as an Indian-white conflict, the rebellion evolved into a conflict between the participants and their colonial government
- d) Nathaniel Bacon gained enough notoriety from his leadership of the rebellion to be elected governor of Virginia later on.
- e) The majority of Virginians were solidly behind Bacon and his men
- 67) English settlers adopted enslavement of Africans as a system of labor because
- a) Native Americans too easily escaped and too often died
- b) They already associated light-skinned people with racial superiority
- c) Improving economic conditions in England cut down on their supply of white servants
- d) All of these
- e) None of these
- 68) The first college founded in the American colonies was
- a) Yale
- b) Harvard
- c) William and Mary
- d) Princeton
- e) New York University
- 69) Georgia was founded to serve as a haven for the poor, and also to
- a) Provide another slave economy
- b) Produce rum for sale in the West Indies
- c) Serve as a buffer between the English colonies and Spanish Florida
- d) Provide a haven for the pacifistic Moravians
- e) Both B and C
- 70) Which of the following prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains?
- a) Proclamation of 1763
- b) Relocation Act of 1764
- c) Navigation Act of 1772
- d) Townshend Acts of 1767
- e) Treaty of Ghent of 1759
- 71) The Sons of Liberty were first formed to protest the
- a) Stamp Act
- b) Molasses Act
- c) Currency Act
- d) Tea Act
- e) Sugar Act
- 72) Name the Massachusetts Senator who was physically attacked on the Senate floor during the debate over slavery in 1854.
- a) Thaddeus Stevens
- b) Henry Clay
- c) Charles Sumner
- d) Daniel Webster
- e) Henry Cabot Lodge
- 73) Who led the Mormons to Utah (hint... he was NOT the founder of the religion)?
- a) Joseph Smith
- b) Brigham Young
- c) Zebulon Pike
- d) Daniel Boone
- e) Stephen Austin
- 74) Which former Illinois lawyer served as President of the United States during the Civil War?
- a) James Buchanan
- b) Jefferson Davis
- c) James Polk
- d) Abraham Lincoln
- e) Henry Clay
- 75) Because England flooded American markets with surplus goods in the early 1800s, we
- a) Created the National Bank
- b) Started welfare for American business merchants
- c) Enacted a protective tariff
- d) Started the war of 1812
- e) Adopted English as our official language
- 76) "54°40' or fight" referred to a boundary dispute in
- a) California
- b) Texas
- c) Oregon
- d) Missouri
- e) Kansas
- 77) The "War Hawks" were
- a) Famous Indian fighters
- b) Congressmen in favor of war with England
- c) Renegade Apache Indians
- d) A symbol of our nation
- e) Andrew Jackson's private cabinet
- 78) The president of the Confederacy was
- a) John C. Calhoun
- b) Robert E. Lee
- c) Jefferson Davis
- d) Sam Houston
- e) Thaddeus Stephens
- 79) Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin?
- a) Louisa May Alcott
- b) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- c) Harriet Tubman
- d) Harriet Beecher Stowe
- e) Susan B. Anthony
- 80) Tecumseh and his Indians were defeated at Tippecanoe by
- a) "Mad Anthony" Wayne
- b) Oliver Perry
- c) William Henry Harrison
- d) John C. Fremont
- e) Winfield Scott
- 81) Which of these was NOT a problem during Andrew Jackson's presidency?
- a) Indian problems
- b) National Bank issue
- c) Barbary Pirates
- d) High Tariffs
- 82) Who brought the secrets of the Industrial Revolution to America by memorizing factory and machinery plans?
- a) John Jay
- b) Samuel Slater
- c) Eli Whitney
- d) Montgomery Ward
- e) Andrew Carnegie
- 83) Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans
- a) Led to a collapse of the British Empire
- b) Gave Americans bargaining power at the peace treaty signing
- c) Took place after the war had already ended
- d) Led to the Louisiana Purchase
- e) Forced the Confederacy to surrender
- 84) The "49ers" were
- a) Pioneers in Oregon
- b) Slave owners living in Texas
- c) Mormon pioneers in Utah
- d) Gold miners in California
- e) The first professional football team
- 85) Which president initially required the entire Cherokee Indian nation to relocate west of the Mississippi (they didn't leave for several years)?
- a) Andrew Jackson
- b) James Madison
- c) Thomas Jefferson
- d) Ulysses S. Grant
- e) James K. Polk
- 86) Who became the first President of the Lone Star Republic before Texas was admitted to the Union?
- a) Stephen Austin
- b) Sam Houston
- c) James Bowie
- d) Davey Crockett
- e) John C. Fremont
- 87) Which country claimed the Oregon territory in the early 1800s?
- a) The U.S.
- b) England
- c) Russia
- d) Spain
- e) All of these
- 88) Which Illinois Senator, known as "The Little Giant," did Lincoln challenge to a series of debates in 1858?
- a) Henry Clay
- b) Daniel Webster
- c) Stephen Douglas
- d) Thaddeus Stevens
- e) Charles Sumner
- 89) The War of 1812 ended with
- a) England claiming victory
- b) America occupying Canada
- c) Both sides realizing nothing had changed
- d) America becoming a world power
- e) England surrendering her colonies to America
- 90) The Monroe Doctrine was aimed against
- a) Colonization by Europe in the Western Hemisphere
- b) High tariffs charged by England
- c) Seizure of our ships by Napoleon
- d) Spanish atrocities in Cuba
- e) Granting Indians equal status in the U.S.
- 91) The number of people held in slavery increased dramatically in the early 1800s because of the
- a) Underground railroad
- b) Fugitive slave law
- c) Invention of the cotton gin
- d) Unfair tariff system
- e) The South seceding from the Union

- 92) The right of the Supreme Court to rule that a law is unconstitutional is called
- Nullification
  - Judicial review
  - Popular sovereignty
  - Compromise
  - Spoils system
- 93) Which Civil War general made the famous "March to the Sea"?
- Stonewall Jackson
  - William T. Sherman
  - Ulysses S. Grant
  - David Farragut
  - Robert E. Lee
- 94) Which of these Civil War battles ended with a Confederate victory?
- Gettysburg
  - First Bull Run
  - Vicksburg
  - Antietam Creek
  - None of the above
- 95) Which section of the country that most opposed high tariffs because of an economy based solely on agriculture?
- New England
  - Frontier
  - South
  - Middle Atlantic
  - Great Plains
- 96) Which of these Presidents did NOT die in office before his term expired?
- Abraham Lincoln
  - Zachary Taylor
  - Andrew Jackson
  - William Henry Harrison
- 97) The woman known as the "Black Moses" for her work in the underground railroad was
- Susan B. Anthony
  - Harriet Tubman
  - Sojourner Truth
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- 98) The South's "peculiar institution" referred to
- Their plans to break away
  - Their stand on the tariff issue
  - The lack of industrial technology in the South
  - Slavery
  - Their strange accent when speaking English
- 99) The campaign slogan of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" helped to elect which of the following Presidents?
- James Polk
  - Andrew Jackson
  - William Henry Harrison
  - Zachary Taylor
  - Ulysses S. Grant
- 100) Which president had his reputation shattered because of scandal and corruption in his cabinet?
- Ulysses S. Grant
  - James Buchanan
  - Andrew Jackson
  - Andrew Johnson
  - John Adams
- 101) "Seward's Folly" refers to the purchase of
- Hawaii
  - Puerto Rico
  - Cuba
  - Alaska
  - California
- 102) Which of these was NOT a strategy for the South during the Civil War?
- Fight a defensive war
  - Obtain help from England or France
  - Use Ironclad ships to break the Union blockade
  - Capture Washington, DC
- 103) The first President in America to be impeached was
- Martin Van Buren
  - Andrew Johnson
  - Andrew Jackson
  - Ulysses S. Grant
  - Richard Nixon
- 104) Which of these helped former slaves during Reconstruction?
- Jim Crow Laws
  - Plessy v. Ferguson
  - Freedman's Bureau
  - Black Codes
  - Ku Klux Klan
- 105) Which of these was NOT a Northern advantage at the outset of the Civil War?
- A better transportation system
  - Greater industrial capacity
  - Stronger military officers
  - More people
- 106) A secret organization founded to restore white leadership in the South through means of terror and intimidation was
- Ku Klux Klan
  - Radical Republicans
  - Molly Maguires
  - Scalawags
  - Tammany Hall
- 107) The Gadsden Purchase involved land the future states of
- Kansas and Nebraska
  - Kansas and Missouri
  - Arizona and New Mexico
  - New Mexico and Utah
  - California and Oregon
- 108) Which treaty ended the Mexican-American War?
- Treaty of York
  - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
  - Rush-Bagot Treaty
  - Treaty of Paris
  - Treaty of Ghent
- 109) The "Father of the American Education" (the man most responsible for reforming education) was
- Sojourner Truth
  - Dorthea Dix
  - Thomas Edison
  - Horace Mann
  - Samuel Morse
- 110) Which of these did NOT lead to the start of the War of 1812?
- High tariffs
  - Impressment of US sailors
  - Burning of the White House by British soldiers
  - The desire for Canadian lands
- 111) Gold was first discovered on whose land in California?
- John Sutter
  - John Bidwell
  - Stephen Kearney
  - John C. Fremont
  - None of these
- 112) The Whiskey Rebellion was a result of
- the government's attempt to enforce Prohibition.
  - the government's attempt to regulate the purchase of land from natives using alcohol as currency.
  - the government's attempt to enforce a law that placed a tax on whiskey.
  - farmer's desire to raise local revenue by placing a 10% tax on all alcohol sold in auctions.
  - the North's desire to forbid alcohol use as a trade item.
- 113) The United States government responded to France's declaration of war on Britain in 1793 by
- declaring war against France.
  - proclaiming neutrality.
  - reaffirming the 1778 French-American alliance.
  - suddenly seizing the western forts occupied by Britain.
  - also declaring war on Britain.
- 114) When the French Revolution originally erupted, Americans rejoiced. Why?
- Because the French had overthrown their Spanish rulers
  - Because France was now independent of Great Britain
  - Because France seemed to be following in the steps of America
  - Because of the anti-royalty feelings of the United States citizens
  - Because then the U.S. could declare themselves absolved of repaying any debts to France.
- 115) The founder of the American Red Cross was
- Susan B. Anthony
  - Clara Barton
  - Betsy Ross
  - Dorthea Dix
  - Sojourner Truth
- 116) "Manifest Destiny" refers to
- allowing slavery in the South
  - destruction of our national resources
  - relocation of the Indians
  - territorial expansion to the Pacific Coast
  - establishing a colonial empire throughout the world
- 117) Andrew Jackson was elected President because of support by
- Factory owners
  - Eastern bankers
  - Frontiersman and farmers
  - Rich merchants
  - Indians
- 118) Who invented the telegraph?
- Samuel Slater
  - Samuel Morse
  - Alexander Graham Bell

- d) Henry Bessemer  
e) Thomas Edison
- 119) Which of these was NOT a champion of women's rights?  
a) Susan B. Anthony  
b) Sojourner Truth  
c) Dorthea Dix  
d) Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
e) Lucretia Mott
- 120) The Mexican government allowed this man to bring 300 American families to settle in Texas  
a) Sam Houston  
b) Daniel Boone  
c) Joseph Smith  
d) Stephen Austin  
e) Brigham Young
- 121) Which of these was NOT concerned with the issue of slavery?  
a) Missouri Compromise  
b) Compromise of 1850  
c) Homestead Act  
d) Dred Scott decision  
e) Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 122) California formerly belonged to what foreign country before being admitted to the Union?  
a) Great Britain  
b) Mexico  
c) Canada  
d) Russia  
e) France
- 123) "Give me liberty... or give me death" was the ending of a famous speech given in the Virginia legislature by  
a) Patrick Henry  
b) Thomas Paine  
c) John Paul Jones  
d) Nathan Hale  
e) Sam Adams
- 124) The man whose idea it was to hold a Constitutional Convention was  
a) George Washington  
b) Benjamin Franklin  
c) Alexander Hamilton  
d) Thomas Jefferson  
e) None of these
- 125) The first explorer to circumnavigate the globe was  
a) Amerigo Vespucci  
b) Ferdinand Magellan  
c) Christopher Columbus  
d) Leif Ericson  
e) Henry Cabot
- 126) The first "modern" (post-1400) European explorer to reach the New World landed at  
a) Jamestown  
b) Plymouth Rock  
c) Panama  
d) San Salvador  
e) Haiti
- 127) The Declaration of Independence was written in 1776 by  
a) Thomas Jefferson  
b) George Washington  
c) James Madison  
d) Alexander Hamilton  
e) John Hancock
- 128) Which of the following did NOT occur during the Jefferson presidency?  
a) Barbary Pirates defeated  
b) Louisiana Purchase  
c) Whiskey Rebellion  
d) Federal Government put on budget  
e) American ships stopped by both France and England while fighting their own war
- 129) Native Americans – called Indians by Columbus and subsequent explorers – originally came to North America by way of the  
a) St. Lawrence Seaway  
b) Bering Strait  
c) Panama Canal  
d) Chesapeake Bay  
e) Gulf of Mexico
- 130) Capital for the first permanent English settlements in America was raised through  
a) The sale of wool  
b) The establishment of joint-stock companies  
c) Investment by the French in English ventures  
d) Direct support from the English crown  
e) Piracy on the high seas
- 131) The group of mercenaries hired by the British crown to help put down the rebellious colonies were  
a) Hessians  
b) Prussians  
c) Minutemen  
d) Conquistadors  
e) None of these
- 132) This man is regarded as the "Father of Our Country"  
a) Christopher Columbus  
b) Thomas Jefferson  
c) Abraham Lincoln  
d) Benjamin Franklin  
e) George Washington
- 133) The main result of the French and Indian War was  
a) Canada now became a British territory  
b) The Mississippi River Valley became British territory  
c) Both A and B  
d) None of these
- 134) The most influential (and longest serving) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in American History was  
a) John Jay  
b) Alexander Hamilton  
c) John Hancock  
d) John Marshall  
e) Edmund Randolph
- 135) The turning point of the Revolutionary War occurred at  
a) Yorktown  
b) Lexington  
c) Saratoga  
d) Valley Forge  
e) Philadelphia
- 136) Which of the following describes the "Triangular Trade" route?  
a) The American colonies produced rum which was traded for slaves in the West Indies; they were taken to Africa and traded for sugar which was taken back to the colonies  
b) The American colonies produced sugar which was traded for rum in the Africa; that was taken to the West Indies and traded for slaves who were taken back to the colonies  
c) The American colonies produced rum which was traded for slaves in Africa; they were taken to the West Indies and traded for sugar which was taken back to the colonies  
d) The American colonies produced sugar which was traded for rum in the West Indies; that was taken to Africa and traded for slaves who were taken back to the colonies
- 137) In the Treaty of Paris of 1783  
a) Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation  
b) The Mississippi River was set as the Western boundary of the new American nation  
c) The United States agreed to pay back its debts to British merchants  
d) All of the above
- 138) All of the following powers were given to the Congress under the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT  
a) Declare war  
b) Borrow money  
c) Negotiate treaties  
d) Tax the citizens
- 139) Which of these is NOT a cause of the War of 1812?  
a) High tariffs  
b) Impressment of US sailors  
c) Burning of the White House by British soldiers  
d) The desire for Canadian lands  
e) Problems with Indians on the frontier
- 140) The main goods Europeans wanted from the east (which would lead to exploration) were  
a) Spices  
b) Teas  
c) Rugs  
d) Opiates  
e) Coffee
- 141) In 1455, the Pope gave \_\_\_\_\_ a monopoly on the slave trade  
a) Portugal  
b) England  
c) Spain  
d) Italy  
e) France
- 142) The first explorer to cross the isthmus of Panama (and see the Pacific Ocean) was  
a) Juan Ponce de Leon  
b) Vasco Nunez de Balboa  
c) Black Stephen  
d) Jacques Cartier  
e) Giovanni de Verrazano
- 143) The Treaty of Tordesillas was an attempt by the Pope to divide the world between which two catholic nations?  
a) England & Spain  
b) Spain & France  
c) Italy & Portugal  
d) Portugal & France  
e) Spain & Portugal

- 144) The Proclamation of 1763 was issued by the British
- To prevent further fighting with the Indians
  - To protect the colonists from the French Army
  - Ran along the Appalachian mountains
  - Both A and C
  - Both B and C
- 145) Lewis and Clark's Native American guide was named
- Sacagawea
  - Tecumseh
  - Pocahontas
  - Squanto
  - Running Bull
- 146) "The Star Spangled Banner" was Francis Scott Key's ode to the troops fighting in
- Washington, D.C.
  - New York City.
  - Baltimore, Maryland.
  - Savannah, Georgia.
  - Boston, Massachusetts.
- 147) This case ruled that Congress had the power to create a bank, even though it is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution
- Smith v. Allwright
  - Madison v. Manroe
  - Gibbons v. Ogden
  - Dartmouth v. Woodward
  - McCulloch v. Maryland
- 148) Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Missouri Compromise
- Missouri would gradually abolish slavery in the state
  - Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state
  - Main would enter the Union at once as a free state
  - Slavery would be prohibited in all land that was a part of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36°30'N latitude
- 149) In the election of 1824, the House of Representatives named John Quincy Adams as president and Henry Clay subsequently became Secretary of State – a state of affairs that many called
- The spoils system
  - An illegal maneuver
  - A corrupt bargain
  - An outrage and an abomination
- 150) Nat Turner's revolt resulted in
- The deaths of more than 700 whites
  - The hanging of Turner and numerous other rebels
  - A growing fear of slave rebellions throughout the South
  - Both A and B
  - Both B and C
- 151) Dorthea Dix became famous for her crusade for
- The abolition of slavery
  - The right of women to vote and hold office
  - Protections for children working in factories
  - Humane institutions for orphans, the insane, and the poor, among others
- e) Both C and D
- 152) This president, sometimes called "His Accidency" because he was never intended to become president, was thrown out of his own Whig Party
- William Henry Harrison
  - John Quincy Adams
  - John Tyler
  - Zachary Taylor
  - Martin Van Buren
- 153) Which of the following resulted from the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo?
- The United States received California, New Mexico, and Texas from Mexico
  - The border between Texas and Mexico was set at the Nueces River
  - Mexico paid the US \$15 million for American losses
  - Both B and C
  - Both A and B
- 154) Which of the following writers is NOT correctly matched with one of his famous works?
- Walt Whitmas – Leaves of Grass
  - Herman Melville – Moby Dick
  - Nathaniel Hawthorne – The Scarlet Letter
  - Edgar Allen Poe – The Confidence Man
  - Ralph Waldo Emerson – "The American Scholar"
- 155) This law required that runaway slaves who were caught had to be returned to their masters
- The Runaway Slave Act
  - The Fugitive Slave Act
  - The Underground Railroad Act
  - The Anti-Abolition Act
  - The Brown Act
- 156) The name given to describe the series of riots and battles in the Kansas-Nebraska Territory was
- Bleeding Kansas
  - The Crime Against Kansas
  - The John Brown Raid
  - The Harper Town Battles
  - The War of Succession
- 157) The first state to secede from the Union was
- Texas
  - Virginia
  - North Carolina
  - South Carolina
  - Louisiana
- 158) Why did Columbus sail for Spain and not Portugal or another European nation?
- Portugal was committed to finding a trade route around Africa
  - Experts in Portugal felt a journey westward was too long to be successful
  - Columbus had been rejected by England and had not yet approached France
  - All of the above
- 159) The first people who arrived in America
- Sailed from Northern Europe in about 1000 AD
  - Walked across the land bridge from Siberia during the last ice age
  - Sailed from Africa in about 3000 BC
  - Sailed from Spain in 1492
  - Arrived on a spaceship
- 160) The Aztecs built a large civilization in Mexico and the Inca built a large civilization in Brazil
- True
  - False
- 161) Which of the following contributed to European exploration?
- The invention of the printing press
  - The rise of nation-states
  - Stories of Marco Polo's travels to Asia becoming widely circulated
  - The Renaissance
  - All of the above
- 162) Which of the following was NOT a part of the Confederacy?
- Texas
  - Georgia
  - Virginia
  - Kentucky
  - Tennessee
- 163) The first major battle of the War resulted in
- A southern victory
  - A northern victory
  - A bloody stalemate
  - The capture of Washington, DC
  - Both A and D
- 164) The first combat submarine was the
- C.S.S. Hunley
  - U.S.S. Virginia
  - C.S.S. Washington
  - U.S.S. Merrimack
  - C.S.S. Monitor
- 165) The bloodiest single day of fighting during the Civil War occurred at the Battle of
- Shiloh
  - First Bull Run
  - Gettysburg
  - Antietam
  - Second Manassas
- 166) The Emancipation Proclamation
- Freed all slaves
  - Freed only the slaves in the South
  - Declared the South to be in open rebellion
  - Outlined Lincoln's plan for winning the war
  - Was never delivered
- 167) The fall of Vicksburg gave the North control of what crucial waterway?
- Sabine River
  - Mississippi River
  - Rio Grande
  - James River
  - Red River
- 168) The first transcontinental railroad was completed at
- Sacramento, California
  - New York City, New York
  - Denver, Colorado
  - Fort Worth, Texas
  - Promontory Point, Utah
- 169) The Little Big Horn was

- a) The site of George Armstrong Custer's defeat  
 b) One of the final attempts by Native Americans to defeat whites  
 c) An area in Colorado where gold had been discovered  
 d) Both A and C  
 e) Both A and B
- 170) The main result of the election of 1876 was  
 a) In effect, and end to Reconstruction  
 b) A period of scandal-free government  
 c) The election of the first Democratic president since the 1850s  
 d) A easing of racial tensions in the South  
 e) A return to "normalcy" across the US
- 171) The Convention of 1818 set the boundary between the United States and Canada at the \_\_\_\_ parallel.  
 a) 17th  
 b) 38th  
 c) 60th  
 d) 55th  
 e) 49th
- 172) Which of the following pairs of events took place in the same year?  
 a) The Whig party was organized. -- Andrew Jackson was re-elected.  
 b) The Battle of the Alamo was fought. -- The Tariff of Abominations was passed.  
 c) The Tariff of Abominations was passed. -- Andrew Jackson was elected.  
 d) Charles Grandison Finney began his revivals in Rochester. -- The Indian Removal Act was passed.
- 173) One of the reasons why Andrew Jackson vetoed the rechartering of the Bank of the United States was that the bank  
 a) prevented state banks from lending money.  
 b) refused to accept deposits of federal revenue.  
 c) was a private monopoly run by a privileged few.  
 d) constantly meddled in national politics.  
 e) had been responsible for his losing thousands of dollars years earlier.
- 174) Jackson's reason for invading Spanish Florida was  
 a) the harboring of British spies there.  
 b) the Negro Fort.  
 c) the Spanish were supplying the Seminoles with weapons.  
 d) he didn't need a reason.  
 e) he discovered that Spain was attempting to retake New Orleans through force.
- 175) Which group of society was more likely to be in favor of rechartering the Bank of the United States?  
 a) farmers  
 b) shippers  
 c) plantation owners  
 d) business men  
 e) cattle men
- 176) Which of the following would *not* accurately describe the cult of "domesticity"?  
 a) Because women now had more time available, they could put their minds to higher purposes, especially nurturing their children in mind and spirit.  
 b) Women were to be the moral center of the household.  
 c) Men would be obliged to respect their wives more and spend more time with their children.  
 d) Women on the whole denounced the new emphasis on domesticity as confining and degrading.  
 e) All of these statements are accurate descriptions.
- 177) The theory that a state has a right to override a federal law is known as  
 a) statism.  
 b) sectionalism.  
 c) division of power.  
 d) nullification.  
 e) none of these
- 178) The American Colonization Society purchased land in Africa for free blacks, naming the new country  
 a) Ghana.  
 b) Ivory Coast.  
 c) Republic of the Congo.  
 d) Cameroon.  
 e) Liberia.
- 179) Which of the following arguments was *not* made in defense of slavery in Virginia?  
 a) Because great Americans such as Washington and Jefferson had owned slaves, attacking the institution was like attacking the founding fathers.  
 b) Some argued that the property rights in the constitution made it illegal to take slaves away from their owners.  
 c) Some argued that slavery was God's plan for civilizing the Africans.  
 d) Some argued that the economy of the state would collapse without slavery.  
 e) All of these arguments were used to defend slavery.
- 180) American cotton prices tumbled in the early 1800s when  
 a) the boll weevil attacked cotton crops.  
 b) Britain developed other sources for cotton.  
 c) more Americans tried to get rich by producing cotton.  
 d) a severe atmospheric phenomenon rendered the ground implantable for many years.  
 e) the French Revolution forced the British to blockade the Ivory Coast
- 181) Which of the following was *not* a provision of the Missouri Compromise?  
 a) Missouri would gradually abolish slavery in the state.  
 b) Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state.  
 c) Maine would enter at once as a free state.  
 d) Slavery would be prohibited in all land that was part of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36'30" latitude.
- e) Missouri would gradually abolish slavery in the state; and slavery would be prohibited in all land that was part of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36'30" latitude.
- 182) Nat Turner's revolt resulted in  
 a) the deaths of more than 700 whites.  
 b) the hanging of Turner and numerous other rebels.  
 c) a growing fear of slave rebellions throughout the South.  
 d) the hanging of Turner and numerous other rebels and the death of more than 700 whites.  
 e) the hanging of Turner and numerous other rebels and a growing fear of slave rebellions throughout the South.
- 183) The Waltham, Massachusetts, textile mills drew their workers mainly from which of these groups?  
 a) sons of local farmers  
 b) wives of local farmers  
 c) young, unmarried farm women  
 d) children between the ages of twelve and fourteen  
 e) farmers who had little work to do during the winter months
- 184) This case ruled that state had limited rights to interfere in commerce with special favors and monopolies, or restrictive laws.  
 a) *Smith v. Allwright*  
 b) *Madison v. Monroe*  
 c) *Gibbons v. Ogden*  
 d) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*  
 e) *McCullough v. Maryland*
- 185) This congressman introduced an amendment to the Missouri admissions bill which stated that Missouri would only be admitted if not more slaves were allowed in the state and all those already in the state were freed once they reached 25 years of age.  
 a) James Tallamadge, Jr.  
 b) William Crawford  
 c) John C. Calhoun  
 d) Denmark Vesey  
 e) Joseph Conrad
- 186) Which Native American tribe is most noted for converting to Christianity, publishing its own newspaper, and owning slaves?  
 a) Seminole  
 b) Cherokee  
 c) Choctaw  
 d) Iroquois  
 e) Creek
- 187) In the election of 1824, the House of Representatives named John Quincy Adams as president, and Henry Clay subsequently became Secretary of State - a state of affairs that many called  
 a) the spoils system.  
 b) an illegal maneuver.  
 c) a corrupt bargain.  
 d) an outrage and an abomination.  
 e) both the spoils system and an illegal maneuver.
- 188) The Monroe Doctrine announced to the world that

- a) France would not be allowed to fill the vacuum left by Spain's withdrawal from the Americas.
- b) Latin American countries had asked for, and would receive, assistance from the United States.
- c) the United States and Great Britain would henceforth work together to quell uprisings in Latin America.
- d) the American continents were no longer subjects for future colonization by European powers.
- e) the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs if people in countries there seemed unable to handle their own governments.
- 189) The Second Bank of the United States, chartered in 1816,
- a) was authorized to handle the funds of the federal treasury.
- b) operated totally as a public enterprise.
- c) ran into much opposition, especially from eastern businessmen.
- d) was authorized to handle the funds of the federal treasury and operated totally as a public enterprise.
- e) all of these
- 190) This was called the Tariff of Abominations
- a) The Tariff of 1828
- b) The Tariff of 1836
- c) The Nullification Tariff
- d) The Force Bill
- e) none of these
- 191) Which of the following was not a candidate for president in 1824?
- a) Henry Clay
- b) James Monroe
- c) William Crawford
- d) Andrew Jackson
- e) John Quincy Adams
- 192) Because of this, farmers were able to revolutionize the way they produced their crops and their ability to market them.
- a) the railroad
- b) the steamboat
- c) the telegraph
- d) the cattle trail
- e) none of these
- 193) Which of the following was/were true of the tariff of 1828?
- a) Calhoun believed that the tariff, though high, was acceptable.
- b) Northerners termed it "the tariff of abominations."
- c) Upon taking office, Jackson rescinded the tariff.
- d) The tariff threatened to raise the price of manufactured goods while hurting overseas markets for southern cotton.
- e) The tariff threatened to raise the price of manufactured goods while hurting overseas markets for southern cotton. And upon taking office, Jackson rescinded the tariff.
- 194) The original cause of the split between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun was
- a) the Tariff of 1828.
- b) the 1824 election.
- c) Peggy Eaton.
- d) Rachel Jackson.
- e) nullification.
- 195) Removing officeholders of the rival political party and replacing them with members of one's own party is called the
- a) just desserts system.
- b) rotating system.
- c) spoils system.
- d) system of term limits.
- e) none of these
- 196) Jackson's statement that this entity was "unauthorized by the constitution, subversive to the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people" refers to
- a) The Indian Removal Act
- b) The Bank of the United States
- c) The Nullification Act
- d) The Force Act
- e) The Alien and Sedition Act
- 197) Debates over slavery in Missouri showed that
- a) most Americans were ready to see the slaves freed.
- b) many Americans had no feelings on the matter either way.
- c) most Americans believed that blacks and whites could not live together peacefully outside the institution of slavery.
- d) many blacks were anxious to migrate to the new African country of Liberia.
- e) most Americans believed that blacks and whites could not live together peacefully outside the institution of slavery, and that many blacks were anxious to migrate to the new African country of Liberia.
- 198) Which of the following would most accurately describe the use of steamboats?
- a) The War of 1812 sped up construction of steamboats, to gain control of the Mississippi River.
- b) Steamboats cut the time for a trip from New Orleans to Louisville to only 30 days.
- c) Steamboats encouraged the growth of towns and villages along the rivers.
- d) The early steamboats had extremely good safety records.
- e) Steamboats were more successful than railroads in transporting goods across large distances.
- 199) When Congress passed a bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, Andrew Jackson
- a) signed the legislation.
- b) ignored the action.
- c) vetoed the legislation.
- d) refused to review the document.
- e) removed its president from his position.
- 200) This case ruled that Congress could not interfere with corporations.
- a) *Smith v. Allwright*
- b) *Madison v. Monroe*
- c) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- d) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
- e) *McCullough v. Maryland*
- 201) Early in the Republic years, this position was considered by many to be a stepping stone to the presidency
- a) Secretary of War
- b) Vice-President
- c) Secretary of State
- d) Secretary of Justice
- e) Attorney General
- 202) The most dramatic example of America's industrial growth in the early 1800s was
- a) the growth of a system of rail networks.
- b) New England's textile mills.
- c) cotton ginning in the Southwest.
- d) the development of improved steamboats.
- e) the use of water powered factories.
- 203) This man, who was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was more interested in establishing the power of the federal government after the War of 1812 than with improving the national economy.
- a) Richard Taney
- b) John Jay
- c) William Crawford
- d) John Marshall
- e) William Rehnquist
- 204) Which of the following reasons were not given for defeating Adams in 1828?
- a) He had placed a billiards table in the White House.
- b) He had placed a chess set in the White House.
- c) He had procured a young American girl for the Russian czar.
- d) He was a member of the aristocracy.
- e) He was a bigamist.
- 205) The Election of 1824 was noted for
- a) the number of candidates vying for the presidency.
- b) the vast numbers of Americans who voted in the election.
- c) the lack of a plurality in the Electoral College, which resulted in the House of Representatives choosing the president.
- d) the number of candidates vying for the presidency and the vast numbers of Americans who voted in the election.
- e) the number of candidates vying for the presidency and the lack of a plurality in the Electoral College, which resulted in the House of Representatives choosing the president.
- 206) During Jackson's presidency, he did all of the following *except*
- a) remove 900 people from office on the grounds that "to the victor belong the spoils."
- b) fire newspaper editors from their posts to ensure the fair reporting of the news.
- c) become closer to Van Buren because of Van Buren's support of Peggy Eaton.
- d) come to rely on his informal "kitchen" cabinet.
- e) distance himself from his vice president, John C. Calhoun.

- 207) The native tribe that developed its own alphabet and received praise for its "civilized" ways was the
- Cherokee.
  - Creek.
  - Seminole.
  - Choctaw.
  - Iroquois.
- 208) Under the terms of the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Spain
- paid \$5 million to the United States in claims.
  - ceded all lands east of the Mississippi to the United States, except Texas
  - turned over control of Texas to the United States.
  - all of these
  - none of these
- 209) Which of the following court decisions is described accurately?
- Dartmouth College v. Woodward* sheltered corporations from presidential interference.
  - McCulloch v. Maryland* established the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States.
  - Gibbons v. Ogden* upheld the rights of states to interfere in commerce.
  - Smith v. Allwright* declared slavery illegal
  - The Dred Scott Decision declared that slaves could sue their masters.
- 210) The main issue of disagreement between the Mexican authorities and American settlers in Texas in the 1830s was
- Mexico's mercantilism.
  - diplomacy with Great Britain.
  - slavery.
  - free access to the Mississippi River at New Orleans.
  - religion.
- 211) The president who presided over the "Era of Good Feelings" was
- James Madison.
  - James Monroe.
  - Andrew Jackson.
  - Thomas Jefferson.
  - John Quincy Adams.
- 212) Proof that these new Americans knew the value of education was seen in all of the following *except*
- Founded Harvard as their first college in 1636
  - As a whole were better educated than Europeans
  - Had more colleges than England by 1693
  - Created laws that forced towns to maintain schools for boys
- 213) The French and Indian War was ended in 1763 by the
- Treaty of Tordesillas
  - Peace of Paris
  - Geneva Conference
  - Louisbourg Treaty
- 214) The French and Indian War is also known as
- The Ten Years War
  - The Seven Years War
  - King Charles' War
  - The Colonial War
- 215) The Proclamation of 1763 was issued by the British
- To prevent further fighting with the Indians
  - To protect the colonists from the French Army
  - Ran along the Appalachian mountains
  - Both A and C
  - Both B and C
- 216) The Stamp Act was seen by the colonists as
- A fair way to repay their mother country for the protection they received during the French and Indian War.
  - An unfair, direct tax and an infringement on their fundamental rights.
  - A new way of mailing letters home to England.
  - The brainchild of Samuel Adams
- 217) The Boston Massacre
- Was the brutal murder of dozens of innocent colonists by British troops
  - Was sensationalized by Samuel Adams
  - Gave John Adams the opportunity to prosecute the British troops in a colonial court
  - Was when the colonists dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor
- 218) The Boston Tea Party
- Was a result of an attempt by the British government to undermine the economy of the colonies
  - Was organized by Samuel Adams
  - Was a colonial stand against tyranny
  - All of the above
- 219) The Battle of Bunker Hill
- Was the bloodiest battle ever fought in North America (to that point)
  - Was a British military victory but an American moral victory
  - Was actually fought on Breed's Hill outside of Boston
  - All of the above
- 220) The Declaration of Independence
- Was written mostly by Thomas Paine
  - Clearly showed to the world that King George III was breaking his own laws
  - Started the Revolutionary War
  - All of the above
- 221) Which of the following was the major turning point in the Revolutionary War?
- Yorktown
  - Bunker Hill
  - Saratoga
  - Trenton
  - Germantown
- 222) Which of the following contributed to the passage of the Proclamation of 1763?
- Bacon's Rebellion
  - Pontiac's Rebellion
  - Ford's Rebellion
  - The Whiskey Rebellion
  - The American Rebellion
- 223) All of the following are provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 EXCEPT
- British recognition of American independence
  - Establishment of the boundaries of the new United States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River between the Great Lakes and Spanish Florida
  - A provision that Americans were required to allow British collection of prewar debts from colonists
  - The requirement that Americans return the confiscated property of the Loyalists or reimburse them
  - Fishing rights in the British East Indies
- 224) He argued that it was "common sense" for the colonies to break away from a corrupt and unreasonable government
- Thomas Jefferson
  - John Adams
  - John Hancock
  - Thomas Paine
  - Benjamin Franklin
- 225) When Columbus died he
- Believed he had reached Asia
  - Was a wealthy man from all the riches he found
  - Believed he had found a new world
  - Had led three expeditions to the New World
- 226) Which of the following is INCORRECT?
- Magellan rounded the tip of South America in 1520
  - Pizarro conquered the Aztecs in 1531
  - Balboa first saw the Pacific Ocean in 1513
  - Ponce de Leon searched for the Fountain of Youth in Florida in 1513
  - Coronado found the Grand Canyon while looking for the Seven Cities of Cibola in 1540
- 227) The English and the French were primarily concerned with finding a Northwest Passage to Asia rather than settling the newly discovered lands.
- True
  - False
- 228) Which of the following had the largest impact on the size of the native population in the New World?
- Fighting (or war) with the Spanish
  - Forced labor in the New World
  - Disease
  - Being sent to Europe as slaves
- 229) Who gave the Pacific Ocean its name?
- Pizarro
  - Cabot
  - Magellan
  - Balboa
  - Columbus
- 230) This treaty moved the Papal line of demarcation (also called the Papal Bull) further to the west and allowed Portugal to claim Brazil
- Treaty of Versailles
  - Treaty of Tordesillas
  - Treaty of Madrid

- d) Treaty of the Atlantic  
e) Treaty of the Indies
- 231) Although the French did not start a permanent colony in the New World, French adventurers continued to return to Canada for which of the following trade goods?  
a) Slaves  
b) Gold  
c) Fish and fur  
d) Buffalo
- 232) The first Europeans to settle in North America were  
a) French  
b) Spanish  
c) English  
d) Japanese
- 233) The missions used by the Catholic Church of Spain  
a) Were meant to convert the Indians  
b) Included a church, stores, and farms in each  
c) Were not successful in stopping Indian slavery  
d) All of the above
- 234) Queen Elizabeth I of England  
a) Believed a powerful navy would add up to a stronger nation  
b) Married Phillip II of Spain  
c) Had a group of pirates raiding Spanish ships carrying wealth from the New World  
d) A and B both  
e) A and C both
- 235) The infamous "Spanish Armada" was assembled by  
a) Queen Elizabeth I  
b) King Phillip II  
c) King Richard III  
d) King Henry VIII
- 236) Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant to end the Civil War at  
a) Richmond  
b) Gettysburg  
c) Washington, DC  
d) Appomattox  
e) Vicksburg
- 237) The man who overthrew the Mexican government and set himself up as ruler of California during the days of the Bear Flag Republic was  
a) Zebulon Pike  
b) John C. Fremont  
c) Joseph Smith  
d) Stephan Kearney  
e) John Sutter
- 238) A frontier "war" over the slavery issue was started by the  
a) Missouri Compromise  
b) Monroe Doctrine  
c) Gettysburg Address  
d) Kansas-Nebraska Act  
e) Emancipation Proclamation
- 239) When settlers of a territory were allowed to decide for themselves on the slavery issue, it was called  
a) Manifest destiny  
b) Nullification  
c) Popular sovereignty
- d) Compromise  
e) Spoils system
- 240) Which of the following is not affiliated with Andrew Jackson's presidency?  
a) Peggy Eaton affair  
b) Trail of Tears  
c) War with Mexico  
d) National Bank Charter ran out
- 241) The assassin who shot Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre was  
a) Aaron Burr  
b) John Wilkes Booth  
c) John Brown  
d) Jefferson Davis
- 242) The Missouri Compromise  
a) Admitted Missouri as a slave state  
b) Admitted the territory of Maine as a free state to keep a balance in the Senate  
c) Prohibited slavery above 36°30' in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase territory  
d) All of the above
- 243) Which president was forced to flee Washington, DC when British troops burned the White House during the War of 1812?  
a) Monroe  
b) Polk  
c) Madison  
d) Jackson  
e) Jefferson
- 244) Father Jacque Marquette was responsible for exploring and establishing missions in which of the following areas?  
a) The Louisiana area  
b) The Upper Mississippi River Valley  
c) The Chesapeake region  
d) Newfoundland
- 245) The single most important ingredient to the success of the colony in Jamestown was  
a) The support of the English royalty  
b) The help of Squanto, a friendly Native American  
c) Tobacco as a staple crop  
d) The location of the settlement
- 246) Which of the following colonies were founded for religious reasons?  
a) Maryland, Virginia, and Plymouth  
b) Georgia, Maryland and Plymouth  
c) Plymouth, Maryland and Pennsylvania  
d) Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania
- 247) The colony of Pennsylvania is best described as  
a) Joint-stock colony  
b) A proprietary colony  
c) A royal colony  
d) None of the above
- 248) For which of the following religious groups was the colony of Maryland founded?  
a) Puritans  
b) Quakers  
c) Separatists  
d) Catholics
- 249) The colony of New York was originally founded by the \_\_\_\_\_ and was called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Dutch, New Amsterdam  
b) Swedish, New Haven  
c) French, New Amsterdam  
d) English, New Haven
- 250) Which colony was the last to be established (in 1733)?  
a) New York  
b) Pennsylvania  
c) South Carolina  
d) Georgia
- 251) In what year did African slaves first appear in the English colonies?  
a) 1607  
b) 1619  
c) 1631  
d) 1650  
e) 1700
- 252) Why did Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson leave the Massachusetts Bay colony and establish new colonies?  
a) They were being paid to  
b) They were unhappy with life there  
c) They were banished from that colony  
d) They were never in Massachusetts Bay and sailed directly from England
- 253) Before the Articles of Confederation were approved, which of the following governed the new nation?  
a) The First Continental Congress  
b) The Second Continental Congress  
c) The Annapolis Convention  
d) The Constitutional Convention
- 254) Under the Articles of Confederation, each state had \_\_\_\_\_ vote(s) in the Congress of the Confederation, \_\_\_\_\_ vote(s) were required to approve important laws and \_\_\_\_\_ vote(s) were required to change the Articles.  
a) Two, nine, thirteen  
b) One, thirteen, thirteen  
c) One, nine, thirteen  
d) One, nine, nine
- 255) The following are all powers that were given to the Congress under the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT  
a) Declare war  
b) Borrow money  
c) Negotiate treaties  
d) Tax the citizens
- 256) After the meeting at George Washington's home at Mount Vernon to discuss problems with the Articles of Confederation, what was the next step?  
a) The Annapolis Convention  
b) The Constitutional Convention  
c) The Second Continental Congress  
d) The Declaration of Independence
- 257) Which were the first and last states to ratify the new Constitution?  
a) Delaware and New York  
b) Pennsylvania and South Carolina  
c) Delaware and Rhode Island  
d) Rhode Island and Virginia
- 258) The Philadelphia Convention of 1787  
a) Met with the intent to revise the Articles of Confederation

- b) Met with the intent to create a new form of government  
 c) Sent a representative to England to negotiate for more time to pay debt  
 d) Met to elect George Washington as the first President of the United States
- 259) The Three-Fifths Compromise  
 a) Counted 3/5 of all slaves for taxation and representation purposes  
 b) Counted 3/5 of all Indians for taxation and representation purposes  
 c) Counted 3/5 of all property a person owned for taxation purposes  
 d) Said that the slave trade could not be prohibited for at least 20 years
- 260) The Constitution set up a system where no one branch could accumulate too much power. This is known as the system of  
 a) The Great Compromise  
 b) Checks and balances  
 c) Powers and might  
 d) The elastic clause
- 261) The framers of the Constitution dealt with possible opposition to the Constitution by  
 a) Requiring only seven of thirteen states to ratify before it became effective  
 b) Requiring only the largest states to ratify before it became effective  
 c) Requiring only nine of thirteen states to ratify before it became effective  
 d) Requiring all states to ratify before it became effective
- 262) The \_\_\_\_\_ supported the new Constitution and the \_\_\_\_\_ opposed it.  
 a) Tories; Patriots  
 b) Loyalists; Federalists  
 c) Federalists; Anti-Federalists  
 d) Loyalists; Anti-Federalists
- 263) The Secretary of the Treasury was in charge of setting up the financial plan for the new government. Who first in charge of creating a financial plan for the young nation?  
 a) Thomas Jefferson  
 b) John Jay  
 c) Henry Knox  
 d) James Madison  
 e) Alexander Hamilton
- 264) Which states needed to ratify the Constitution for the central government to be effective?  
 a) Delaware and New York  
 b) Rhode Island and Delaware  
 c) Virginia and Pennsylvania  
 d) Virginia and New York
- 265) This group emphasized the weakness of the Articles of the Confederation as a strategy to get the Constitution approved  
 a) Federalists  
 b) Anti-Federalists  
 c) Tories  
 d) Loyalists
- 266) As a part of the financial plan set up by the first Secretary of the Treasury, the United States government would  
 a) Pay back all of its debt and assume the war debt of the states as well
- b) Create a national bank to deposit the government's cash as well as print paper currency  
 c) Place tariffs and excise taxes on certain items  
 d) A and C only  
 e) All of the above
- 267) This political party supported a national bank and wanted to aid businesses  
 a) Federalists  
 b) Democratic-Republicans
- 268) The National Road connected the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Potomac; Mississippi  
 b) Mississippi; Ohio  
 c) Potomac; Ohio  
 d) Ohio; Monongahela  
 e) Potomac; Monongahela
- 269) Davy Crockett was one of the Texans slaughtered here  
 a) Goliad  
 b) La Bahia  
 c) the Alamo  
 d) San Jacinto  
 e) Gonzales
- 270) The name given to the items women would make in their homes were called  
 a) singlets  
 b) piecework  
 c) "Mother's Originals"  
 d) "Liberty Ladies"  
 e) none of these
- 271) Free blacks in the United States  
 a) left the South whenever possible because economic opportunities were greater in the North.  
 b) tended to gather in cities, both in the North and the South.  
 c) were banned from working as barbers, because whites did not want blacks handling their hair.  
 d) took liberal advantage of the colonization movement, migrating to Africa by the tens of thousands.  
 e) tended to gather in cities, both in the North and the South, but left the South whenever possible because economic opportunities were greater in the North.
- 272) What was not a cause of the Panic of 1819?  
 a) high cotton prices  
 b) high property prices  
 c) Britain's refusal to buy American cotton  
 d) France's blockade on American ports  
 e) increase in global demand for cotton
- 273) These events, which had existed since the 18th century, were known for public professions of faith  
 a) evangelisms  
 b) revivals  
 c) recruitments  
 d) rededications  
 e) The Great Awakening
- 274) This case ruled that the federal government was the supreme law of the land.  
 a) *Smith v. Allwright*  
 b) *Madison v. Monroe*
- c) *Gibbons v. Ogden*  
 d) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*  
 e) *McCullough v. Maryland*
- 275) The power loom was created by  
 a) Nathan Appleton  
 b) Eli Whitney  
 c) Elias Howe  
 d) Francis Lowell  
 e) William Buckley
- 276) Since the colonial years, what percentage of Americans had made their own supplies?  
 a) 25%  
 b) 60%  
 c) 90%  
 d) 45%  
 e) 75%
- 277) Proponents of the "American System" advocated all of the following *except*  
 a) a national bank.  
 b) federal funds to build roads and canals.  
 c) removal of tariffs.  
 d) a strong American navy.  
 e) Supporters advocated all of these.
- 278) As the American economy grew, different regions of the country began to  
 a) isolate themselves from each other.  
 b) specialize in what they produced best.  
 c) resent the success of other regions.  
 d) work more closely together to improve their economies.  
 e) specialize in what they produced best and resent the success of other regions.
- 279) This case ruled that Congress had the power to create a bank, even though it is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution.  
 a) *Smith v. Allwright*  
 b) *Madison v. Monroe*  
 c) *Gibbons v. Ogden*  
 d) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*  
 e) *McCullough v. Maryland*
- 280) This political party feared a strong central government and wanted to help the French people overthrow their monarchy  
 a) Federalists  
 b) Democratic-Republicans
- 281) This political party was generally supported by small farmers, plantation owners, and skilled workers  
 a) Federalists  
 b) Democratic-Republicans  
 c) This treaty allowed the United States the "right of deposit" in the port of New Orleans  
 d) Jay's Treaty  
 e) Pinckney's Treaty  
 f) None of the above
- 282) This treaty was meant to address the issue of impressing American sailors into the British Navy  
 a) Jay's Treaty  
 b) Treaty of Greenville  
 c) Pinckney's Treaty  
 d) None of the above

- 283) The XYZ Affair was begun over
- A French demand for a bribe to open treaty negotiations
  - An attack on American merchant ship by the French Navy
  - Napoleon Bonaparte overthrowing the corrupt Directory in France
  - A border dispute between the US and France over the Louisiana Territory
- 284) The \_\_\_\_\_ provided for a heavy fine and a jail term for any person (especially newspaper editors) found guilty of criticizing the President, Congress, or the government of the United States
- Naturalization Act
  - Immigration Act
  - Alien Act
  - Sedition Act
  - None of the above
- 285) He was the first president to run for office as a member of a political party
- George Washington
  - John Adams
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - Benjamin Franklin
  - Aaron Burr
- 286) The Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 was
- A protest against an internal or excise tax to raise more funds for the national government
  - Begun by farmers in the West who were faced with difficulties in transporting grains to market
  - Put down with a tremendous show of force by President Washington
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
- 287) The "two-term tradition"
- Was a law passed that only allowed a president to serve two terms of office
  - Was a constitutional amendment that required a president to serve two terms
  - Was started when Washington chose to run for president only two times
  - Was a tradition that the vice-president serve only two terms and then become president
- 316) Match the act to its appropriate description
- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| A. Sugar Act       | 1. First British law intended to raise revenues in the colonies |
| B. Stamp Act       | 2. Asserted Parliament's absolute power over the colonies       |
| C. Declaratory Act | 3. Required colonists to lodge British troops in their homes    |
|                    | 4. Of these acts, it generated the most protest in the colonies |
- A-3, B-2, C-1
  - A-1, B-4, C-3
  - A-1, B-4, C-2
  - A-4, B-1, C-2
- 317) Match the name of the proposed plan for the legislative branch with its description
- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| A. Virginia Plan    | 1. Created one house of Congress, where each state would have just one vote                                  |
| B. Connecticut Plan | 2. Created two houses of Congress, both with representation based on population                              |
| C. New Jersey Plan  | 3. Created two houses of Congress, one house based on equal representation and the other based on population |
- A-3, B-2, C-1
  - A-2, B-3, C-1
  - A-2, B-1, C-3
  - A-3, B-1, C-2
- 288) The election of 1800 could be referred to as the "Revolution of 1800" because
- The Federalists were overwhelmingly swept into office
  - The Federalists lost the election and willingly gave up power to the Republicans according to the Constitution
  - The House of Representatives was forced to determine if a Federalist or a Republican candidate would take office
  - Left John Adams and Thomas Jefferson bitter enemies for the rest of their lives
- 289) A declaration by a state that an act of Congress is unconstitutional and is therefore not going to be enforced or carried out in that particular state is known as
- Resolution
  - Nullification
  - Federalism
  - Naturalization
- 290) Which of the following is the correct order of the first three presidents
- George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams
  - George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin
  - George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson
  - George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams
- 291) A legislature with two houses is known as
- Unicameral legislature
  - Bicameral legislature
  - None of the above
- INDENTIFY THE ERA IN AMERICAN HISTORY BY MATCHING THE EVENT WITH THE CORRECT TIME PERIOD DURING WHICH IT OCCURRED.
- Colonial Period (1600-1775)
  - Era of Good Feelings (1809-1823)
  - Expansion Period (1841-1860)
  - Jacksonian Democracy (1824-1840)
  - Revolutionary Period (1776-1808)
- 292) A second war with England breaks out because of impressment
- 293) Benjamin Franklin wins acclaim worldwide for his diverse talents
- 294) Bill of Rights is added to our Constitution
- 295) California gold rush starts
- 296) Declaration of Independence is written
- 297) First common man elected to the White House
- 298) George Washington is elected our first President
- 299) Indians required to move west of the Mississippi River
- 300) Jefferson initiates two-party political system
- 301) Mexican-American War breaks out
- 302) Monroe Doctrine is issued
- 303) Peggy Eaton affair starts the spoils system
- 304) Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock
- 305) Salem witchcraft trials take place
- 306) Texas wins independence from Mexico
- INDENTIFY THE ERA IN AMERICAN HISTORY BY MATCHING THE EVENT WITH THE CORRECT TIME PERIOD DURING WHICH IT OCCURRED.
- Civil War (1861-April 1865)
  - Expansion Period (1822-1860)
  - Reconstruction (May 1865-1876)
- 307) Carpetbaggers and Scalawags exploit the South
- 308) The battle between the world's first Ironclad ships takes place
- 309) The Emancipation Proclamation is delivered
- 310) The Jim Crow Laws are enacted in the South
- 311) The Ku Klux Klan is formed
- 312) The Radical Republicans seize control of the government
- 313) The South is divided into five military zones
- 314) The underground railroad smuggles escaped slaves northward
- 315) Women's Rights movement begins