

Period 3 Multiple Choice Exam

Read the passages provided and respond to the multiple choice questions that follow. Put answers on separate lined sheet of paper

Questions 1-3 refer to the image below.



1. The above engraving was used as propaganda to promote which of the following?
 - a. Grassroots mobilization to defend the rights of the colonial British subjects
 - b. A memorial for British losses during the Revolutionary War
 - c. A condemnation of the threat to property created by riots in Boston
 - d. An increase in Bostonian support of British rule to preserve peace in the colonies
2. All of the following causes led up to the event portrayed in the engraving EXCEPT
 - a. Imperial control over North American markets
 - b. British implementation of what colonials believed to be unfair taxation
 - c. The British Navy's refusal to protect colonial interests from the Barbary pirates
 - d. Great Britain's massive debt from the Seven Years' War
3. The above engraving represents a general trend of colonial discontent occurring in which of the following time periods?
 - a. 1491-1607
 - b. 1607-1754
 - c. 1754-1800
 - d. 1800-1848

Questions 4-6 refer to the excerpt below.

“The next wish of this traveler will be to know whence came all these people? They are a mixture of English, Scotch, Irish, French, Dutch, Germans, and Swedes...What then is the American, this new man? He is either a European, or the descendant of a European, hence that strange mixture of blood, which you will find in no other country. I could point out to you a family whose grandfather was an Englishman, whose wife was Dutch, whose son married a French woman, and whose present four sons have now four wives of different nations. He is an American, who leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys, and the new rank he holds. He becomes an American by being received in the broad lap of our great Alma Mater.”

St. Jean de Crevecoeur, “What is an American?” *Letters from an American Farmer*, 1782

4. The above passage best indicates what fundamental difference between English colonies and Spanish and French colonies in North America?
 - a. The propensity of English colonies to grant religious freedoms between while the French and Spanish were much more restrictive
 - b. The adherence of Britain to a mercantilist economic system while the French and Spanish created free-market economies
 - c. Less restrictive policies than the French or Spanish introduced on who could or could not emigrate to the colonies
 - d. The willingness of the British to allow greater political freedom than either the French or Spanish
5. By the time of the American Revolution, the above passage indicates that
 - a. The majority of Americans favored independence
 - b. Many colonists felt a sense of American identity
 - c. Nativist sentiment was significantly on the rise
 - d. Religious freedom would be a casualty of any rebellion against England
6. The above passage supports which of the following statements about the American Revolution?
 - a. Great Britain hired mercenaries to assist them in fighting the Patriots
 - b. The Patriots had a reasonable expectation that European countries would provide military and financial aid
 - c. American Indians tended to side with the British rather than the colonists
 - d. The Revolution began because Great Britain prohibited people from other nations to emigrate to the colonies

Questions 7-9 refer to the excerpt below.

II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

V. In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

VIII. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

IX. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands...shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined...

XIII. ...And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said Confederation are submitted to them. And that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

Articles of Confederation, 1777 (Ratified 1781)

7. The primary reason the Articles of Confederation restricted the power of the federal government was fear
 - a. That the national government would create a monarchy
 - b. That anarchy would sweep the nation following victory over Great Britain
 - c. Of tyranny that many colonists believed they had suffered under British rule
 - d. That the French would attempt to recapture land they had lost in the French and Indian War

8. Despite its weaknesses, the Articles of Confederation experienced their greatest success in
 - a. Securing from Spain the right to peacefully navigate the entire length of the Mississippi River
 - b. Setting up a system of survey and disposal of western lands
 - c. Removal of the British from the Northwest forts
 - d. Agreement from the French to halt the impressments of American sailors
9. Disagreement over determining state representation in the Articles of Confederation Congress led to the Constitutional Convention to incorporate which of the following into the Constitution?
 - a. The first ten amendments limiting the power of the federal government
 - b. A federal system that divided power between the national and state governments
 - c. A clause that allowed congress to stretch its power as necessary
 - d. The division of Congress into two branches, the House of Representatives and the Senate

Questions 10-12 refer to the excerpt below.

“Why did I go?” [‘Yes,’ I replied; ‘My histories tell me that you men of the Revolution took up arms against intolerable oppression.’] “What were they? Oppressions? I didn’t feel them.” [‘What, were you not oppressed by the Stamp Act?’] “I never saw one of those stamps...I am certain I never paid a penny for one of them.” [‘Well, what then about the tea-tax?’] “Tea-Tax! I never drank a drop of that stuff; the boys threw it all overboard.” [‘Then I suppose you had been reading Harrington or Sidney and Locke about the eternal principles of Liberty.’] “Never heard of ‘em. We read only the Bible, the Catechism, Watt’s Psalms and Hymns, and the Almanac.” [‘Well, then, what was the matter? And what did you mean in going to the fight?’] “Young man, what we meant in going for those red-coats was this: we always had governed ourselves, and we always meant to. They didn’t mean we should.”

-Interview with Ninety-Year-Old American Revolutionary War veteran Captain Preston, 1842

10. The above account best reflects which of the following about the American Revolution
 - a. It was fueled by specific acts of British oppression
 - b. It was in part the result of serious propaganda campaigns by the colonial elite
 - c. It was in part the result of a changing American identity
 - d. It results in a serious divide between Loyalists and Patriots
11. Which of the following would most likely lead a historian to question the accuracy of the passage cited above
 - a. The reliability of a firsthand account collected long after the event
 - b. The reliability of a firsthand account from a poorly educated individual
 - c. The reliability of interviewers to accurately record firsthand accounts of events
 - d. The reliability of conflicting accounts from firsthand witnesses of the same event
12. The above excerpt best illustrates the fact that colonists
 - a. Had developed a sense of self-government before the Declaration of Independence
 - b. Would call for a strong central government following the Revolution
 - c. Developed a lasting sense of egalitarianism following the Revolution
 - d. Supported the expansion of natural rights to disadvantaged classes before the Revolution

Questions 13-14 refer to the excerpt below.

“Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to the shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”

Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence, 1776

- 13.** The excerpt was written in response to the
- British government’s attempt to assert greater control over the North American colonies
 - British government’s failure to protect colonists from attacks by American Indians
 - Colonial governments’ failures to implement mercantilist policies
 - Colonial governments’ attempts to extend political rights to new groups
- 14.** The ideas about government expressed in the excerpt are most consistent with which of the following
- The concept of hereditary rights and privileges
 - The belief in Manifest Destiny
 - The principle of religious freedom
 - The ideas of the Enlightenment

Questions 15-18 refer to the excerpt below.

“History and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican govern...Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side and serve to veil and event second the arts of influence on the other...The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.”

George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

- 15.** The concerns expressed by Washington were a response to the
- Debate over the proper treatment of American Indian tribes in the trans-Appalachian West
 - Dispute over the possibility of annexing Canada from Great Britain
 - Controversy regarding support for the revolutionary government of France
 - Conflict with Great Britain over the treatment of American Loyalists
- 16.** The ideas expressed in Washington’s address most strongly influenced which United States foreign policy decision in the twentieth century?
- The establishment of the United Nations in 1945
 - The formation of the NATO alliance between the United States and Western Europe in 1949
 - The refusal to join the League of Nations in 1919
 - The oil embargo against Japan in 1941
- 17.** Which of the following groups most strongly opposed Washington’s point of view in the address?
- Democratic Republicans
 - New England merchants
 - Southern plantation owners
 - Federalists
- 18.** Most historians would argue that the recommendations of Washington’s address ceased to have a significant influence on United States foreign policy as a result of
- Westward expansion in the nineteenth century
 - Support for Cuban revolutionaries in the Spanish-American War
 - Woodrow Wilson’s support for international democratic principles during the First World War
 - Involvement in the Second World War

Questions 19-21 refer to the excerpt below.

“The voice of the people has been said to be the voice of God; [but] it is not true in fact. The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right... Can a democratic assembly, who annually revolve in the mass of the people, be supposed steadily to pursue the public good? Nothing but a permanent body can check the imprudence of democracy.”

Alexander Hamilton, speech at the Constitutional Convention, 1787

19. Hamilton’s views expressed in the excerpt most directly supported which of the following?
- The process of electing members of the House of Representatives
 - The method of counting slaves for representation and taxation
 - The establishment of the Supreme Court
 - The addition of the Bill of Rights
20. Based on the excerpt, Hamilton would most likely support
- The abolition of slavery
 - Reconciliation with Great Britain
 - A weak central government
 - Property qualifications for voting
21. In the decade following the ratification of the Constitution, divisions emerged between Hamilton’s political party, the Federalists, and their rivals, the Democratic-Republicans, over all of the following issues EXCEPT the
- Relationship between national and state governments
 - Relationship between religion and the federal government
 - Federal government’s degree of support for manufacturing and finance
 - United States policy toward the French Revolution

Questions 22-25 are stand-alone questions.

22. The constitutional Convention of 1787 did all of the following EXCEPT
- Create a government that would be satisfactory to both slave and free states
 - Create a government that would be satisfactory to both large and small states
 - Create a strong central government that would not threaten the sovereignty of the states
 - Establish a balance of power between the three branches of the national government
 - Determine provisions to be included in the Bill of Rights
23. The concept of republican motherhood includes the idea that women should
- Have the right to vote
 - Hold public office
 - Be educated to raise their children to be good citizens
 - Be encouraged to seek employment
 - Have as many children as possible
24. Thomas Paine’s pamphlet *Common Sense* attacked which of the following?
- France for its failure to support the colonial war effort
 - Parliament for its continued opposition to the king of England
 - Politicians who believed a small island could not effectively rule a distant continent
 - The king of England and the principle of monarchy
 - The authors of the Declaration of Independence
25. France decided to aid the North American colonies in their war for independence primarily because France
- Was working to establish democratic rule in European countries
 - Saw the war as an opportunity to end the international slave trade
 - Wanted to weaken the British empire
 - Was allied with Spain, which had already joined the colonists’ cause
 - Had long been the primary trading partner of the North American colonies