

Name: _____ Date: _____

**STUDY
GUIDE**

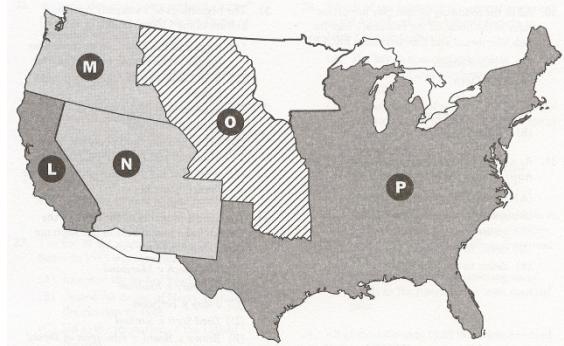
AP UNITED STATES HISTORY

AP EXAM—PART I

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. Which event was the most important cause of the Nullification Crisis?
 - (a) the passage of the Force Act under Andrew Jackson
 - (b) the debates between Robert Y. Hayne and Daniel Webster
 - (c) the Treaty of Ghent after the War of 1812
 - (d) the passage of the Compromise Tariff of 1833
 - (e) the passage of the “Tariff of Abomination.”
2. Why did Stephen A. Douglas support the idea of “popular sovereignty” in dealing with the question of slavery in Kansas?
 - (a) It allowed “free-staters” to exclude slavery from Kansas and Nebraska.
 - (b) It was outlined in the Constitution as a method for creating new states.
 - (c) It allowed pro-slavery settlers to expand slavery.
 - (d) It seemed a fair way to resolve a difficult controversy.
 - (e) It let Congress decide on slavery in the territories.
3. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was significant because it
 - (a) ended British control of the Ohio Valley.
 - (b) prohibited the extension of slavery into the Northwest Territory.
 - (c) prevented slavery north of the 36° 30' north latitude line.
 - (d) secured peaceful relations between the colonists and the Native Americans.
 - (e) settled a dispute over the location of the boundary between Canada and the United States.
4. Which of the following is an important reason the South lost the Civil War?
 - (a) The South did not have enough guns to prevent the Union from overpowering it.
 - (b) Slaves ran away so there were fewer and fewer hands to do the work on the home front.
 - (c) Union generals were better, so they continually out-maneuvered the southern forces.
 - (d) The South was unable to ship out any cotton because the Union blockade was so effective.
 - (e) The issues of slavery and states’ rights were not important to the majority of southerners.
5. The First and Second Great Awakenings were similar in that both
 - (a) made use of revivals to attempt to convert the sinful.
 - (b) enforced the Puritan use of incense.
 - (c) encouraged long periods of silence during services so that the congregation felt the spirit of God.
 - (d) were purely American phenomena.
 - (e) employed deistic approaches to religious beliefs.
6. The implied powers clause of the United States Constitution was used to justify the
 - (a) suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.
 - (b) addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution in 1791.
 - (c) signing of Jay’s Treaty with England in 1794.
 - (d) passage of the Judiciary Act of 1789.
 - (e) establishment of the Bank of the United States in 1791.
7. As a result of the French and Indian War, the American colonists developed a
 - (a) hostile attitude toward the Indians.
 - (b) greater sense of self-confidence.
 - (c) greater respect for the British.
 - (d) desire to create a strong army.
 - (e) desire to ally with Spain.

8. The constitutionality of the Bank of the United States was upheld in the Supreme Court decision in the case
(a) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
(b) *Marbury v. Madison*.
(c) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
(d) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.
(e) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.



9. To which sections would the Wilmot Proviso have applied in the map above?
(a) L and M
(b) M and N
(c) L and N
(d) O and N
(e) P and O
10. The creation of the electoral college and the indirect election of senators demonstrates that the framers of the Constitution were concerned with the
(a) effects of a strong central government.
(b) problems created by weak state governments.
(c) possibility of corruption in the election process.
(d) excesses of democracy.
(e) need to protect the rights of the majority.
11. The Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 were similar in that both documents
(a) set guidelines on the number of new states to be admitted.
(b) admitted new states into the Union.
(c) established public schools in new territories.
(d) provided for the fair treatment of the Native American population.
(e) restricted slavery in areas yet to be admitted as states.
12. An escaped slave explaining why he ran away stated, “the owner fed us regular on good food just like you would a good horse if you had one.” This quotation reflects the ex-slave’s belief that
(a) the slave owner was a good master.
(b) he should be treated as more than a piece of property.
(c) if slaves are treated well they will be happy.
(d) his owner took proper care of his slaves.
(e) he was always satisfied as a slave.
13. Which of the following quotations comes from Abraham Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address of March 1861?
(a) “A house divided against itself cannot stand.”
(b) “Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”
(c) “Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”
(d) “You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.”
(e) “With malice toward none and charity for all.”
14. Which of the following was one of the legal objections that the colonists made in regard to the Stamp Act?
(a) It taxed too many items used by the colonists in their daily lives.
(b) It constituted an attempt to coerce the colonists to obey the crown.
(c) It was a direct tax on the colonists.
(d) It restricted colonial trade.
(e) It placed extremely high taxes on colonial goods.

15. Washington's actions in the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 demonstrated the power of the central government to
- (a) suspend *habeas corpus* in times of extreme danger.
 - (b) enforce the laws of the land.
 - (c) prohibit the sale and consumption of liquor.
 - (d) control the production of whiskey.
 - (e) subsidize the production of grain used to make whiskey.
16. “Pompey, how do I look?”
“Mighty, massa, mighty.”
“What do you mean, mighty, Pompey?”
“Why, massa, you look noble.”
“What do you mean by ‘noble’?”
“Why you look just like one lion.”
“Now Pompey, where have you ever seen a lion?”
“I saw one down in yonder field the other day.”
“Pompey, you foolish fellow, that was a jackass.”
“Was it massa? Well, you look just like him!”
- Who would be most likely to have related this dialogue to whom?
- (a) a slaveholder to his son
 - (b) a white overseer to his son
 - (c) a slave mother to her son
 - (d) a Confederate schoolboy to his friend
 - (e) a white overseer to another white overseer
17. The French and Indian War, which ended in 1763, greatly affected the American colonists because it
- (a) removed the French threat against the colonists.
 - (b) resulted in the expansion of the colonies east of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - (c) marked the beginning of the British policy of “salutary neglect” in the colonies.
 - (d) removed the Indian threat from the frontier settlements.
 - (e) marked the end of mercantilism.
18. Tensions with England grew between 1790 and 1812 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (a) the impressments of American seamen into British service.
 - (b) the British incitement to violence of the Indian population on the frontier.
 - (c) the British military occupation in the Ohio Valley.
 - (d) the XYZ Affair.
 - (e) the Americans' continued holding of Loyalists' lands.
19. The most important result of the development of interchangeable parts in the early 19th century was that it
- (a) allowed printers to make newspapers more easily.
 - (b) allowed farmers to harvest crops more easily.
 - (c) allowed manufacturers to make their assembly lines more efficient.
 - (d) allowed children to have safer toys.
 - (e) allowed cooperers to cut staves in their barrels more precisely.
20. The Compromise of 1850 included all of the following EXCEPT
- (a) a strengthened Fugitive Slave Law.
 - (b) permission to continue slavery but not slave auctions in Washington, D.C.
 - (c) resolution of the Texas-Mexico border dispute.
 - (d) introducing “popular sovereignty” to resolve the question of slavery in the Mexican Cession.
 - (e) admitting California as a free state.
21. The “Era of Good Feelings” can best be characterized as years of
- (a) active participation by the United States in world affairs.
 - (b) economic growth within the United States.
 - (c) lower tariffs on imported goods.
 - (d) harmony over the issue of slavery.
 - (e) political control of the government by the Federalist Party.

22. According to John Adams, “The Revolution was affected before the war commenced.” By this he meant
- taxation without representation was the real issue that led to the Revolutionary War in 1776.
 - the colonists in America had developed a unique character, independent of Great Britain, before the actual Revolution had taken place.
 - the American colonists had reached a point in which a separation from England was necessary.
 - the American Revolution was the result of the American policy of “salutary neglect.”
 - the Battle of Lexington and Concord had occurred before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
23. The accusation of a “corrupt bargain” in the Election of 1824 was significant because
- it marked the beginning of the “spoils system” in the administration of Andrew Jackson.
 - it was a cross-party agreement between Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams.
 - it led to the overwhelming election of Andrew Jackson in 1828.
 - John Quincy Adams had a majority of the popular vote, but not a majority of the electoral vote.
 - it led to the political demise of Henry Clay.
24. Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry objected to the proposed Constitution in 1787 because they felt that the Constitution would
- undermine the principles for which the Revolutionary War was fought.
 - create too much democracy.
 - support slavery.
 - support states’ rights.
 - create a weak executive.
25. The first permanent English settlement in the territory that would become the United States was
- Plymouth.
 - Jamestown.
 - St. Augustine.
 - Santa Fe.
 - New Amsterdam.
26. The “middle passage” referred to the
- crossing of the Atlantic by the Pilgrims.
 - conversion of people to the “elect” of the Puritan faith.
 - journey of African slaves from West Africa to the New World.
 - journey to heaven after death.
 - transport of rum across the Atlantic Ocean to Africa as part of the triangular trade.
27. The trade in slaves, rum, and molasses between the colonies, Africa, and the West Indies was called
- the Commercial Revolution.
 - mercantilism.
 - rum running.
 - barter.
 - triangular trade.
28. The British government countered the colonists’ argument that they were not represented in Parliament and, therefore, could not be taxed by Britain with the idea of
- actual representation.
 - virtual representation.
 - “divine right” rule.
 - mercantilism.
 - a classed society.
29. The French and Indian War, which ended in 1763, was significant because it
- removed the Native American threat from the colonies.
 - severely drained the British treasury.
 - opened up new lands west of the Mississippi River.
 - gave Florida to France.
 - signaled a shift in the British policy of “salutary neglect” to one of British involvement in the colonies.

30. The “Intolerable Acts” passed in 1774
- (a) affected all the colonies in British North America.
 - (b) affected only the city of Boston.
 - (c) resulted in the closing of Boston Harbor.
 - (d) led to Shays’ Rebellion.
 - (e) were a direct result of the Townshend Acts.
31. Thomas Paine’s pamphlet, *Common Sense*, was significant because it
- (a) outlined the reasons for the ratification of the Constitution.
 - (b) outlined the reasons for colonial independence from Great Britain.
 - (c) was rejected by the colonists as a piece of propaganda.
 - (d) stated a belief in democracy.
 - (e) was written by a high-ranking British official who supported colonial independence.
32. One of the challenges facing the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 was
- (a) where the seat of government was to be located.
 - (b) the role of the cabinet in the executive branch of government.
 - (c) the fear of military rule to control the mobs.
 - (d) the need to balance governmental powers and states’ rights.
 - (e) the need to crush Shays’ Rebellion and other similar protests that had been occurring at the time.
33. One of the most notable achievements of the Articles of Confederation was its
- (a) ability to enforce the laws of the land.
 - (b) legislation concerning the settlement of the territories acquired from Britain at the end of the Revolution.
 - (c) ability to deal with foreign and domestic commerce.
 - (d) establishment of a system of checks and balances.
 - (e) flexibility it built into the government by the simple amending process that it established.
34. To convince the states to ratify the Constitution, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote
- (a) the Bill of Rights.
 - (b) the Northwest Ordinance.
 - (c) *The Federalist Papers*.
 - (d) the pamphlet *Common Sense*.
 - (e) the Great Compromise.
35. Washington’s administration was significant because it
- (a) dealt with the problems between England and France.
 - (b) dealt effectively with political parties.
 - (c) was the first administration and thus set precedents for future administrations.
 - (d) supported the British after the French declared war on Great Britain in 1793.
 - (e) established a strong political base for the Democratic-Republicans.
36. All of the following were part of Hamilton’s financial program EXCEPT
- (a) the establishment of the capital of the United States in Washington, D.C.
 - (b) the funding of domestic and foreign debt of the United States.
 - (c) the assumption of state debt.
 - (d) the levying of excise taxes and tariffs.
 - (e) the establishment of the Bank of the United States.
37. In his “Farewell Address,” delivered in 1796, George Washington counseled the United States to
- (a) choose sides carefully in the conflict between England and France.
 - (b) build a strong navy.
 - (c) remain neutral when it came to the conflict in Europe.
 - (d) support England in the conflict with France.
 - (e) support John Adams and his incoming administration.
38. Thomas Jefferson’s objection to the Bank of the United States centered around his belief in
- (a) loose construction of the Constitution.
 - (b) implied powers.
 - (c) the idea that the Bank favored the wealthy southern planters.
 - (d) nullification of federal laws by the states.
 - (e) strict construction of the Constitution.

39. The Election of 1800 has often been termed the “Revolution of 1800.” This refers to the fact that it
- marked the first election of a non-Virginian to the presidency since the establishment of the Constitution.
 - was a peaceful transition of the control of the presidency from a Federalist to a Republican.
 - changed the process of electing the president.
 - resulted in the election of the first non-Christian to the presidency.
 - was the first election in which the western section of the country was very influential.
40. The Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison* was significant because it
- gave more power to the Republicans.
 - established the right of the federal government to control interstate commerce.
 - supported the doctrine of states’ rights.
 - gave the states the power to control interstate commerce.
 - established the courts’ power of judicial review.
41. The Missouri Compromise provided for all of the following EXCEPT
- the extension of slavery into the Northwest Territory.
 - for Missouri’s entrance into the Union as a slave state.
 - for Maine’s entrance into the Union as a free state.
 - that there was to be no slavery north of the 36° 30' north latitude line.
 - that slavery was to be permitted south of the 36° 30' north latitude line.
42. The Monroe Doctrine
- was enforced by England.
 - created a sphere of influence for the United States in the Western Hemisphere.
 - expelled all European nations from the Western Hemisphere.
 - reiterated the United States’ policy of involvement in world affairs.
 - was part of the American System proposed by Henry Clay.
43. A tariff would protect
- cloth made in New England.
 - cloth made in England.
 - cotton grown in the South.
 - cotton grown in the West.
 - corn grown in New England.
44. The Erie Canal connected
- North to South.
 - Midwest to South.
 - Northeast to Midwest.
 - Southeast to West.
 - Southeast to Northeast.
45. In the South,
- all whites held slaves.
 - slaves told each other Bible stories.
 - slaves rarely ran away.
 - there were no free blacks.
 - all slaveholders were rich.
46. The cotton gin
- produced cotton cloth faster.
 - planted cotton seeds faster.
 - was a curse to the planters.
 - allowed cotton to be grown profitably in the North.
 - allowed cotton to be grown profitably in the South.
47. The Irish
- settled in the cities.
 - became farmers.
 - were skilled workers.
 - were Protestants.
 - were highly educated.

48. The “gag rule” was favored most by
(a) northerners.
(b) southerners.
(c) Whigs.
(d) Democrats.
(e) pioneers.
49. “Manifest destiny” involved
(a) slavery.
(b) anti-slavery.
(c) tariff protection for New England manufacturing.
(d) expansion to the West.
(e) Native American rights.
50. David Wilmot, author of the Wilmot Proviso, was a congressman from
(a) California.
(b) South Carolina.
(c) Pennsylvania.
(d) North Carolina.
(e) Kansas.
51. The period from 1781 to 1787 is often called the “Critical Period” because
(a) the United States lacked strong leaders.
(b) the Articles of Confederation had created a weak government that threatened the nation’s existence.
(c) the British presence in the United States remained a powerful force that threatened the country.
(d) French Huguenots had moved into the Ohio Valley, threatening American settlements there.
(e) of continuous attacks by Native Americans on western settlements, slowing westward expansion.
52. Slavery and indentured servitude in colonial America differed in that most indentured servants
(a) were promised great financial compensation for their service.
(b) were coerced into service.
(c) received land after completion of their terms of indenture.
(d) came voluntarily.
(e) were considered members of their master’s family.
53. In addition to improving the credit of the United States, Alexander Hamilton’s financial program
(a) increased the power of the states.
(b) strengthened the political power of the common people.
(c) increased the power of the presidency.
(d) created support for the success and growth of the United States.
(e) decreased the political differences between the Federalist Party and the Republican Party.
54. Jefferson acted more like a Federalist than a Republican when he
(a) voted to establish the Bank of the United States.
(b) purchased the Louisiana Territory.
(c) commissioned Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory.
(d) wrote the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions along with James Madison.
(e) supported the idea of nullification.
55. At the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846 when “American blood was spilled on American soil,” General Zachary Taylor and his troops were
(a) in California waiting for the Mexicans to sell the Texas Territory.
(b) north of the Rio Grande in territory claimed by both Mexico and the United States.
(c) in New Mexico marching toward Texas to resolve the border dispute between Texas and New Mexico.
(d) on a ship sailing toward Texas.
(e) in the Utah Territory at President Polk’s request.
56. All of the following statements represent ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence EXCEPT
(a) governments derive their power to rule from the consent of the governed.
(b) people have the right to overthrow a government that does not fulfill the will of the people.
(c) people have the inalienable right to own property.
(d) all men are created equal.
(e) George III has committed egregious acts against the colonies.

57. In order to gain Jefferson's support for assumption, Hamilton agreed to
- modify his financial program.
 - the placement of the capital of the United States on the Potomac River.
 - support Jefferson's election in 1800.
 - help negotiate a peace treaty with England.
 - withdraw his support for excise taxes on goods made in the United States.
58. In response to colonial actions protesting British policies after the French and Indian War, the British government did all of the following EXCEPT
- repeal the Stamp Act.
 - reaffirm its right to legislate for the colonies.
 - sign a non-importation agreement.
 - order the quartering of troops in the colonies.
 - pass the Intolerable Acts.
59. Key components to Henry Clay's American System included
- a strict interpretation of the Constitution and rapid western expansion.
 - a high protective tariff and internal improvements.
 - the development of southern industry and northern agriculture.
 - the elimination of export taxes and of international slave trade.
 - exclusive government ownership of canals and the national bank.
60. Which of the following is NOT true of John Quincy Adams?
- He was the only president to serve in the House of Representatives after he left the presidency.
 - He was an ardent opponent of the "gag rule."
 - He served only a single term as president.
 - He was the only son of a president to attain the presidency himself.
 - He argued for the freedom of slaves on the ship *Amistad*.
61. In his debates against Senator Stephen Douglas in 1858, Abraham Lincoln held the position that slavery
- should be abolished in the whole United States.
 - should be abolished immediately in the South.
 - should be abolished in California.
 - should not spread to western territories.
 - was not an important issue.
62. According to the original Constitution, the president of the United States is inaugurated on
- January 3rd.
 - January 20th.
 - February 12th.
 - February 22nd.
 - March 4th.
63. Which of the following statements about the Louisiana Purchase is correct?
- It expelled the British from North America.
 - It contributed to peace with the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley.
 - It demonstrated President Jefferson's willingness to negotiate with the king of Spain.
 - It doubled the size of the United States.
 - It was an unconstitutional act committed by President Jefferson and Congress.
64. All of the following statements about African American troops in the Civil War are true EXCEPT
- they fought on the front lines in battle.
 - they received equal pay to the white troops throughout the war.
 - they were always under the command of white officers.
 - many of them were runaway slaves who were called "contraband" by Lincoln.
 - they often served as workers in the rear during battles.
65. Bacon's Rebellion of 1676 was significant in that it
- led the colonies to recruit a greater number of indentured servants.
 - caused the death of Governor Berkeley of Virginia.
 - contributed to the increase in Indian uprisings in Virginia.
 - created a fear of additional rebellions by former indentured servants.
 - was the largest slave rebellion in American history.

66. John Peter Zenger's trial in 1734 was significant in that it
- laid the groundwork for freedom of the press in the future United States.
 - exposed corruption in the British government.
 - led to reforms within the British government concerning the rule of the colonies.
 - involved a jury composed of British officials.
 - resulted in the execution of John Peter Zenger.
67. Sherman's "March to the Sea" during the Civil War is significant because
- it was the first major victory by Union forces.
 - it was a major victory for African American troops.
 - it was the turning point in the war.
 - it was the final battle of the war.
 - it was the first example of total war.
68. An important achievement of George Washington's first term of office was the
- establishment of a cabinet to act as advisors.
 - purchase of Florida from Spain.
 - suppression of a rebellion of Massachusetts farmers.
 - passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - formation of a political party to oppose Alexander Hamilton.
69. Which statement most closely reflects William Lloyd Garrison's view of slavery?
- The only solution to the slavery question is a federal slave code.
 - Slavery must immediately be abolished in all areas of the United States.
 - There should be no extension of slavery to the territories in the West.
 - The question of slavery should be settled by popular sovereignty.
 - The question of slavery in the territories of the West should be decided in the future.
70. In the Dred Scott case of 1857, the Supreme Court included what idea as part of its decision?
- Separate but equal facilities are constitutional.
 - An African American had no rights a white man was bound to respect.
 - The state of Georgia has no jurisdiction over the Cherokee, which is a separate nation.
 - Interstate commerce is not within the jurisdiction of the states, but the federal government only.
 - Separate but equal facilities are inherently unconstitutional.
71. Henry Clay was instrumental in engineering compromises that resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
- Missouri being admitted to the Union.
 - Rutherford B. Hayes becoming president.
 - the resolution of the nullification crisis.
 - California being admitted to the Union.
 - Maine being admitted to the Union.
72. "I consider the tariff as the occasion rather than as the cause of the unhappy state of things. The truth can be disguised that the peculiar domestic institution of the southern states and the consequent direction which her soil and climate have given her industry has placed them in regard to taxation and appropriation in opposite relation to the majority of the nation." Which of the following statements are supported in the above quotation from John C. Calhoun?
- The existence of slavery is the result of nature and geography.
 - Sectionalism was based on slavery, not states' rights.
 - The tariff was the most important cause of sectional tension.
 - The majority of the nation agreed with the southern viewpoint on slavery.
- I and III
 - II and IV
 - I and II
 - II and III
 - III and IV
73. Which of the following was NOT a presidential action of Andrew Jackson?
- He opposed the Nullification Ordinance of South Carolina.
 - He advocated the removal of the Cherokees to territory west of the Mississippi River.
 - He defeated the English in the Battle of New Orleans after the War of 1812 was over.
 - He vetoed the re-charter of the Second Bank of the United States.
 - He appointed government workers based on party loyalty.

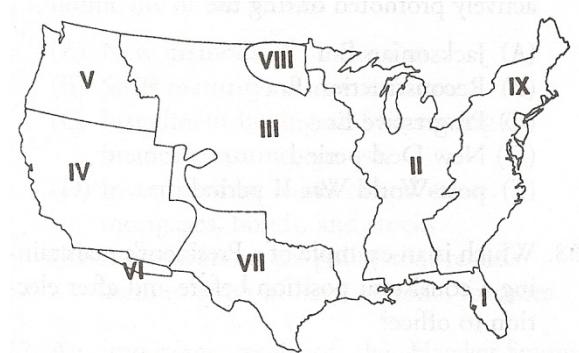
74. The mechanical reaper, invented by Cyrus McCormick in the 1830s, was most significant because it
- turned over the hard prairie soil.
 - planted seeds four times as fast as a man could do by hand.
 - aided irrigation of the arid Midwest.
 - increased cotton production.
 - cut wheat at a greater rate than the scythe.
75. Which of the following statements about 18th century America is true?
- By 1750, half of all American colonists lived in cities.
 - By 1750, the New England colonies were exporting more than they were importing.
 - After 1763, the colonists were prohibited from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
 - By 1750, slaves outnumbered whites in the colonies by 2 to 1.
 - By 1740, the colonists recognized Jonathan Edwards as a leader of the “Old Lights.”
76. The “war hawks” demanded war against Britain in 1812 in order to
- eliminate the Native American threat in the Northwest.
 - appease the New England states.
 - assimilate the Native Americans into society.
 - gain control over New Orleans.
 - make the United States less dependent on imports.
77. In explaining why the nullification of the “Tariff of Abominations” was justified, Calhoun contended that
- the people had ratified the Constitution, so they could decide on the constitutionality of federal law.
 - the states were sovereign because they had formed a compact called the Constitution.
 - the Supreme Court had declared the “Tariff of Abominations” unconstitutional.
 - Congress was sovereign and could decide on all major questions, including slavery.
 - the president had been elected by the whole people and agreed with his position.
78. To correct the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, the writers of the Constitution in 1787 included
- a method of amending the Constitution that required the approval of all the states.
 - the addition of a Bill of Rights to protect individual citizens.
 - the establishment of a cabinet to advise the president.
 - provisions for an executive and judicial branch of government.
 - a reserved powers clause to protect states’ rights.
79. The acquisition of territory from Mexico as a result of the Mexican War was most significant in that it
- settled conflicts between the Native Americans and the federal government.
 - led to the acquisition of Oregon.
 - led to “Bleeding Kansas.”
 - provided the United States with territory to build the Panama Canal.
 - heightened sectional tensions over the issue of slavery.

Resources of the North and South in the Civil War (Represented as a ratio)		
	North	South
Total Population	2.4	1
Male Population ages 18–60	4.4	1
Free Men in Military Service	1.8	1
Railroad Miles	2.4	1
Naval Shipping	25	1
Factory Production	10	1
Textile Goods	14	1
Firearms	32	1
Farm Acres	3	1
Draft Animals	1.8	1
Wheat Production	4.2	1
Corn Production	2	1
Cotton Production	1	24

80. Which statistic best explains why the North won the Civil War?
- cotton production
 - naval shipping
 - corn production
 - draft animals
 - male population, ages 18–60

81. The Battle of Saratoga was considered the turning point of the American Revolution because it
 - (a) demonstrated America's naval superiority.
 - (b) signaled the end of loyalist support for Great Britain.
 - (c) led to an alliance between Spain and the colonies.
 - (d) prompted France to enter the war in support of the colonies.
 - (e) resulted in the defeat of General Howe.
82. Lincoln fired General George B. McClellan because he
 - (a) marched through Georgia destroying crops and homes.
 - (b) would not cross the Mississippi into Vicksburg.
 - (c) was too timid to engage the enemy.
 - (d) did not train the troops properly.
 - (e) refused to charge up Little Roundtop at Gettysburg.
83. The War of 1812 has often been called the “Second War of Independence” because it
 - (a) ended the British presence in North America.
 - (b) resulted in the adoption of a national anthem.
 - (c) marked the development of the United States Navy.
 - (d) marked the last major conflict between England and the United States.
 - (e) resulted in the acquisition of new lands to further American expansion.
84. The Whig Party supported all of the following EXCEPT
 - (a) re-chartering the Second Bank of the United States.
 - (b) raising tariffs to protect American industry.
 - (c) the removal of the Cherokee from Georgia.
 - (d) funding internal improvements such as canals and roads.
 - (e) Henry Clay for president in 1844.
85. The Great Compromise
 - (a) established the executive branch of government.
 - (b) established the legislative branch of government.
 - (c) established the judicial branch of government.
 - (d) provided for the direct election of senators by the voters.
 - (e) stipulated that slaves would be counted as three-fifths of a person for taxation and representation.
86. “Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.” Which of the following statements is an accurate interpretation of the above quotation from Abraham Lincoln’s “Second Inaugural Address”?
 - (a) The North was to blame for the war.
 - (b) The South wanted to fight a war more than it wanted to preserve slavery.
 - (c) The North wanted the South to perish.
 - (d) The war started despite the efforts of both sides to avoid it.
 - (e) Both sides wanted to preserve the Union.
87. The Virginia House of Burgesses and the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut were similar in that both
 - (a) provided for direct democracy.
 - (b) provided for representative democracy.
 - (c) symbolized the independent spirit that existed in the American colonies.
 - (d) provided for universal manhood suffrage.
 - (e) were independent of the British government.
88. “We are opposed to the extension of slavery because it diminishes the productive powers of its population. . . It is an obstacle to compact settlements and to every general system of public institution. [If slavery goes into the territories] the free labor of all the states will not. . . [I]f the free labor of all the states goes there, the slave labor of the southern states will not, and in a few years the country will teem with an active and energetic population.” Why will free labor not go where there is slavery, according to the above editorial from the *New York Evening Post*?
 - (a) African Americans are inferior.
 - (b) Free laborers are morally opposed to slavery.
 - (c) Slaves work too hard and would force out free labor.
 - (d) Slaves prevent the growth of productive communities.
 - (e) Free laborers do not want to work next to slaves.

89. Many historians believe that Senator Stephen A. Douglas wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act because he
- wanted a railroad to the West that would start in Chicago.
 - wanted votes from easterners for a future presidential run.
 - wanted to expand farming because he was for the Homestead Act.
 - wanted to please the South by opening up more land for cotton farming.
 - opposed slavery.
90. “Our government’s foundations are laid; its cornerstone rests upon the great truth that the Negro is not equal to the white man, that slavery and subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth. . . . Our Confederacy is founded upon principles in strict conformity with these laws. This stone, which was rejected by the first builders, has become the chief stone of the new corner in our edifice.” Which of the following is an accurate interpretation of Alexander Stephens’s statement?
- Slavery would gradually end without interference from the North.
 - Ancient Greece and Rome were wrong to have supported slavery.
 - The “Founding Fathers” were correct on all substantive issues.
 - Slavery was the proper philosophical basis for the Confederacy.
 - Southerners seceded for primarily economic reasons.
91. One of the major reasons for the development of political parties in the late 1790s was that
- Jefferson and Madison had developed a personal dislike for one another.
 - support for the French Revolution eroded Washington’s power.
 - the Alien and Sedition Acts had reduced the number of immigrants entering the United States.
 - differences had developed concerning the interpretation of the Constitution.
 - the Articles of Confederation had created a weak central government.
92. The British colony where the House of Burgesses was established was
- Connecticut.
 - Georgia.
 - Virginia.
 - Pennsylvania.
 - North Carolina.
93. As applied to the American colonial scene, which of the following best explains the term “salutary neglect”?
- Colonials neglected to pay taxes as required by law.
 - Britain neglected to support the war against the French and Indians until William Pitt took over.
 - France neglected to put forth strenuous efforts to back up her settlers in America.
 - American settlers neglected to enter wholeheartedly into the French and Indian War.
 - Britain did not enforce, either strictly or regularly, the trade and navigation acts.
94. Which weakness of the Articles of Confederation was most closely associated with the Mount Vernon and Annapolis conventions?
- no courts to handle interstate disputes
 - no authority to regulate interstate commerce
 - no power to collect the taxes it levied
 - no power to recruit an adequate armed force
 - no power to change its constitution except by unanimous approval of all thirteen states
95. Which statement was NOT used by the British to justify taxing the colonies after 1763?
- The British debt had increased as a result of the French and Indian War.
 - There were heavy administrative expenses associated with maintaining the empire.
 - The colonies should contribute to the expenses involved in providing for their defense.
 - Their colonies had representation in Parliament.
 - Taxes were uniform throughout the empire.
96. One reason for the development of the system of indenture employed in the early colonial period was
- a desire to reduce the traffic in slaves.
 - Parliament’s refusal to allow skilled craftspeople to emigrate.
 - the lack of trained domestic help on the large estates.
 - the desire to assist religious refugees.
 - the scarcity of labor in the colonies.



97. Which item represents the largest territory acquired from Great Britain?
- II
 - III
 - IV
 - V
 - VII
98. Which of the following is true about United States acquisition of the territories shown in this map?
- V was purchased from Russia by Secretary of State William Seward.
 - I and II were won from Great Britain in the American Revolution.
 - I and III were purchased from Spain.
 - I and IV were ceded by Mexico.
 - II and IV were won by force of arms.
99. Of those named below, which American territory was acquired last?
- Florida
 - Gadsden Purchase
 - Mexican Cession
 - Oregon
 - Texas
100. The major reason Napoleon decided to sell Louisiana to the United States was that he
- feared he could not retain Louisiana if France became involved in a war with Britain.
 - wished to placate the United States because of its loss of the “right of deposit.”
 - believed such a sale would provide a maritime rival for Britain in future years.
 - expected the addition of western territory would divide the United States into two separate nations.
 - feared he could not hold Louisiana as the result of his loss of Haiti.
101. The Articles of Confederation provided that
- each state has one vote in Congress.
 - the chief executive be responsible to Congress.
 - Congress consist of two houses.
 - members of Congress be elected directly by qualified males.
 - a unanimous vote by Congress be required to pass a law.
102. The ratification of the Constitution was opposed by the
- people in the frontier farming districts.
 - clergy and the people in areas where religious interests were strong.
 - large plantation owners in the South.
 - financial interests and businessmen of the North.
 - merchants and commercial classes.
103. The LEAST likely source of support for the Federalist Party in 1800 would have been
- Providence shipbuilders.
 - Mohawk Valley farmers.
 - Boston coppersmiths.
 - Philadelphia merchants.
 - New Jersey tradespeople.

104. The *Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions* issued by the Seneca Falls Convention demanded
- (a) immediate abolition of slavery.
 - (b) enlightened treatment of the insane.
 - (c) prohibition of alcohol.
 - (d) open immigration.
 - (e) women's equality.
105. In the history of American transportation, the canal era occurred during which of the following periods?
- (a) 1600-1650
 - (b) 1750-1775
 - (c) 1790-1810
 - (d) 1820-1850
 - (e) 1865-1890
106. Which of the following included the principle of “popular sovereignty” to decide the issue of slavery?
- (a) Missouri Compromise
 - (b) admission of Texas
 - (c) Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (d) “gag rule”
 - (e) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
107. “I have no purpose, directly or indirectly . . . to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists.” Lincoln made the above statement in his First Inaugural Address. Why did seven states secede before his inauguration?
- (a) Lincoln’s Freeport Doctrine allowed local protection of slavery.
 - (b) Buchanan’s forceful approach to Ft. Sumter alienated the South.
 - (c) *Dred Scott v. Sandford* was applauded by Lincoln.
 - (d) Lincoln advocated an excise tax on cotton exports.
 - (e) Lincoln allowed slavery in existing slave states, but not in new territories.
108. Which of the following was NOT a Confederate advantage over the Union?
- (a) Extensive railroad networks aided supply distribution.
 - (b) British dependence on southern cotton assured an ally.
 - (c) Military tactics threatened Washington, D.C.
 - (d) Southern generals gained experience in the Mexican War.
 - (e) The Confederacy was fighting a defensive war.
109. According to the Constitution, all of the following may be accomplished by a simple majority vote EXCEPT
- (a) Congress declaring war.
 - (b) the Senate approving the appointment of a Supreme Court justice.
 - (c) the Senate ratifying a treaty.
 - (d) Congress passing an immigration law.
 - (e) the electoral college selecting a president.
110. During the period immediately following the American Revolution, a factor that played an important part in the decline of European immigration to the United States was the
- (a) instability of the government under the Articles of Confederation.
 - (b) breakdown of the indentured system due to free land.
 - (c) refusal of the British to transport Europeans to the United States.
 - (d) economic distress in the United States after the Revolution.
 - (e) Continental System imposed by Napoleon Bonaparte.
111. Of the approximately eight million people in the fifteen slave states in 1860, about what percentage were members of families holding one or more slaves?
- (a) 85 percent
 - (b) 65 percent
 - (c) 45 percent
 - (d) 25 percent
 - (e) 5 percent

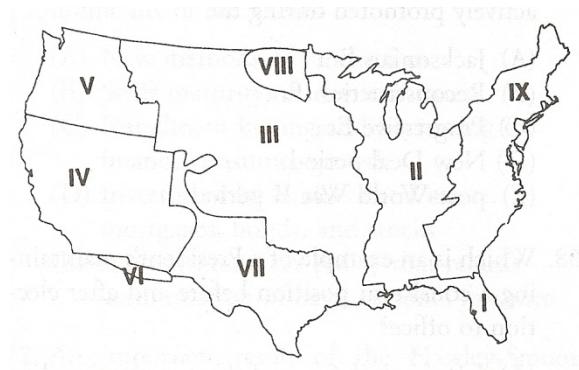
112. Before the Civil War, slaves resisted their servile condition most frequently by
(a) poisoning the master's food.
(b) setting fire to cotton fields and buildings.
(c) escaping to Canada via the Underground Railroad.
(d) breaking tools and slowing the work pace.
(e) participating in violent revolts.

113. Shays' Rebellion and the Whiskey Rebellion are similar in that each
(a) was put down by federal troops.
(b) was a farmers' revolt.
(c) represented defiance to federal law.
(d) helped to lessen economic conflict.
(e) resulted in victory for the rebels.



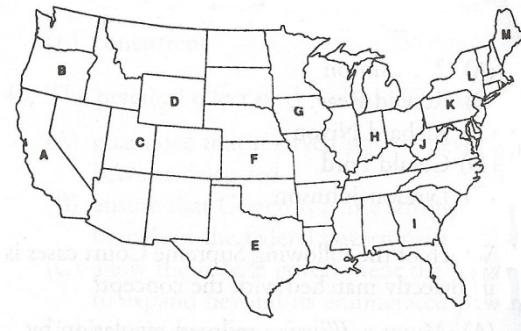
114. As a result of the Compromise of 1850, this state entered the Union prohibiting slavery.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) F
(e) E
115. This state violated a treaty made between the United States and the Cherokees.
(a) H
(b) I
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
116. The Constitutional Convention was held in this state.
(a) I
(b) J
(c) K
(d) L
(e) M
117. In his "Farewell Address," George Washington gave which piece of advice?
(a) avoid making treaties with other nations
(b) maintain at least two independent and strong political parties
(c) avoid permanent entangling alliances
(d) encourage the growth of political parties
(e) none of the above
118. Which of these events happened FIRST?
(a) final adjustment of the northeastern border of the United States between Maine and Canada
(b) establishment of the Mississippi River as the western border
(c) establishment of the current southwestern border between the Rio Grande and the Pacific Ocean
(d) establishment of the northern border of the Louisiana Territory
(e) establishment of the northern border from the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean

119. Which Supreme Court decision was soon followed by the President saying, “John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it”?
- (a) *Worcester v. Georgia*
 - (b) *Fletcher v. Peck*
 - (c) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - (d) *Schechter v. United States*
 - (e) *United States v. E. C. Knight*
120. Which of the following quotations is NOT associated with the period of the American Revolution?
- (a) “I have not yet begun to fight.”
 - (b) “I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.”
 - (c) “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.”
 - (d) “I shall return.”
 - (e) “We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.”
121. During both the Washington and Jefferson administrations, the western settlers’ most urgent and consistent demand on the federal government was for the
- (a) repeal of the whiskey tax.
 - (b) guarantee of an outlet to the sea for their produce.
 - (c) establishment of a national banking system.
 - (d) reduction in the tariff.
 - (e) removal of Native Americans to reservations.
122. Which statement is LEAST accurate in its description of slavery in the 1850s?
- (a) Slavery on a Georgia rice plantation was generally more rigorous than on a Virginia tobacco plantation.
 - (b) Slavery under the personal supervision of a benevolent master was likely to be different from slavery on property managed by a hard-handed overseer.
 - (c) Household slaves usually enjoyed much better treatment than did field slaves.
 - (d) Under the patriarchal system of Virginia and South Carolina, the slaves led an easygoing life.
 - (e) Slaves were provided enough clothing, shelter, corn meal and salt pork to keep them in good health.
123. Which group of men represented southern interests in Congress before the Civil War?
- (a) Henry Clay, Robert Hayne, Daniel Webster
 - (b) Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, William Crawford
 - (c) Preston Brooks, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun
 - (d) Jefferson Davis, Stephen A. Douglas, Charles Sumner
 - (e) Alexander Stephens, William Crawford, John C. Calhoun
124. Who made the following statement: “No matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be . . . the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect . . . under the Nebraska Bill.”
- (a) William Lloyd Garrison
 - (b) Abraham Lincoln
 - (c) John C. Calhoun
 - (d) Henry Clay
 - (e) Stephen A. Douglas
125. Who said the following: “Nullification of federal law is constitutional under the 10th Amendment.”
- (a) William Lloyd Garrison
 - (b) Abraham Lincoln
 - (c) John C. Calhoun
 - (d) Henry Clay
 - (e) Stephen A. Douglas
126. Who made the following statement: “We consider the slaveholder to be a greedy, relentless tyrant.”
- (a) William Lloyd Garrison
 - (b) Abraham Lincoln
 - (c) John C. Calhoun
 - (d) Henry Clay
 - (e) Stephen A. Douglas

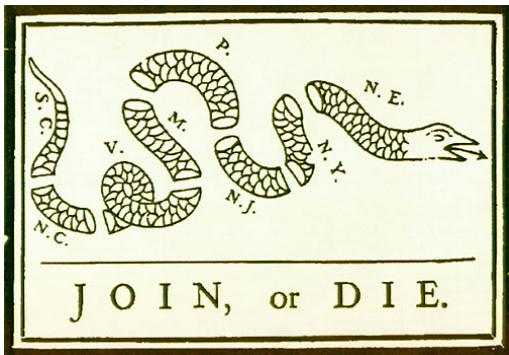


127. This territory was purchased by President Jefferson from France in 1803.
(a) I
(b) II
(c) III
(d) IV
(e) V
128. This territory was ceded by Mexico in 1848.
(a) III
(b) VI
(c) V
(d) IV
(e) VII
129. The western boundary of this territory was the Mississippi River.
(a) I
(b) II
(c) III
(d) VII
(e) VIII
130. This territory was purchased from Mexico for the right-of-way of a proposed railroad.
(a) III
(b) IV
(c) V
(d) VI
(e) VII
131. In this territory, Andrew Jackson pursued raiding Native Americans.
(a) I
(b) II
(c) III
(d) IV
(e) VII
132. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled the northern boundary of this territory.
(a) II
(b) III
(c) IV
(d) V
(e) IX
133. Here was an independent republic that applied for admission into the Union in 1845.
(a) III
(b) IV
(c) V
(d) VI
(e) VII

134. John C. Calhoun, William H. Seward, and Robert A. Taft were unable to win a presidential nomination although each had a long, successful political career. The best explanation probably is that each
- was too conservative and unwilling to take sides on controversial issues.
 - was too heavily indebted to “big money” interests.
 - had little support outside his own small state.
 - took a strong stand on controversial issues and antagonized large groups.
 - failed to build a national political machine.
135. Which of the following is true regarding *Marbury v. Madison*?
- The case involved the Judiciary Act of 1803.
 - The Supreme Court upheld a law of Congress that was challenged by Jefferson.
 - The case was the first to involve the principle of judicial review by the Supreme Court.
 - The Supreme Court declared an action by the president unconstitutional.
 - Chief Justice Marshall and President Jefferson held similar political views.
136. In all of the pairs below, the words or phrases in parentheses helped to bring about or contribute to the item with which they are paired EXCEPT
- Proclamation Line of 1763 (Chief Pontiac’s War).
 - mercantilism (laws forbidding trades and crafts in the colonies).
 - favorable balance of trade for England (Navigation Acts).
 - dependence of the American colonies on England (expulsion of the French from America).
 - American colonial boycott against England (Sons of Liberty).
137. The writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended during the
- War of 1812.
 - Civil War.
 - Spanish American War.
 - World War I.
 - Korean War.
138. Which of the following is true about the Kentucky Resolutions written by Thomas Jefferson?
- The resolutions viewed the Sedition Act as constitutional.
 - Jefferson’s reasoning in these resolutions would apply to secession as logically as nullification.
 - While important political pronouncements, these resolutions were not the formal act of any state.
 - Jefferson hoped to increase the power of the federal government.
 - These resolutions were used to expand the reserved powers and to limit the sovereignty of the states.
139. Who had a vice president belonging to the opposing political party?
- John Adams
 - James Buchanan
 - Grover Cleveland
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
140. Basing your choice on your knowledge of the *McCulloch v. Maryland* case, select the quotation that is most likely to be a part of that decision.
- “Let the end be legitimate . . . within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate . . . which are not prohibited . . . are constitutional.”
 - “My construction of the Constitution is . . . that each department is truly independent of the others and has equal rights to decide for itself what is the meaning of the Constitution.”
 - “The authority, therefore, given to the Supreme Court . . . to issue writs of mandamus to public officers, appears not to be warranted by the Constitution. . . .”
 - “. . . the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.”
 - “The claim of the police power would be a mere pretext—become another and delusive name for the supreme sovereignty of the state to be exercised free from constitutional restraint.”
141. “Congress shall have the power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.” This clause in the Constitution gives the Congress which type of power?
- reserved
 - delegated
 - implied
 - enumerated
 - concurrent



142. What state was the scene of a massacre at the hands of Mexican forces led by Santa Anna?
- (a) A
 - (b) C
 - (c) E
 - (d) F
 - (e) I
143. As a result of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, this state entered the Union as a free state.
- (a) A
 - (b) B
 - (c) E
 - (d) H
 - (e) M
144. Before its admission to the Union, this state was the scene of a bloody civil war between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces.
- (a) C
 - (b) D
 - (c) E
 - (d) F
 - (e) H
145. “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. . . .” Which of the following documents is the source of this quotation?
- (a) The Gettysburg Address
 - (b) The Fourteenth Amendment
 - (c) The Preamble to the Constitution
 - (d) The Articles of Confederation
 - (e) The Declaration of Independence
146. By which of these treaties did France give up lands it possessed on the continent of North America?
- (a) Treaty of Utrecht
 - (b) Treaty of San Ildefonso
 - (c) Treaty of Ghent
 - (d) Treaty of Paris
 - (e) Treaty of Versailles
147. Which of the following states did NOT secede from the Union before Lincoln’s inauguration?
- (a) Alabama
 - (b) Florida
 - (c) Georgia
 - (d) Texas
 - (e) Virginia
148. Which of the following items occurred FIRST?
- (a) Lexington and Concord
 - (b) Stamp Act Congress
 - (c) Declaratory Act
 - (d) Boston Tea Party
 - (e) Boston Massacre



149. The drawing above was suggesting that the American colonists
- (a) support the Dominion of New England.
 - (b) join the New England Confederation.
 - (c) send representatives to the First Continental Congress.
 - (d) approve the Albany Plan of Union.
 - (e) revise the Articles of Confederation.
150. Which president is INCORRECTLY paired with the foreign policy action?
- (a) John Adams—XYZ Affair
 - (b) James Madison—War of 1812
 - (c) Thomas Jefferson—Embargo Act
 - (d) James Monroe—acquisition of Florida
 - (e) George Washington—Webster-Ashburton Treaty