1) How was the settlement of Virginia different from the settlement of Massachusetts?

A. Massachusetts was created as a haven for Quakers from England.
B. **Virginia was settled primarily for economic reasons rather than to escape religious persecution.**
C. Virginia was created as a haven for Native American to escape persecution by English colonists.
D. Massachusetts was settled primarily for economic reasons rather than to escape religious persecution.

2) The presence of which pair of geographic conditions discouraged the development of a plantation economy in the New England Colonies?

A. wide coastal plain and absence of good harbors
B. **rocky soil and short growing season**
C. numerous rivers and humid climate
D. flatlands and lack of forests

3) Which economic policy was based on the idea that the American colonies existed primarily to provide an economic benefit for Great Britain?

A. **mercantilism**
B. socialism
C. free trade
D. laissez-faire capitalism

4) Why did slavery grow in the American colonies in the middle 1600’s?

A. Given the harsh colonial conditions, Englishmen refused to come to America.
B. **Colonial leaders saw the advantages of using slaves over indentured servants.**
C. Poor conditions along the African coast meant more Africans were willing to leave.
D. Large scale wars in West Africa meant more slaves were available driving prices down
5) How did colonists react to the Proclamation of 1763?

A. They resisted the British regulation of colonial agriculture.
B. They supported the right to manufacture goods within the colonies.
C. They opposed the ban on colonial expansion into western lands.
D. They accepted the presence of more British troops to protect the colonies.

6) Identify the main idea of the quote below:

The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures."

-Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

A. The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament.
B. Only the colonist’s elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
C. The English King should have the right to tax the colonies.
D. The colonists should oppose all taxation.

7) The Declaration of Independence is BEST described as

A. description of a new institutional framework for democratic government
B. a formal announcement of war between the colonies and Great Britain
C. an explanation of why the colonies were dissolving political connections to Britain
D. a statement that the United States would not become involved in foreign affairs
8) The main purpose for writing the Declaration of Independence was to
A. declare war on Great Britain.
B. force France to support the Revolutionary War.
C. convince Great Britain to abolish slavery.
D. state the colonists’ reasons for separating from Great Britain.

9) Which document included John Locke’s idea that people have the right to overthrow an oppressive government?
A. Mayflower Compact
B. Northwest Ordinance
C. Declaration of Independence
D. Bill of Rights

10) Most anti-Federalists changed from opponents to supporters of the Constitution after they were promised
A. a bill of rights
B. term limits on the office of president
C. good relations with Native Americans

Use the quotation below to answer the question.
“...In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations-Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western- whence [from which] designing men may endeavor to excite belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views...”
11) Based on this advice to the nation by President Washington, delivered upon his retirement, which of the following statements BEST reflects his principal concerns for the future of the United States?

A. Truly patriotic citizens should vote in local elections.
B. Citizens should be wary of sectionalism in the United States.
C. The future of the United States depends upon its economic strength.
D. A responsible citizen cannot accept at face value the views of any politician

12) Demands for the calling of a Constitutional Convention in 1787 reflected the growing belief that the

A. small and large states should be political equals
B. rights of businesses were not being protected
C. national government needed to be strengthened
D. state governments had too little power

From President James Monroe’s 1823 address to Congress (the Monroe Doctrine):

..The American continents... are not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers...

We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as
dangerous to our peace and safety.

From President Theodore Roosevelt's addition to the Monroe Doctrine in 1904:

Chronic wrongdoing... may... require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States... to the exercise of an international police power.
13) From the words above, it is clear that President Monroe's primary intention was to

A. encourage U.S. territorial expansion.

**B. maintain the security of the United States.**

C. form alliances with European colonial powers.

D. help Latin American nations achieve independence

Use the quote below to answer the question.

"You have secured to us the free navigation of the Mississippi. You have procured an immense and fertile country: and all these great blessings are obtained without bloodshed."

14) This quotation refers to

A. the Louisiana Purchase.

B. gains from the Black Hawk War.

C. the loss of British forts in the West.

D. the annexation of Texas.

15) The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 allowed cheaper freight travel by water between Buffalo and

A. Boston.

B. Baltimore.

**C. New York City.**

D. Washington, D.C.
16) The emerging idea in the mid-1800's that the United States should control the land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean was known as
A. American Destiny
B. American System
C. Manifest Destiny
D. Mutual Obligation

17) The Declaration of Sentiments, adopted during the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, is most closely associated with the rights of
A. immigrants
B. women
C. enslaved persons
D. Native Americans

18) The nullification confrontation of 1832-1833 between President Andrew Jackson and South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun concerned.
A. Jackson’s attempts to abolish slavery in the South
B. Calhoun’s claim that a state has the power to ignore federal laws
C. the constitutionality of the second Bank of the United States
D. whether slavery would be allowed in western territories

Use these quotes to answer the question.
"The slaveholding states will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the federal government will become their enemy...”
South Carolina legislature, Declaration of the Causes of Secession, 1860
"The Union is older than any of the states, and, in fact, it created them as states."

Abraham Lincoln, 1861

19) The quotes above represent two sides in which important conflict in American history?

A. the conflict over how much independence states should have in the federal system
B. the conflict over what level of representation small states should have in the federal legislature
C. the conflict over whether or not to add an amendment to the Constitution that would free all slaves
D. the conflict over whether or not to forcibly remove Native Americans from their lands in the West

20) The Nat Turner Rebellion had a significant impact on

A. the rights of slaves in the South.
B. the eventual abolition of slavery.
C. the spread of slavery westward.
D. the Emancipation Proclamation.

Consider the following headlines:

“Missouri Compromise Allows Two New States into the Union”

“Congress Agrees to Compromise of 1850”

“Popular Sovereignty Adopted Under Kansas–Nebraska Act”
21) Which issue is reflected in these headlines?

A. status of slavery in the territories and states
B. growth of agriculture on the Great Plains
C. clash of federal and state powers
D. conflicts with foreign nations over the West

22) Prior to 1850, what was a main reason the North developed an economy increasingly based on manufacturing while the South continued to rely on an economy based on agriculture?

A. Protective tariffs applied only to northern seaports.
B. Manufacturers failed to make a profit in the South.
C. Slavery in the North promoted rapid economic growth.
D. Geographic conditions supported different types of economies.

23) Why did the Dred Scott decision upset people in the northern states?

A. It removed all limits to the spread of slavery.
B. It increased the likelihood that the slave trade would be reestablished.
C. It increased the likelihood that the southern states would secede from the Union.
D. It weakened support for Abraham Lincoln's selection as a Republican candidate.

24) The Confederate defeat at Vicksburg was important because it

A. ended the last major Confederate invasion of the North.
B. resulted in the Confederacy being split in half along the Mississippi River.
C. caused Jefferson Davis to resign as president of the Confederacy.
D. forced Robert E. Lee to leave Virginia and take command in the West.
25) Which of the following was a belief held by John Brown (1800-1859)?

A. Individual states should decide whether to permit slavery.
B. Abolitionists should work for gradual change.
C. The South should work to diversify its economic base.
D. Slavery should be abolished by violent means, if necessary.

26) Which factor provided a military advantage during the U.S. Civil War?

A. Eighty percent of the nation’s factories existed in the North.
B. Southern merchant ships outnumbered those controlled by the North.
C. Seventy percent of U.S. railroad tracks existed in southern territory.
D. The North made an alliance with France to receive troops and other aid to fight the South.

27) Which of the following BEST describes African Americans and the right to vote in the South in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

A. African Americans had the right to vote in theory, but in practice they were often prevented from voting by various means.
B. African Americans had the right to vote, but they generally chose not to participate in politics.
C. African Americans who were former slaves or their descendants could not vote.
D. African Americans were guaranteed the right to vote by federal troops.

28) The agency with the GREATEST impact on helping former slaves adjust to their new lives after the American Civil War was

A. the State Department.
B. the Freedmen’s Bureau.
C. the Emancipation Department.
D. the Bureau of Family and Human Services
Consider the following:

Section 1:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, all citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

29) By virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Federal government is allowed to

A. allocate funding for government programs.
B. create taxes on the income on all citizens.
C. enforce laws on the behalf of all citizens.
D. forbid states from placing limits on the rights of its citizens.

30) The Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was primarily meant to

A. grant citizenship to all people born in the United States.
B. end the institution of slavery in the United States.
C. allow former slaves the right to vote.
D. allow women the right to vote.

31) Congress wanted to impeach President Andrew Johnson because

A. he violated the Tenure of Office Act.
B. he supported the southern Black Codes.
C. he threatened to wage war against Spain.
D. of his conciliatory policies toward southern states.
32) In the 1860s, a railroad was built connecting the East Coast of the United States with the West Coast. What was one important effect of this?

A. It took longer to travel from San Francisco to New York.
B. People did not use any other form of transportation.
C. It became quicker to travel from San Francisco to New York.
D. People could now fly by airplane to get to places more quickly.

33) Which of the following BEST explains how railroads stimulated the national economy in the late 1800s?

A. They increased the number of railroad barons.
B. They allowed a large number of people to enter the United States.
C. They efficiently allowed products to be shipped across the country.
D. They diminished the power of monopolies in the railroad industry.

34) In the nineteenth century, big business leaders such as John D. Rockefeller would have likely attempted to

A. lobby Congress to pass tougher anti-immigration laws so American workers could get jobs.
B. consolidate many similar corporations into one giant business that controlled all of the market.
C. seek assistance from the government to ensure that their business was making quality products.
D. work closely with labor unions to provide workers with safer working environments and living wages.

35) To aid in processing immigrants, in 1892 the United States government opened

A. The Statue of Liberty.
B. Ft. Wagner.
C. Ft. Sumter.
D. Ellis Island.
36) Samuel Gompers founded this labor union in the late nineteenth century, attempting to organize skilled workers to resist abuses by management.

A. The Knights of Labor
B. The National Labor Union
C. The American Federation of Labor
D. The Congress of Industrial Organizations

37) The Pullman Strike of 1894 was an important event in the history of organized labor because it showed that

A. the Federal government was willing to back the concerns of working-class people instead of backing giant corporations.
B. unions were powerful enough to break the restrictions placed on them by management and the regulations set by Congress.
C. the needs and concerns of union members mattered less to the government than the needs and concerns of industrial executives.
D. unions were infiltrated by anarchists after people were killed during the strike in Chicago, Illinois.

38) Founded by Jane Addams in 1889 in Chicago, Hull House was intended to

A. protest the Army’s treatment of Native Americans in the frontier.
B. provide services to newly arrived immigrants to the United States.
C. raise awareness to the plight of the rural poor in the United States.
D. lobby Congress to limit the number of poor immigrants to the United States.
39) The importance of the Supreme Court Case of Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) was that it
A. reinforced the doctrine of separate but equal facilities based on race.
B. required that the Voting Rights Act would be enforced in the South.
C. permitted the placing of Indians on reservations.
D. ended the Jim Crow era in the American south.

40) In the era of the "Muckrakers," Ida Tarbell became known for exposing the abuses of
A. the oil industry.
B. the steel industry.
C. the Federal government.
D. state and local governments.

41) Which of the following helps to explain the reason for American expansionism in the mid-1800s and early 1900s?
A. The United States sought new markets for agricultural and industrial products.
B. The United States wanted to establish colonies in Asia, Africa, and Australia.
C. United States foreign policy rejected the theory of "Social Darwinism."
D. The United States military wanted to establish overseas bases and recruit from those locations.