|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1629** | The Massachusetts Bay Company receives a charter to settle land in America. Leaders of the company are Puritans, and they establish Massachusetts Bay as a Puritan colony. |
| **1684** | After failed attempts to exercise control over Massachusetts Bay, King Charles II revokes the colony’s charter. |
| **1686** | King James II combines the Massachusetts Bay Colony with the rest of New England’s colonies, creating the Dominion of New England. |
| **1689** | Massachusetts learns that William and Mary have replaced King James II as the monarchs of England. The Dominion of New England is ended, and Massachusetts begins to govern itself again. |
| **1691** | King William and Queen Mary create a new charter for the colony of Massachusetts. |

**1.** Under the 1691 charter, what type of colony was Massachusetts?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | an independent colony |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | a royal colony |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | a parliamentary colony |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | a proprietary colony |

**2.** Which of the following **best** explains the effect European colonization had on the Native Americans?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Many Native American tribes prospered due to trade with Europeans. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Many Native Americans died or were forced off their land. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Most Native Americans embraced European culture and beliefs. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Most Native Americans had little to no contact with the Europeans. |

**3.** Which statement ***best*** describes how members of the Ku Klux Klan felt about the fact that African Americans had the right to vote?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | They used threats and violence in order to prevent African Americans from voting. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | They opposed the right of African Americans to vote but took no actions against them. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They actively encouraged African Americans to vote in elections. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | They supported efforts to give African Americans the right to vote. |

**4.** Which of the following is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the right to ownership of property |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the right to freedom of speech |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the right to equality of all races |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the right to a successful business |

**5.** Investors in the Virginia Company of London were disappointed that valuable metals or minerals were not found in Virginia, so they could earn a return on their investment. Virginia had other resources, and trade between Europe and Virginia grew in large part due to Virginia's cultivation and processing of which of the following agricultural products?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | wheat |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | sorghum |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | tobacco |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | maize |

**6.** The Electoral College was created for two reasons. First, it was part of the government's structure that gave extra power to the smaller states. What was the second reason?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | to give Congress the power to enforce taxes and regulate commerce |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | to create a buffer between the population and the selection of a president |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | to ensure that all members of the House and Senate were college-educated |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | to allow the federal government to tax imports but not exports |

**7.**

|  |
| --- |
| . . . I endeavored to prove that the language of the article relative to the establishment of the executive of this new government was vague and inexplicit, that the great powers of the President, connected with his duration in office would lead to oppression and ruin. |

The author of this statement most likely supports

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | an Anti-Federalist position. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the ratification of the Constitution. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | a stronger central government. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | a Federalist position. |

**8.** The Compromise of 1850 dealt with territory that the United States had acquired because of which event?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Adams-Onís Treaty |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Oregon Treaty of 1846 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Mexican War |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Louisiana Purchase |

**9.**

|  |
| --- |
|      We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.…     The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.—Declaration of Sentiments, 1848 |

Why did the members of the Seneca Falls Convention write the Declaration of Sentiments in a way that resembled the Declaration of Independence?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | to carry a threat that the convention may secede from the Union |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | to make an appeal to religious beliefs about fairness |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | to prove that the convention members were as intelligent as any man |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | to use arguments similar to those the U.S. founders used |

**10.** At which Civil War battle did the first-ever battle between ironclad ships occur?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Battle of Antietam |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Battle of Hampton Roads |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Battle of Shiloh |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Battle of Gettysburg |

**11.** George Washington accepted the surrender of the British at \_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Boston, 1776 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Philadelphia, 1783 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Plymouth, 1787 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Yorktown, 1781 |

**12.** On July 4, 1863, General Ulysses S. Grant defeated the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the Union took control of this city. Why was this an important victory for the Union?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The Union forced the Confederates out of the northern states. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The Union took control of the Gulf of Mexico. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The Union took control of the capital of the Confederacy. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The Union then had control of all of the Mississippi River. |

**13.** Which battle of the War of 1812 occurred after the Treaty of Ghent had been signed?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Battle of New Orleans |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Battle of Baltimore |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Battle of Lake Erie |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Battle of Fort Detroit |

**14.** The Massachusetts 54th Regiment became well known for their heroic attack on

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Fort Wagner. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Gettysburg. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Vicksburg. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Fort Sumter. |

**15.** Under the Compromise of 1850, which territories were able to choose by popular sovereignty whether or not to allow slavery?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Oregon and Washington |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | New Mexico, Utah, and California |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | New Mexico and Utah |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Kansas and Nebraska |

**16.** What was the name given to Northerners who came to the South during the Reconstruction with the hopes of financial gain?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | carpetbaggers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | sharecroppers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | copperheads |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | scalawags |

**17.** Which former slave helped other slaves escape to freedom on the Underground Railroad?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Harriet Tubman |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Sojourner Truth |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Nat Turner |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Frederick Douglass |

**18.** Which statement ***best*** represents a "loose interpretation" of the Constitution?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | If the Constitution does not specifically acknowledge something, then it does not exist. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The Constitution allows everything, unless it specifically forbids it. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The Constitution only allows the things it lists, and nothing else. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | If the Constitution specifically grants something, then it is allowed. |

**19.** Which of the following was an effect of the Louisiana Purchase?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The Spanish were forced out of North America. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The state of Louisiana became a formal U.S. state. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | More Native Americans lost their land to settlers. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The United States sold a large piece of land to France. |

**20.** Which American started a settlement in Texas in the early 1820s?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Stephen Austin |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Sam Houston |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Andrew Jackson |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Daniel Boone |

**21.** Before the French and Indian War, how did Great Britain generally govern the thirteen colonies?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The colonies elected the royal governors who ruled over them. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The colonists were not allowed to create any of their own legislation. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The colonies were unofficially allowed to govern themselves. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The colonies were mostly legislated by royal edicts from the king. |

**22.** During the French and Indian War, France and Great Britain fought for control of North American territory. What was one of the effects of this war on the American colonists?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | All British colonies in North America were handed over to the French. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Great Britain imposed new taxes on the colonists in order to pay war debts. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The colonists began trading more with the French. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The colonists became more supportive of Great Britain. |

**23.** How did the colonists react to the Stamp Act?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | They held the Boston Tea Party. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | They complied with its provisions. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They declared war on Britain. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | They boycotted English goods. |

**24.** The Republican Party was formed in 1854. One of the issues that led to the creation of the Republican Party was the Kansas-Nebraska Act. What was the Republican Party's stance on this issue?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | They supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act and felt that the issue of slavery was best decided by popular sovereignty. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | They opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act because they thought the issue of slavery could only be decided in Congress. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act because they were against the expansion of slavery into new states. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | They supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and they were not opposed to the expansion of slavery. |

**25.** Jamestown was settled on the James River in a warm, swampy area. What was a negative result of this location?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Many colonists died from disease. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The colony was too far from the coast. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The area was difficult to defend. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | There was no access to fresh water. |

**26.** The XYZ Affair occurred when the United States sent representatives to negotiate with which country?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | France |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Spain |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Great Britain |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Netherlands |

**27.** Which plan settled the debate over state representation in Congress?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Electoral College |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Commerce Compromise |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Great Compromise |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Virginia Plan |

**28.** Slavery and indentured servitude were both forms of labor which were used in colonial America. How were indentured servants different from slaves?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Indentured servants were freed after a set number of years. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Indentured servants earned higher wages than slaves. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Indentured servants could hire slaves to do their work. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Indentured servants did not perform manual labor. |

**29.** What was the name of the Union strategy in which the Union wanted to blockade the Confederate coast and take control of the Mississippi River?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the March to the Sea |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Gettysburg Campaign |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Peninsula Campaign |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Anaconda Plan |

**30.**

|  |
| --- |
| The accumulation of all powers legislative, executive and judiciary in the same hands [. . .] may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.—James Madison, Federalist Paper 47 |

Which concept is James Madison discussing?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Bill of Rights |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | separation of powers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the executive branch |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | strict interpretation |

**31.** What was the significance of the Treaty of Paris of 1783?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | It officially ended the American Revolution, and Great Britain recognized American independence. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | France and Great Britain created an alliance in order to defeat the Americans. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The United States acquired the Louisiana Territory from France. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The United States acquired all British territories in North America. |

**32.** Which of the following was an action President Abraham Lincoln took during the Civil War?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | He suspended the right to bear arms. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | He dissolved the Supreme Court. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | He dissolved both houses of Congress. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | He suspended the right to habeas corpus. |

**33.** After the Civil War, the Freedmen's Bureau was set up primarily to help which group of people?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Confederate soldiers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | immigrants |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | northern factory workers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | former slaves |

**34.**

|  |
| --- |
| • wrote the Declaration of Independence• served as third president of the United States• founded the University of Virginia |

Which significant American leader accomplished all of the above?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | John Adams |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | James Madison |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Benjamin Franklin |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Thomas Jefferson |

**35.** After which battle were the French convinced they needed to send military aid to the colonists?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Battle of Yorktown |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Battle of Lexington |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Battle of Saratoga |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Battle of Concord |

**36.** After the Civil War, many freed slaves did not have enough money to purchase their own farms, so they worked on farms owned by other people. They rented land and paid for it with the crops that they grew. These people were known by what name?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | carpetbaggers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | homesteaders |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | sharecroppers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | scalawags |

**37.** Which of the following is asserted in the beginning of the Declaration of Independence?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the freedom of religion, speech, and the press |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the right to a speedy trial by jury |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the right to keep and bear arms |

**38.** Who was the leader of the Federalist Party?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | John Adams |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Alexander Hamilton |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Thomas Jefferson |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | George Washington |

**40.** British taxation of colonists without their consent was the major reason for

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Declaration of Independence. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Alien and Sedition Acts. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Boston Massacre. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | wanting the Bill of Rights. |

**41.** As the Spanish established colonies in North and South America, they were very interested in mining silver and gold, and sent the silver and gold mined in the Americas to Spain. Spain, like many other European countries of the time, believed that a country's wealth depended on how much silver and gold it owned. This is an example of which type of economic system?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | nationalism |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | capitalism |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | mercantilism |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | communism |

**42.** Which term describes the British policy of taking American sailors and forcing them to work on British ships?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | piracy |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | hijacking |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | impressment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | smuggling |

**43.** Town meetings are an important part of local government in many New England states. The town meeting is the most basic form of direct democracy and serves as a legislative body for local issues such as school districts, road maintenance, or budget approval. This type of direct democracy can be traced to the Pilgrims and their adoption of

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Mayflower Compact. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Bill of Rights. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Constitution. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Magna Carta. |

**44.**      In colonial North America, slavery practices often varied due to an area's climate and geography. Because the South had a long growing season, farmers could make large profits by harvesting multiple times a year. By the mid-1700s, the Southern colonies had become very dependent on slavery. Southern landowners purchased more and more slaves to increase production in their tobacco, rice, cotton, sugar, and indigo fields. In the Northern colonies, there was a lower need for slaves; however, Northern businessmen still made large profits by investing in slave trade. Slaves that lived in the North often worked as household servants, skilled laborers, or as field hands on small farms.

How were geography and slavery related?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Geography influenced the types of crops grown, and the crops required different levels of labor. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | People in the South didn't believe in using slaves for labor, while people in the North preferred slave labor. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The geography of Northern plantations required more labor then the geography of Southern plantations. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | People in the North didn’t believe in using slaves for labor, while people in the South preferred slave labor. |

**45.** Slave Dred Scott sued for his freedom on the basis that his owner had taken him to live in a free state and then a free territory. His case was argued in front of the Supreme Court in 1857. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The court ruled that Dred Scott should be freed because he had been taken to areas in which slavery was illegal. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The court ruled that Dred Scott was the property of his owner and that the owner's rights were protected by the Constitution, therefore Dred Scott would not be freed. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The court ruled that Dred Scott should be freed because slavery was unconstitutional. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The court ruled that Dred Scott should not be freed because he had not proven that he had been taken to a free state. |

**47.** Historians believe that the invention of the cotton gin had which of the following effects?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the expansion of slavery in the South |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | a decreasing number of privately owned farms |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the migration of African Americans to the North |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | an increasing number of people moving to the cities |

**48.** Which geographical region in colonial North America was best known for its focus on agriculture and society based on English aristocracy?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Jamestown |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | middle colonies |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Southern colonies |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | New England |

**49.** The "Trail of Tears" refers to which event?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the forced resettlement of the Cherokee Indians |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Democrats' reaction to the Whiskey Rebellion |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the economic recession of the late 1830s |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the campaign trail during Jackson's re-election bid |

**50.** By the mid-1800s, growing  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  had resulted in increasing tensions between the North and the South due to the development of differing political, cultural, and economic goals.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | migration |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | abolitionism |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | industrialization |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | sectionalism |

**51.** Which reason ***best*** explains why the Confederation Congress established the Land Ordinance of 1785?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Congress was establishing how the land would be distributed. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Congress was in negotiation with the king of England. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Congress was establishing how the land would be settled. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Congress was trying to gain control of Ohio country. |

**52.** Which of the following Supreme Court cases decided that racial segregation in public places was constitutional?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | *Plessy v. Ferguson* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | *Dred Scott v. Sandford* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | *United States v. Morrison* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | *Brown v. Board of Education* |

**53.** Which of the following religious groups strongly supported the abolition of slavery and founded the world's first anti-slavery society in 1775?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Mormons |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Puritans |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Catholics |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Quakers |

**54.** Which was one of the causes of the Mexican War?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the dispute over the border between New Mexico and Mexico |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the dispute over the border between Texas and Louisiana |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the dispute over the border between California and the Oregon Territory |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the dispute over the border between Texas and Mexico |

**56.** Why did the Whiskey Rebellion occur in western Pennsylvania in 1794?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Farmers were protesting the prohibition of the sale of alcohol. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Farmers refused to pay an excise tax that Congress had placed on whiskey.  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Farmers were protesting a protective tariff that had been imposed on imported whiskey. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Farmers were angry because the price of whiskey had fallen, and they were earning less money. |

**57.** Which of the following was significant about the Declaration of Independence?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | It justified the reasons for changing government. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | It set up a government system without any leaders. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | It ended the practice of colonialism worldwide. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | It asserted that all the races were equal. |

**58.** Which event took place less than a week after the Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery in the U.S., was ratified. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | President Abraham Lincoln was re-elected to his second term. |

**59.** What was the goal of the Sugar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of 1765?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | to appease angry colonists by increasing their freedoms |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | to create revenue for the British government |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | to demonstrate British authority in the colonies |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | to limit trade between the colonies and other nations |

**60.** The first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired at

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Yorktown, Virginia. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Lexington and Concord. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Boston. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Valley Forge. |

**63.** The Confederation Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785, which dealt with how land was distributed in the Northwest Territory. Which of the following was one of the results of the Land Ordinance?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The Northwest Territory became the most densely populated area in the U.S. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The national government was able to raise money as it sold land in the area. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Americans who wanted to move to the Northwest Territory were given free land. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Immigrants from certain countries were prohibited from moving to the Northwest Territory. |

**64.**

|  |
| --- |
| If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself.—James Madison, Federalist Paper 51 |

Which concept is James Madison discussing?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | checks and balances |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | individual rights |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | strict interpretation |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | federalism |

**65.** What was the name of the newspaper that William Lloyd Garrison published in order to spread his anti-slavery ideas?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | *Common Sense* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | *The Liberator* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | *The Democratic Review* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | *The Pennsylvania Gazette* |

**66.** In 1846, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania submitted a proposal to Congress that would have outlawed slavery in which area?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | land north of the Missouri River |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | land acquired from Mexico |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The Oregon Territory |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Texas |

**67.** Southern states began seceding from the Union shortly after which event?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The Battle of Gettysburg was fought in Pennsylvania. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The Battle of Fort Sumter was fought in South Carolina. |

**68.** Why were Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and other members of the House of Representatives known as the War Hawks?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | They were eager to declare war on Great Britain. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | They had been heroes in the American Revolutionary War. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They only wanted the U.S. to fight if it had been attacked. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | They were eager to start a war against France. |

**69.** In what way was Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* so important to the abolition movement?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | It exposed the evils and cruelty of slavery. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | It led to a massive slave revolt in the South. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | It called for the emancipation of all slaves. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | It led to the development of the Underground Railroad. |

**70.** Which reason best explains why Anti-Federalists argued for the Bill of Rights?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | They wanted to reduce factions between Federalists and Anti-Federalists. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | They wanted protections against tyranny of state governments. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They wanted the document to resemble the British constitution. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | They wanted protections against tyranny of the central government. |

**71.** Which of the following dealt with the issue of slavery in land acquired as a result of the Louisiana Purchase?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The Missouri Compromise |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The Great Compromise |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The Wilmot Proviso |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The Compromise of 1850 |

**72.** Which of these best defines a Loyalist during the American Revolution?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | a person who decided to move back to Britain when the war started |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | a person dedicated to gaining independence for the American colonies |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | a person who did not want the colonies to break away from British rule |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | a person who had a neutral stance regarding war with the British |

**73.** On May 22, 1856, South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks attacked Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner on the Senate floor in response to a speech entitled "The Crime against Kansas" that Senator Sumner had given days earlier. What was Sumner's argument in his speech?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | He spoke out against the Compromise of 1850. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | He spoke out against the Fugitive Slave Act. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | He spoke out against the Kansas-Nebraska Act. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | He spoke out against the Missouri Compromise. |

**74.** The Three-Fifths Compromise addressed which problem?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | how to distribute and establish new governments in the newly acquired lands in the Northwest Territories |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | how to provide the central government more control without allowing it to fall into tyranny and abuse of power |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | how to improve the Articles of Confederation so that the House of Representatives would have more power |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | how to count population for the purposes of taxation and representation in the House of Representatives |

**75.** Which Confederate general surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia on April 9, 1865?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Albert Sidney Johnston |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Robert E. Lee |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | P.G.T. Beauregard |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | "Stonewall" Jackson |

**76.**

|  |
| --- |
| • required unanimous consent from all states for amendments• regulated the sale of government-owned land to settlers• created a national government consisting solely of a single house of Congress in which each state would have one vote |

The list above contains provisions of the

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Articles of Confederation. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Declaration of Independence. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | U.S. Constitution. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Northwest Ordinance. |

**77.** In 1832, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Worcester v. Georgia* that the state of Georgia had no right to force the Cherokee from their native lands. Why did this ruling have little positive effect?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | President Jackson did not enforce the ruling. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | The Trail of Tears had already occurred. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Georgia had no interest in Cherokee lands. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The Cherokee nation chose to move to Canada. |

**78.** Which of these people was an escaped slave who frequently gave speeches about his experience as a slave in an effort to have slavery abolished?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Nat Turner |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Frederick Douglass |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | John Brown |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Dred Scott |

**79.** Which of the following best describes why the Quakers did not support the American Revolution?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | They depended heavily on trade with the British. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | They practiced the same religion as the British. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They were strongly opposed to violence and war. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | They wanted to remain loyal to the British Crown. |

**80.** Where did the first battle of the Civil War take place?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Gettysburg, Pennsylvania |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Richmond, Virginia |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Fort Sumter, South Carolina |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Atlanta, Georgia |

**81.**

|  |
| --- |
| • many European voyages of discovery• new trade routes established around the world• new types of business opportunities such as joint-stock companies |

Which of the following is described in the box above?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Scientific Revolution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Glorious Revolution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Industrial Revolution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Commercial Revolution |

**82.** Which of the following laws punished northerners who assisted escaped slaves?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Kansas-Nebraska Act |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Indian Removal Act |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Fugitive Slave Act |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Homestead Act |

**83.** In 1864, which Civil War general captured the city of Atlanta, Georgia and then led his army to the Atlantic Coast on a campaign known as the March to the Sea?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Ulysses S. Grant |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | William Tecumseh Sherman |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | George McClellan |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Robert E. Lee |

**84.** What is the name given to the laws that created a policy of "separate but equal" that meant that blacks were segregated from whites?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Alien and Sedition Acts |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Jim Crow Laws |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Slave Codes |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Reconstruction Acts |

**85.** Which of the following sequences most accurately represents events preceding the Declaration of Independence?

**W**. Sugar Act, Stamp ActboycottTea ActBoston Tea Party1st Continental CongressBattles of Lexington, Concord*Common Sense*

**X**. boycottTea ActBoston Tea PartyStamp Act1st Continental Congress*Common Sense*Battles of Lexington, Concord

**Y**. Tea ActboycottBoston Tea Party1st Continental Congress*Common Sense*Battles of Lexington, Concord

**Z**. Stamp Act*Common Sense*Tea ActBoston Tea PartyBattles of Lexington, Concordboycott1st Continental Congress

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | W |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | X |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Y |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Z |

**86.** Which amendment said that citizens may not be prevented from voting because of race or previous status as a slave?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the 13th Amendment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the 16th Amendment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the 15th Amendment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the 14th Amendment |

**87.**

|  |
| --- |
| • favored a strong national government• favored a national bank• was supported by bankers, merchants and other businessmen |

The box above ***best*** describes which political party that was formed in the United States in the 1790s?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Populist |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Whig |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Democratic-Republican |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Federalist |

**88.** Which treaty signed with Spain in 1795 granted Americans the right to sail on the Mississippi River and use the port of New Orleans?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Treaty of Ghent |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Pinckney Treaty |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Jay Treaty |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Treaty of Alliance |

**89.** The publication of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1776 helped to convince colonists of the merits of independence from Britain and of the superiority of a republican form of government over a monarchy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | James Otis's *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | *Declaration of Rights and Grievances* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Patrick Henry's Virginia Stamp Tax Resolution |

**90.** In 1868, President Andrew Johnson was impeached after he removed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton from office without first getting approval from the Senate. President Johnson was impeached because he had violated which law?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Kansas-Nebraska Act |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Civil Rights Act of 1866 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Tenure of Office Act |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Morrill Act |

**91.** How did the United States acquire Florida from Spain?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | by agreeing to the Louisiana Purchase |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | by signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | by signing the Adams-Onís Treaty. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | by defeating Spain in the War of 1812 |

**92.** What term is used to describe the journey of African slaves across the Atlantic Ocean?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Northwest Passage |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Middle Passage |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Long Passage |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Great Passage |

**93.** Which state was the first state to secede from the Union?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Virginia |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | South Carolina |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Louisiana |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Texas |

**94.** Which of the following groups worked to reduce the consumption of alcohol?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the American Temperance Society |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the National Women's Suffrage Association |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the American Anti-Slavery Society |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the American Philosophical Society |

**95.** The Virginia Company needed to attract more settlers to its territory. It reformed its rules by allowing settlers to own their own land. It also adopted English Common Law as the basis of the justice system instead of relying on inconsistent rulings from the governor. In 1619, the first elected legislative body in the New World was established in Jamestown. What is the name of this important legislative assembly?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Assembly of the Commonwealth |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | House of Representatives |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | House of Burgesses |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | House of Delegates |

**97.** Which of the following prohibited American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Townshend Acts |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Treaty of Paris of 1763 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Intolerable Acts |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Proclamation of 1763 |

**98.** Which of the following most accurately describes the central purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | gains official independence from England |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | limits European influence in the Western Hemisphere |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | establishes the President of the US as the head of the United Nations |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | establishes the southern border of the US and Mexico |

**99.** On October 16, 1859, John Brown led a raid at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. What was John Brown's goal?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | to fight against abolitionists |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | to start a slave rebellion |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | to capture escaped slaves |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | to overthrow the government |

**100.** Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the 15th Amendment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the 14th Amendment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the 16th Amendment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the 13th Amendment |

**101.** Prior to the Civil War, many people thought the issue of slavery should be based on popular sovereignty, which meant that

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | states with large populations would be allowed to permit slavery. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | members of Congress would vote on which states would allow slavery. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | slavery would not be allowed in any state north of the state of Missouri. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the people in a territory would vote to make slavery legal or illegal. |

**102.**

|  |
| --- |
| • created a strategy for addressing complaints• formulated a statement explaining the fair relationship between the colonies and Britain• established the Committees of Observation to enforce boycott of British goods |

The actions above were all performed by

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Sons of Liberty. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Committees of Correspondence. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the First Continental Congress. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Second Continental Congress. |

**103.** Which is an example of a scalawag?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | a Northerner who moved to the South to participate in the Reconstruction |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | a former slave who held elected offices |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | a Southern white who cooperated with Reconstruction officials |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | a member of Congress who wanted to punish the Confederate states for seceding |

**104.** Which of these established the first government of the United States during the Revolutionary War?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Declaration of Independence |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | U.S. Constitution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Articles of Confederation |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Magna Carta |

**105.** Which of the following is one of the reasons why so many slaves were brought from Africa to be used on plantations in North and South America?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Slaves were the only people capable of working on plantations. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | There were not enough people to work on the plantations in the Americas. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Slaves were the most dedicated workers on the plantations. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | There were not any jobs in Africa for slaves to perform. |

**106.** During the Reconstruction, which group wanted to punish the Confederate states for seceding from the Union and wanted to make it difficult for the states re-enter the Union?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Freedmen |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Democrats |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Carpetbaggers |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Radical Republicans |

**107.** American revolutionaries were aided in their war for independence against Britain by

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Spain. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | France. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Native Americans. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Mexico. |

**108.**      The First Great Awakening was a period of religious revival in the American colonies in the early to mid 1700s. People during this time, especially the younger generation, made important choices about fundamental religious beliefs. Some historians suggest that this experience prepared them to make equally important decisions about their political beliefs during the time leading up to the American Revolution. Many young men and women converted to different religious teachings during the First Great Awakening and went against traditional beliefs to support their new religious convictions. Some people of this generation challenged the authority of state-supported churches, which they believed were enemies to individual religious freedom. Many people during this time began to believe in the importance of individualism. Added to this, in the years before the Revolution, more and more people started to support rebellion against the existing authority of both the church and the British monarchy.

According to the passage above, which of the following was true of people in the mid 1700s?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | They decided being ruled by the church was better than being ruled by a king. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | They were only concerned with being able to practice the religion of their choice. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They fully supported the idea of having state-sponsored and endorsed religions. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | They questioned both the power of the church and the monarchy in governing. |

**109.** What did the Embargo Act of 1807 do?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | It prohibited Americans from exporting goods to Great Britain. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | It prohibited Americans from exporting goods to all foreign countries. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | It prohibited Americans from exporting goods to European countries. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | It prohibited Americans from exporting goods to France. |

**110.** What did the United States acquire in the Gadsden Purchase of 1853?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Utah, Nevada, and Colorado |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Southern Arizona and part of New Mexico |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | California and Arizona |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Northern California and Oregon |

**111.** Which geographical region in colonial North America was ***best*** known for its cold climate and strong Puritan population?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Southern colonies |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | New England |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | middle colonies |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Middle Passage |

**112.** Which of the following best explains the Emancipation Proclamation?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | It stated that slavery would not be allowed in newly acquired territories. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | It stated that all slaves in the Union and Confederacy were free. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | It stated that slavery should be abolished at the end of the Civil War. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | It stated that all slaves in the Confederate states should be freed. |

**114.** The phrase "separation of church and state" was coined by which of the founding fathers?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Thomas Jefferson |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Benjamin Franklin |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Alexander Hamilton |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | John Adams |

**115.** Which of the following was one of the economic results of European exploration and colonization?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | European nations became less interested in international trade. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Europeans had to pay higher prices for imported goods. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Europeans had to pay large amounts of money to the people that they had colonized. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | European nations had new sources of raw materials and other resources. |

**116.** What was the significance of the *Marbury v. Madison* case that was argued before the Supreme Court in 1803?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | This was the first time that the Supreme Court had declared an act of Congress unconstitutional. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | This was the first time that the Supreme Court ruled on a case involving slavery. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | This was the first time that the Supreme Court ruled on a case involving states' rights. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | This was the first court case to be argued before the Supreme Court. |

**117.** The Articles of Confederation were criticized for being weak, particularly because Congress was denied the power to collect taxes, regulate interstate commerce, and enforce laws. The new constitution attempted to resolve these issues, but opponents were concerned that the new government might fall to tyranny and abuse of power. Which document was a compromise designed to prevent this problem?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Bill of Rights |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the New Jersey Plan |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Virginia Plan |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Great Compromise |

**118.** What was the result of the Convention of 1800?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | The U.S. could trade with any country except France or Great Britain. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Great Britain agreed to stop blockading the American coastline. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | The U.S. and Great Britain agreed to become allies in future wars. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The Alliance of 1778 between the U.S. and France ended. |

**119.** Federal soldiers were present in the Confederate states as a part of the Reconstruction effort until which event?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Compromise of 1877 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the passage of the Tenure of Office Act |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau |

**120.** Which of the following women was one of the organizers of the women's rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Sojourner Truth |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Elizabeth Cady Stanton |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Harriet Tubman |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Dorothea Dix |

**122.** What was the role of African American soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | African Americans fought alongside white soldiers during the entire Civil War. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | African Americans could not join until after the Emancipation Proclamation. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | They were not allowed to fight for the Union Army during the Civil War. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | The majority of the soldiers in the Union Army were African Americans. |

**123.** The election of Andrew Jackson is often considered the beginning of which modern political party?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Green |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Democratic |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Libertarian |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Republican |

**126.**

|  |
| --- |
| • was the only president to ever receive 100% of the votes from the Electoral College• was not affiliated with any political party and was opposed to their formation• resigned after two terms, setting this as a precedent for future presidents to follow• stated in his farewell address that he believed the U.S. should avoid involvement in foreign affairs. |

Which famous American leader is described above?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Abraham Lincoln |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Thomas Jefferson |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | John Adams |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | George Washington |

**127.** Horace Mann is known primarily for his efforts in which reform movement?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | prison reform |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | education reform |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the abolition movement |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the temperance movement |

**128.**

|  |
| --- |
| • Five military districts were created in the Confederate states.• Confederate leaders did not have the right to vote or hold office.• The Confederate states had to ratify the 14th Amendment before being readmitted to the Union. |

The items in the list above were all part of which federal legislation?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the Tenure of Office Act |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Wade-Davis Bill |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Civil Rights Act of 1866 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the Reconstruction Acts |

**129.** What action provided the means by which new states would be created out of the western lands and then admitted into the Union?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Northwest Territory Acquisition of 1784 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | New Jersey Plan of 1787 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Newburgh Mutiny of 1783 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Northwest Ordinance of 1787 |

**130.** Puritans were critical of the Church of England and the liturgy that was required by the monarchy. Once the church established itself in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Puritans restricted new colonists in how they worshipped. Many colonists felt more repressed in Massachusetts than they did in England. The result of this oppression was

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | a revolt against the Puritans by the followers of the Church of England. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the merging of the Puritans with the Scots-Irish Congregationalists. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the establishment of religious havens in new colonies such as Rhode Island. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | an end to colonists settling in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New York. |

**131.** Presidential Reconstruction aimed to pardon anyone in the former Confederate States who would

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | were never members of Confederate government. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | ratify the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | accept the citizenship of former slaves. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | swear an oath of loyalty to the United States. |

**132.** Which term ***best*** describes religious beliefs in the Middle colonies?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Quaker |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | diverse |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Puritan |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Catholic |

**133.** In the 1840s, American expansionists used the slogan "54-40 or Fight!" in an effort to promote U.S. annexation of which area?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Texas |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | New Mexico |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | California |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Oregon |

**134.** Which of the following best explains how the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 had an impact on westward expansion in the United States?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | It established procedures for how territories could become states. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | It prohibited slavery in all newly acquired territories. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | It allowed territories to decide on the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | It granted women the right to vote new territories. |

**135.** Disagreements involving slavery and states' rights were two of the main causes of

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | the American Revolution. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | the Civil War. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | the Reconstruction Era. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | the War of 1812. |

**136.** What was the purpose of the Judiciary Act of 1789?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | to establish a federal court system |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | to establish a county court system |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | to establish a state court system |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | to establish a city court system |

**139.**

|  |
| --- |
| • the Sugar Act• the Stamp Act• the Declaratory Act• the Townshend Acts |

What happened as a result of the acts above?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | Colonists stopped trading with all European nations except Great Britain. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | Colonists united in their anger against British taxation without representation. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | Colonists were appeased by these acts, which were beneficial to merchants. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Colonists started fighting amongst themselves for revenues generated by the acts. |

**140.** William Penn founded Pennsylvania in 1681 based upon the principles of fair trial by jury, freedom from unjust imprisonment, free elections, and freedom of religion. The expansion and growth of Pennsylvania is different from the growth of other colonies in that

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | there were no competing claims for the land by other European countries. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | territory was acquired by paying Native Americans a fair price for their land. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | there were no Native American tribes who claimed or owned the land. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | Penn promised the Indians protection from the French in exchange for land. |

**June 29, 1767**
Parliament passes the Townshend Acts.

**March 5, 1770**
The Boston Massacre leads to the death of five colonists.

**April 12, 1770**
All provisions of the Townshend Act are repealed, except for the duty on tea.

**May 10, 1773**
With the passage of the Tea Act, the East India Company is granted a virtual monopoly on the tea trade in the colonies.

**December 16, 1773**
A group of men dressed as Mohawk Indians and led by Samuel Adams dump 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor, an incident known as the Boston Tea Party.

**March 31 – June 2, 1774**
The British Parliament passes the Intolerable/Coercive Acts, four of which are made in order to punish Massachusetts for the Tea Party and regain control of the colony. In America, these acts are called the Intolerable Acts.

**September 5, 1774**
All the colonies except Georgia meet in the First Continental Congress.

**141.** How did the Boston Tea Party speed up the Declaration of Independence from Britain?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A.** | It led to French support for American independence. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **B.** | It resulted in British support for American independence. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **C.** | It resulted in passage of the Townshend Acts. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **D.** | It resulted in passage of the Intolerable Acts. |

# Answers

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. D
24. C
25. A
26. A
27. C
28. A
29. D
30. B
31. A
32. D
33. D
34. D
35. C
36. C
37. A
38. B
40. A
41. C
42. C
43. A
44. A
45. B
47. A
48. C
49. A
50. D
51. D
52. A
53. D
54. D
56. B
57. A
58. B
59. B
60. B
63. B
64. A
65. B
66. B
67. A
68. A
69. A
70. D
71. A
72. C
73. C
74. D
75. B
76. A
77. A
78. B
79. C
80. C
81. D
82. C
83. B
84. B
85. A
86. C
87. D
88. B
89. C
90. C
91. C
92. B
93. B
94. A
95. C
97. D
98. B
99. B
100. D
101. D
102. C
103. C
104. C
105. B
106. D
107. B
108. D
109. B
110. B
111. B
112. D
114. A
115. D
116. A
117. A
118. D
119. B
120. B
122. B
123. B
126. D
127. B
128. D
129. D
130. C
131. D
132. B
133. D
134. A
135. B
136. A
139. B
140. B
141. D