

Answers and Explanations

- 1. The correct answer is (B).** This is the only answer that applies to Native American groups IN GENERAL. The other answers are culture traits of only certain groups. TIP: Be alert to qualifiers like “in general.” They can change the meaning of a question.
- 2. The correct answer is (E).** Choice (E) occurred after the Spanish had firmly established their hold on Native American areas. The other factors all contributed to the ability of the Spanish to take over Indian lands.
- 3. The correct answer is (B).** The only effect of the enclosure movement on the Americas, answer (B), was to provide landless farmworkers with a reason to emigrate. The other answers are all true and, therefore, not correct for this reverse answer question.
- 4. The correct answer is (A).** Answer choices (B) through (E) were direct results of the dumping of gold and silver, most notably silver from Mexican mines. People may have decided to create joint-stock companies to take advantage of commercial opportunities, but they were not a direct result. TIP: Be careful of NOT questions. You are looking for what is NOT true or does NOT fit.
- 5. The correct answer is (B).** Think about the Massachusetts Bay Colony that the Puritans founded. The Puritans kept tight control over not only religious, but also political and social aspects of the colony. Choices (A), (B), and (E) are the opposites of what occurred. Choice (D) doesn't make sense; behavior to Puritans was an indication of whether one was saved or not.
- 6. The correct answer is (E).** The wrong answers are good distracters in that they are all known for their writings. Answer (A) is the first published African poet in the colonies; among her poems is one she wrote to George Washington.
- 7. The correct answer is (B).** While answer choices (A) and (D) have elements of truth in them, answer choice (B) states Penn's intention. Answers (C) and (E) are just wrong.
- 8. The correct answer is (B).** You should have been able immediately to cross off choices (C) and (D). Common sense would tell you that the First Continental Congress was too late in the history of the colonies. Proprietors, choice (D), didn't have to pass laws; they decreed what needed to be done. The thing to remember about answer (A) is that the House of Burgesses was the first lawmaking body in the English colonies. Answer (E) passed the Act of Toleration, granting religious freedom to most faiths.
- 9. The correct answer is (D).** Discard choice (C) immediately. Georgia wasn't founded until 1732 and the question asks about the late seventeenth century. Remember John Rolfe's introduction of tobacco into the Virginia Colony in 1613 and how it saved the fledgling colony from extinction? The climate in choices (A) and (B) is too cold. Rice and indigo were answer choice (E)'s export products.
- 10. The correct answer is (E).** The first century of colonization saw the founding of Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale. Other colleges such as Princeton (College of New Jersey) followed in the 1700s. Answer (A) is true for all frontier communities in the settlement of the United States as is answer (B). TIP: This is another NOT question. Remember to look for the statement that is not true.

- 11. The correct answer is (A).** King Philip is his English name, but to his Wampanoag nation he was known as Metacom. He led a war against the colonists in New England over land rights. Answer (B) was a rebellion of frontiersmen against the governor and House of Burgesses in the Virginia colony. Answer (C) was a rebellion on the frontier in the early days of the new United States. Answer (D) was an uprising of slaves in South Carolina and Georgia in 1739. Answer (E) was fought in Florida between Seminole and the U.S. Army, not colonists.
- 12. The correct answer is (C).** Answer (A) is incorrect, because the colonial legislatures paid the salaries of all governors. Answer (B) is false because all colonies had legislatures. Remember the Patriot mantra of “no taxation without representation.” The royal governor and council had little impact on local government, so answer (D) is incorrect. All colonies limited voting, so answer (E) is incorrect.
- 13. The correct answer is (E).** Bacon’s Rebellion attracted former indentured servants who wanted land and did not quibble about killing Native Americans to get it. Large and small planters alike came to see these discontented former servants as potential rebels who might come after them next. As a result, the planters turned to slave labor rather than indentured servants. While the pool of indentured servants, choice (B), grew smaller over the decades, that was not the reason for the shift in labor pool. Choices (A) and (D) may be true in general, but not in relation to Bacon’s Rebellion.
- 14. The correct answer is (B).** Didn’t know this one? Try eliminating some answers. The question prompt gives you some help by stating “in the 1600s.” Eliminate answer (E), Georgia, right away, because Georgia wasn’t a colony until 1732. Based on what you know about Southern colonies—the agricultural base of their economies and their widespread settlements—eliminate answer (D). Why would they care about establishing schools in far-off towns? That leaves the New

England and Middle colonies. While any one might be a good choice, think ahead to the reformers of the 1800s. Massachusetts’ educational system was so far advanced by the 1830s that Horace Mann, the first Massachusetts’ secretary of education, organized the existing school districts into a statewide system. Answer (B) would be an educated guess and the right answer. By the way, answers (A) and (C), Pennsylvania and New York, got on the education bandwagon in the 1800s.

- 15. The correct answer is (B).** By 1700, some 150,000 English had immigrated to North America. Answer (B), the Scots Irish, had originally immigrated to Ireland from Scotland, and the end of the cloth-making industry in Ireland in the 1700s forced many of their descendants to emigrate. Answer (D), the Germans were the first group of non-English speakers to immigrate in large numbers. Most of the 100,000 or so that came went to Pennsylvania. Answer (A), the Irish, is the wrong time period; the Irish came in large numbers in the 1840s as a result of the potato famine. However, their numbers were never as great as the Germans. The same is true for answer (E), the Welsh. Answer (C), French Huguenots, came in the 1680s to escape religious persecution and settled mainly in Carolina colony.
- 16. The correct answer is (B).** About 70 percent of all white colonists were considered middle class. They were the small farm owners, shopkeepers, and craftworkers. Answer (A) is incorrect, because the ability to move up the social ladder was a characteristic of colonial society. Answer (C) is incorrect, because wealth still determined a person’s place in the social structure. Answer (D) is incorrect because it leaves out wealthy planters. Answer (E) is incorrect because there was a large lower class of poor farm families, slaves, and indentured servants.
- 17. The correct answer is (B).** Puritans saw children as miniature adults and dressed and treated them as such. Their personalities and childishness were to be bent to the teachings of God and

all evidence of sin eradicated, often by the rod. Don't be fooled by answer (A). Clothes were not important to Puritans; they would have been more likely to dress their children sensibly than fashionably, what *well dressed* implies.

18. **The correct answer is (D).** This is a common sense question. Why would anyone ask a question about conditions on a ship if it weren't a slave ship? Look for clues in the quotation itself to confirm your idea. The words *coast* and *permitted to stay* signal that this was indeed written by someone who was captive on a slave ship. Africans were routinely captured inland and marched to slave factories on the coast and from there onto ships. *Permitted* indicates the writer didn't have any choice.
19. **The correct answer is (D).** The early rigidity of the Puritans and Pilgrims gave way to a less strict adherence to religious tenets. However, the churches of New England continued to avoid any kind of hierarchy. Local congregations, or churches, managed their own affairs, hence the name. Roman Catholicism, answer (A), although the faith of the Calvert proprietors of Maryland, had little influence anywhere, even in that colony. Answer (B) had the most influence among the planters of the Southern colonies. Answer (C) was limited mostly to the Scots and Scots Irish who settled the inland areas of the Southern colonies. Answer (E) had its greatest influence in the 1700s as a result of the Great Awakening religious revival in the colonies.
20. **The correct answer is (B).** Single women and widows initially had more rights in the colonies, including the right to conduct business. This was a holdover from English common law. Over time, colonial legislatures and courts included married women in the right to conduct business, provided it was in connection with or for their husbands.
21. **The correct answer is (E).** Answer choice (E) is antithetical to choice (A). They can't both be true. Common sense points to choice (A) as being true and, therefore, choice (E) must be the

answer. TIP: Be careful of EXCEPT questions. With these questions, you are looking for what is NOT true.

22. **The correct answer is (D).** Answer (A) is incorrect, because slaves were encouraged to have families so that natural increase rather than importation would provide new workers for slaveowners. Answer (B) is the opposite of what occurred. Answer (C) is incorrect because the major colonial crop in Virginia was tobacco. Answer (E) is the opposite of what occurred; there was more diversity in jobs in Virginia.
23. **The correct answer is (E).** French North America had few colonists. Most of the French immigrants were men who made their living as fur trappers and traders. Answer choice (A) is incorrect, although Benjamin Franklin attempted to join the colonies into a union during the war. Choice (B) is wrong; the British has only one ally, the Iroquois. Choice (C) is also untrue; the British colonies had a variety of ethnic groups within their borders.
24. **The correct answer is (B).** Answer (B) is correct because the land beyond the settled colonies had riches that would ultimately benefit the British government through increased trade. Answer (A) makes no sense because the proclamation was issued because the French had been defeated and the area now was under British control. Answer (C) is the opposite of what would have happened if the proclamation had been enforced. Answer (D) is true, but was not the reason behind the government's lack of action. Answer (E) is incorrect; most of the Native Americans were British allies in the French and Indian War.
25. **The correct answer is (E).** According to mercantilism, colonies exist for the benefit of the home country. Answer (A) relates to the establishment of slavery in new states in the 1800s. Choice (B) was the British government's attitude toward enforcing economic laws related to the colonies prior to the 1760s. Choice (C) was the colonists' argument against Parliament's attempt

to tax the colonies. Choice (D) is what occurred in Europe in the 1500s as money poured into circulation and goods became scarce in relation to available money.

26. **The correct answer is (D).** The revenues raised by the customs duties imposed in the Townshend Act were to be used to pay royal officials in the colonies, thus eliminating the bargaining chip that colonial legislatures held. Answer (A) refers to the direct tax on documents. Answer (B) required colonists to provide housing for British troops. Choice (C) are the laws passed to punish Boston and Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party. Answer (E) was passed by Parliament reasserting its authority to make laws for the colonies.
27. **The correct answer is (D).** The basic premise of the Enlightenment was that the natural world was governed by certain rules that were knowable by humans through observation. These rules could be applied to further the good of humankind. The Enlightenment encouraged scientific experimentation. Answer (D), predestination, refers to the religious belief that people were either saved or damned by God and that their own good works were of no value in determining their salvation.
28. **The correct answer is (D).** This is very inflammatory language and would hardly have been spoken by a French nobleman, choice (A), or by choice (B), William Pitt, the British Prime Minister, even though he was a defender of the American colonists. It is out of character for George Washington, answer (C). Choice (E), Edmund Burke, the Irish member of Parliament, supported the Americans, but in more reasonable terms. The sentiments fit the nature of Thomas Paine, answer (D), the author of the inflammatory pamphlet *Common Sense*.
29. **The correct answer is (B).** The battle of Saratoga was a turning point in the American Revolution. Answer (A) is the opposite of what occurred; the battle was a much needed American victory. Answer (C) is incorrect because most of the Confederacy were on the British side. General Will-

iam Howe's departure from Boston in 1776 ended any fighting in New England, so answer (D) is incorrect. Spain and the Netherlands, answer (E), were enemies of England.

30. **The correct answer is (D).** Choice (D) is incorrect. Florida was given to Spain by Great Britain and did not become part of the United States until 1819.
31. **The correct answer is (B).** Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are true, but the question asks for the major problem of the Confederation government. That's answer (A). Think of the Confederation government as a body without a head. TIP: Establishing a way to admit new states was the only major achievement of the Confederation government.
32. **The correct answer is (E).** The Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 are considered the achievement of the Confederation government. Answer (A) refers to the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution and guarantees certain rights of individuals. Answer (B) set up a system to give land to families in the West who were willing to work it; passed in 1862 this act is too late to fit the question. Answer (C) also is too late in chronology to be correct; it was passed in 1854 and set up a way for residents of Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether they wanted their state to be free or slave. Answer (D) is the acquisition of land from Mexico in 1853 that makes up the current border between Mexico and the United States in southern Arizona and New Mexico.
33. **The correct answer is (D).** Answer (A), the establishment of an executive branch, or office of the president, was the result of a compromise among delegates to the Constitutional Convention, but it was not the Great Compromise. Answer (B) is known as the "three-fifths compromise." Answer (C) was the result of a compromise engineered by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison to ensure that the new United States pay all federal and state debts resulting

from the Revolutionary War, however, it was achieved after the U.S. Constitution went into effect. Answer (E) is a misreading of Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1 of the Constitution, which states that Congress may not prohibit the importation of slaves into any state before 1808. The section did not end slavery.

- 34. The correct answer is (A).** Answers (B) and (C) are just distracters. They have something to do with the Constitution, but nothing to do with the right answer. Answer (D) was eliminated as a concern by the Constitutional Convention through the Great Compromise, also known as the Connecticut Compromise. Answer (E) doesn't make sense, because the purpose of federalism was to balance power between the national government and the states.
- 35. The correct answer is (D).** The First Amendment also includes the right to petition the government. In answer (A), the right to have an attorney is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment and right to due process is guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. In answer (B), the right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Second Amendment. The right to vote, answer (C), was extended to African American men by the Fourteenth Amendment and to women by the Nineteenth. "One man, one vote" refers to redistricting issues.
- 36. The correct answer is (B).** Answer (B) is correct. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention set up a system to ensure that no one branch of government became too powerful; this system is called "checks and balances." Answer (A) refers to the right of the Supreme Court to judge the constitutionality of Congressional laws and executive acts; this right was established in *Marbury vs. Madison*. Answer (C) is the process by which the Constitution is changed. Answers (D) and (E) are terms given to certain clauses within Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution. Answer (E) refers to Clauses 1 through 17, which list specific powers granted to Congress. Answer (D) is a term used to describe

Clause 18, which gives the Congress the power to make all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out the business of the government. This is also known as the "elastic clause."

- 37. The correct answer is (D).** As the new Constitution went into the effect, there was still some doubt as to whether wealthy men in some states would support the Union or attempt to take their states out of the Union. Hamilton's proposal was meant to reassure this segment, answer (D). Answer (A) is incorrect because it was the southern states that had repaid their debts for the most part. Answers (B) and (C) are not true. Answer (E) doesn't make sense, since the new nation needed investment capital from anywhere.
- 38. The correct answer is (A).** As part of Hamilton's plan to put the new nation on sound footing, he proposed and Congress passed an excise tax on whiskey. Farmers in the Pennsylvania backcountry rebelled because they turned much of the corn they raised into whiskey, which was easier to transport and sell. President George Washington called out the state militia to put down the rebellion against the federal government. Answer (B), Shays's Rebellion, refers to an uprising in Massachusetts under the Articles of Confederation government. Answer (C), Denmark Vesey's Conspiracy, was a planned uprising of enslaved African Americans in South Carolina to take control of Charleston, which was stopped before it began. Answer (D), XYZ Affair, refers to an episode that almost led to war between the United States and France in 1797. Answer (E), War Hawks, were a party in Congress that wanted the United States to declare war on Great Britain in the early 1800s. They finally achieved their wish with the War of 1812.
- 39. The correct answer is (B).** Answer (A), Benjamin Franklin, had died by the time Washington, D.C., was being surveyed and designed. Answer (C), Joseph Henry, was a physicist and the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., in the mid 1800s. Answer (D), Charles Wilson Peale, was a famous painter of

the period. Answer (E), Benjamin Rush, was a Philadelphia colleague of Franklin's and a doctor. He was the first to diagnose insanity as an illness.

- 40. The correct answer is (A).** The Federalists were the party of industry and growth; think Alexander Hamilton. Therefore, its members would be drawn from those who would benefit from trade and industrial growth, answer (A). Their opponents, the Republicans who were led by Thomas Jefferson favored an agrarian nation of small farmers. Answer (B) and (C) together would describe Republicans. Answers (D) and (E) are there to distract you from the correct answer; they're both wrong.
- 41. The correct answer is (C).** This sentence is from Washington's "Farewell Address." His warning against foreign entanglements is one of the most often cited pieces of his advice for the new nation. If you didn't know this, common sense would help you eliminate some answers. Answer (A) isn't logical since Franklin worked to achieve an alliance with France during the war. You know Thomas Paine, answer (B), as the writer of pamphlets to incite colonists to rebel, but you don't know him as a foreign policy expert—and he wasn't. Abraham Lincoln, answer (E), is associated with preserving the Union, not on foreign policy, so this answer doesn't make much sense. Answer (D), John Adams, is a distracter.
- 42. The correct answer is (D).** The Shawnee, Miami, Sauk, Fox, and other Native American nations in the Old Northwest agreed to the treaty after their defeat in the battle of Fallen Timbers. Answer (A) was solved by Jay's Treaty by which the British agreed to leave the western frontier by 1796. Answer (B) was achieved in 1819. Answers (C) and (E) are distracters.
- 43. The correct answer is (B).** In 1798, party rivalry led the Federalist-controlled Congress to enact the Sedition Act. It made it a crime to oppose the laws and prohibited spoken or written criticism of the government, Congress, and the President. This

primarily affected Republican printers and editors, who were no longer allowed to criticize the party in power. Several Republican journalists were tried and convicted under this new law. The Sedition Act was highly controversial, as it virtually nullified the First Amendment freedoms of speech and press.

- 44. The correct answer is (B).** The theory of nullification, that states could declare null and void any law passed by Congress, was at the center of the states rights' issue in the nineteenth century prior to the Civil War. Answer (A) is incorrect because slavery had been institutionalized by a series laws going back to the 1660s in Virginia. Answers (C), (D), and (E) are incorrect.
- 45. The correct answer is (D).** Answer (A), *Brown v. Board of Education*, was decided in 1954 and eliminated the argument of "separate but equal" facilities and ended school segregation. Decided in 1896, answer (B), *Plessy v. Ferguson*, established the doctrine of "separate but equal." Answer (C), the Dred Scott decision, declared slaves property and protected the property rights of slaveowners. Its effect was to declare null and void the Missouri Compromise, which had banned slavery north of the 36th parallel in lands acquired under the Louisiana Purchase, and the popular sovereignty provision of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, answer (E), the Supreme Court broadened the powers of Congress to include implied powers in addition to the enumerated powers listed in Article 1. TIP: It's important to read all the answers. A good distracter like answer (A) here sounds familiar and has something to do with the topic, but isn't the right answer.
- 46. The correct answer is (E).** Once and for all, the Lewis and Clark expedition commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson ended the hope of a Northwest Passage.
- 47. The correct answer is (B).** The United States had declared its neutrality in the fight between Great Britain and France, which should have allowed

its ships to trade with both nations. However, neither Great Britain nor France respected this declaration of neutrality and seized ships and goods bound for the other nation. Answer (A) is the opposite of the truth. Both Great Britain and France were highly dependent on U.S.-made goods. Answer (C) is the opposite of what was occurring; the British were impressing American sailors. Answers (D) and (E) are distracters. Both had something to do with the embargo but not as stated.

- 48. The correct answer is (B).** Answer (B), Federalists, lost influence because they had protested the war. Answer (A), War Hawks, a group of Congressmen from the frontier states, were vocal supporters of the war. Answer (D), westerners, is similar to answer (A) and incorrect for the same reason. Answer (C), Whigs, were later than the War of 1812. Answer (E), Democrats, supported the war.
- 49. The correct answer is (E).** Answer (A) is incorrect; the United States had a small and poorly trained army. Answer (B) is incorrect because the United States lost tax revenues because of the loss of foreign trade and suffered high unemployment. Answers (C) and (D) are true but less significant than the war's effect on the national consciousness and sense of national identity of Americans. The United States was not yet two decades old and had taken on the most powerful nation in the world and fought it to a stand-off. Neither side won and neither side lost.
- 50. The correct answer is (C).** Answer (A) would be a good guess, but the real waves of immigration came after 1840. Answer (B) is a bad guess because the importation of Africans was banned after 1808 by the Constitution. Answer (D) is a bad guess, too, because Native Americans were considered foreign nations during that period of history. Answer (E) is illogical because the United States bought empty land except for Native Americans.

- 51. The correct answer is (B).** The operative word in the question prompt is *bold*. What would make a nation's foreign policy be considered bold? Answer (A) doesn't give an adequate reason why time would make a difference. Answer (C) is part of what the Monroe Doctrine states, but that's not what the question asks. Answer (D) is not true of the Doctrine. Answer (E) is not true, because Great Britain had asked the United States to join it in issuing a declaration similar to the Monroe Doctrine, but Monroe decided to issue it in the name of the United States alone.

- 52. The correct answer is (E).** Answer (A), Era of Good Feelings, was the term given to the administrations of James Monroe. Answer (B), Monroe Doctrine, is the name given to the Monroe's warning to European nations to stay out of the Americas. Answer (C), Compromise of 1820, also known as the Missouri Compromise, banned slavery below the 36th parallel in states made from territory acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. Answer (D), Hartford Convention, was a meeting called in New England to denounce the War of 1812.

- 53. The correct answer is (B).** Answer (A) is incorrect; that was the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Answer (C) is incorrect because the issue of the expansion of slavery and its solution was a result of sectional, not party, rivals. Answer (D) is too obvious. Answer (E) is incorrect; there was no coalition.

- 54. The correct answer is (E).** Read "Andrew Jackson" and think West and the "common man."

- 55. The correct answer is (D).** Answers (A) and (B) were results of the election of 1800. Answer (C) has a familiar ring to it, but Jackson claimed that John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay had struck "the corrupt bargain" when Clay gave his support to Adams and Adams then made Clay his secretary of state. Answer (E) is the opposite of what has occurred. Between 1824 and 1960 when John Kennedy was elected, presidents came from all sections of the country except New England.

56. **The correct answer is (E).** The title of this cartoon is “Office Hunters of the Year 1834.” Jackson’s introduction of patronage on a grand scale was a favorite subject of his political opponents.
57. **The correct answer is (D).** Answer (A), the transportation revolution, did not greatly affect the South. By 1860, it still had fewer miles of railroad track than either the Northeast or the Midwest. Answer (B), the mechanization of textile production, made use of the increased amount of raw cotton available, but did not increase cotton agriculture. Answer (C), the introduction of tobacco, is the wrong century; that’s Jamestown Colony in the early 1600s. Answer (E), protective tariffs, actually hurt the economy of the South.
58. **The correct answer is (C).** The Specie Circular was an order issued by President Andrew Jackson that required that all federal lands be paid for in gold or silver (specie). Answers (A), (B), and (D) were all causes of Jackson’s order, not results. Answer (E) is a good distracter. It refers to Jackson’s fight to end the Second Bank of the United States, but is not related to the Specie Circular.
59. **The correct answer is (C).** Some knowledge of chronology would help you here. John Marshall was the first Supreme Court Chief Justice, so it would be doubtful that he would still be alive when Lincoln was President. Eliminate Lincoln. Then consider the character of the men who are left. A sentiment as combative as that expressed here fits only Andrew Jackson. He used these words in referring to the Supreme Court decision in *Worcester v. State of Georgia*, which held that Georgia could not take Cherokee lands.
60. **The correct answer is (A).** The transportation revolution connected the Midwest and the Northeast more closely. Answer (B) provided a clue. The price of food fell because food was shipped from the Midwest to the Northeast through the canal system.
61. **The correct answer is (B).** The Second Great Awakening led to a rapid increase in membership in the Methodist and Baptist churches. Perhaps the most significant fact in these right answers is answer (C). The Second Great Awakening provide the impetus for much of the reform movements of the first half of the nineteenth century.
62. **The correct answer is (B).** Prior to the development of the putting-out system, one worker would do all steps in a process to make something like a shoe. With the putting-out system, a worker would do only one step in the process, such as cutting out the leather for shoes. Answers (A) and (D) relate to industrialization, as does answer (E), the first source of power to run machinery in factories.
63. **The correct answer is (C).** In the early nineteenth century, Americans developed the idea that women possessed a “separate sphere” of authority in the home. While men were still portrayed as being superior in making money and governing the world, women were now regarded as being superior in their moral influence on the family. The new concept of domesticity made child-rearing and home-making the responsibility of the woman. She was expected to find her happiness in creating “home, sweet home” for her family.
64. **The correct answer is (D).** It was not until late in the nineteenth century that unions were interested in organizing unskilled workers, women, and African Americans. The Knights of Labor accepted African American men. The American Federation of Labor began organizing skilled and unskilled male and female workers, African Americans, and immigrants in 1890.
65. **The correct answer is (A).** Cooper used the experience of the frontier in New York State as the subject matter for his novels. Answer (B), Edgar Allan Poe, was a later author as was answer (C), Horace Greeley, a famous journalist of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Answer (D), Walt Whitman, is a good distracter because the American consciousness was his subject matter, too, but he wrote in the mid 1800s. Answer (E), Emily Dickinson, wrote very personal poetry that was not indicative of a larger national identity.

- 66. The correct answer is (D).** As Emerson wrote, “What is a man born for, but to be a Reformer?”
- 67. The correct answer is (A).** The huge increase in the number of newspapers paralleled the increasing interest in politics among ordinary people. Political parties published their own papers and gave a decidedly partisan view of events. In the 25 years between 1810 and 1835, the number of papers almost quadrupled, from 376 to 1,200. Answer (D), almanacs, were highly popular in colonial times.
- 68. The correct answer is (B).** Answer (A), John James Audobon, painted detailed and realistic pictures of birds in their natural habitat. Answer (C), George Catlin, painted Native Americans and tried to interest other white Americans in rectifying the ill-treatment they were receiving at the hands of the federal government and settlers. Answer (D), Thomas Cole, founded the Hudson River School of landscape painting. Answer (E), Asher B. Durand, an African American, was a member of the Hudson River School.
- 69. The correct answer is (E).** Local option laws were laws that gave municipalities, that is, local governments, the option to ban the sale of alcohol within their boundaries.
- 70. The correct answer is (C).** The Cherokee were one of what was termed the “Five Civilized Nations” because they adopted various culture traits of white residents of the United States, while remaining a separate nation.
- 71. The correct answer is (E).** Answer (E) was an African American scientist who worked after the Civil War in the South. Don’t be fooled by answer (C). Stanton was an abolitionist and a feminist. Her experience with the male-dominated abolition movement helped her become a feminist.
- 72. The correct answer is (E).** Answer (E), the Deep South, doesn’t fit because the Underground Railroad didn’t reach that far. Freedom in the North or Canada was too far away. Answer (A), Quakers, were among the first to help African Americans escape their owners in an informal network that over time became the Underground Railroad. Answer (B), Sojourner Truth, was known as “Moses” for helping so many of her fellow African Americans escape. Spirituals like “Follow the Drinking Gourd,” answer (C), were codes for instructions for escaping North. Answer (D), Canada, was the destination for many escaped slaves.
- 73. The correct answer is (B).** The conflicts within the abolitionists movement split along ideological lines, not sectional lines, so answer (B) is the correct choice because it’s wrong. TIP: Remember to look for the answer that doesn’t fit when you are answering an EXCEPT or a NOT question.
- 74. The correct answer is (B).** Answer (A), the Mexican War, settled the disputed boundary between the United States and Mexico along the southern border of Texas, but Texas had already been annexed by the United States. Answer (C) is illogical, because the Texans lost the battle. Answer (D) is incorrect because independence and annexation are not the same. Texas gave up its independence when it was annexed. Answer (E) is a nice try, but wrong.
- 75. The correct answer is (D).** The Whig Party solidly supported a strong role for the federal government in the nation’s economic affairs, so answers (A) and (C) can’t be right. Whigs also believed in the perfectibility of people, so answer (B) can’t be correct either. Answer (E) is a distracter, because immigration was becoming an issue in national politics by the mid-1800s; however, it isn’t relevant for the Whigs. The major split in the Whig Party came about over national expansion and slavery.
- 76. The correct answer is (C).** Remember Lowell. Massachusetts, and the textile factories that employed native-born young women from farms and then replaced them with cheaper immigrant labor. That town was named after Francis Cabot Lowell. Answer (A) invented the telegraph; answer (B), the cotton gin; answer (D), the Colt revolver and the use of interchangeable parts for

manufacturing; answer (E), established the first successful commercial steamboat service in the United States.

- 77. The correct answer is (D).** Maria Mitchell, answer (D), was an astronomer who discovered a comet and several distant star groups. Answer (A), Margaret Sanger, worked for women's access to birth control in the twentieth century. Answer (B), Jane Addams, was a social reformer who began the settlement house movement to aid immigrants. Answer (C), Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was an abolitionist and founder of the feminist movement; she was one of the co-organizers of the first women's rights conference held at Seneca Falls in 1848. Answer (E), Alice Paul, led the fight for voting rights for women in the early 1900s.
- 78. The correct answer is (B).** Education was meant to turn out educated workers who could use the new machinery in factories while instilling good habits of character such as obedience and hard work. This was the stabilizing effect that middle-class Americans were looking for. However, education was not meant to stamp out innovative thinking, which led to greater productivity, so answer (D) is incorrect. That also means that answer (C) is incorrect. Answer (A) is not true, although at a later period education was seen as the way to turn immigrants into citizens. Answer (E) is not true.
- 79. The correct answer is (D).** While writers such as Nathaniel Hawthorne and Washington Irving did use themes from the past, this was not true of many writers, so answer (B) is untrue. While answer (C) may be true, answer (D) is a better answer because it includes answer (C). Answer (E) is a term that belongs to the end of the nineteenth century.
- 80. The correct answer is (B).** Herman Melville's story of Captain Ahab's search for the white whale is social critique of American society. Answer (A) is a volume of poetry by Walt Whitman. Answer (C) is a short story by Washington Irving that draws on the rich history of the Dutch in New York. Answer (D) is an autobiography and, there-

fore, nonfiction, although certainly a story of good and evil. Answer (E) is the title of a women's magazine popular in the nineteenth century.

- 81. The correct answer is (E).** The election of 1840 ushered in a new form of political campaign complete with slogans, barbecues, negative campaigning, and political songs. If you chose answer (A), it's a good guess, but you didn't read the text. Answer (B) is incorrect; Jackson wasn't an abolitionist or a Whig. Answer (C) is a misstatement of the truth; it was the Whigs, not their opponents who depicted their candidate Harrison as living in a log cabin. Answer (D) is illogical. TIP: Always remember to read all the answer choices. You might have read answer (A), jumped to the wrong conclusion, and chosen it for your answer.
- 82. The correct answer is (E).** The ethnic and cultural diversity of the workforce worked against the development of a sense of unity among workers. Answer (B) hindered unionizing because workers were afraid to lose their jobs, but it wasn't the main reason. Answer (C) doesn't make sense. Answer (D) would be true for any country since there had been no industrialization before the nineteenth century.
- 83. The correct answer is (A).** Mexico had always banned slavery, but had not enforced the law and Americanos had ignored it. Answer (B) was enforced and while answer (E) did occur the reason for rebellion was answer (A). Answers (C) and (D) are untrue.
- 84. The correct answer is (B).** The full name was the National Women's Rights Convention and passed a Declaration of Sentiments modeled after the Declaration of Independence. It proposed twelve rights for women including free speech, property rights, and the right to vote. This is one you need to know because any of the other answers fit the time frame.
- 85. The correct answer is (A).** Answer (C) better fits the works of artists painting in the romantic style. Answer (D) would be true of realist painters, but they don't appear until later in the century.

- 86. The correct answer is (B).** The quotation is from a Philadelphia newspaper published in 1853 and is similar to the views expressed by an editor of a New York paper in 1845, which coined the term *manifest destiny*. Answer (A), nativism, is a policy of favoring native-born over immigrants. Answer (C), manumission, is the freeing of slaves. Answers (D) and (E) are anachronisms, that is, they are not terms that would have been used by mid-nineteenth century Americans; they belong to the rhetoric of a later century.
- 87. The correct answer is (A).** Middle-class professionals were doctors, lawyers, and merchants who had the money to invest in land and slaves and were sometimes paid in land and slaves. Answer (D), carpetbaggers, is a negative term used to describe Northerners who moved South after the Civil War to make their fortunes at the expense of Southerners. Answer (E) is illogical since Southern politicians were usually from the upper class.
- 88. The correct answer is (A).** Answer (A), Deseret, was the name given to the first Mormon state in what would become Utah Territory. Answer (B), New Harmony, Indiana, was founded by Robert Owen. Answer (C), Amana, was in Iowa. Answer (D), Brook Farm, was in Massachusetts. Answer (E), Oneida, was founded in New York State. TIP: Don't be confused by NOT questions. Remember to look for the answer that doesn't fit. It's wrong but right for a reverse question.
- 89. The correct answer is (B).** Answer (A) is Mount Holyoke founded by Mary Lyons in 1837. Answer (C) is Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Both of these colleges still exist. The honor of answer (E) belongs to Harvard, founded in 1836.
- 90. The correct answer is (A).** Except for immigrants being Roman Catholic, the same arguments were used against all immigrants in the 1800s, whether Italian or Chinese.
- 91. The correct answer is (C).** In colonial times, socioeconomic classes lived in close proximity to one another. Shopkeepers and artisans usually lived where or close to where they worked.
- Answer (A) is incorrect; the major population centers were still in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states along the coast. Answer (B) is incorrect, because factories were not established in large numbers until later in the century. Answer (D) is incorrect; the lack of sewers, the prevalence of garbage thrown into the street, and the lack of safe water still plagued cities. Answer (E) requires electrical power and that wasn't invented until later in the century either.
- 92. The correct answer is (D).** Answer (A) is the party of Andrew Jackson, which is descended from answer (B), the party of Jefferson. Answer (C) is incorrect, but might trip you up because it sounds familiar. It's the name given to supporters of Great Britain during the American Revolution. Answer (E) is the splinter party that Theodore Roosevelt founded when he bolted the Republican Party to run for President in 1912.
- 93. The correct answer is (D).** One of the basic motivations for emigration and immigration alike was to better one's self financially. Neither group was interested in answer (A). Answer (B) was a motive only for the Puritans; a theocracy is a government system on the rule of God. Answer (C) is illogical since the pioneers in Oregon were going to an area claimed by the United States. Don't be confused because every history textbook seems to mention the Whitmans and their efforts to Christianize the Native Americans. That wasn't the motive of most emigrants to Oregon.
- 94. The correct answer is (E).** Answer (A) doesn't make sense because that's how Congress conducts business, by the committee system. Answer (B), censure, is what Southern members of Congress tried to do to Senator John Quincy Adams who fought an eight-year battle to repeal the gag rule. Answer (C), filibuster, is a tactic used in the Senate to forestall a vote on a bill. Answer (D), cloture, is a parliamentary procedure by which debate is ended and a vote taken on a bill.
- 95. The correct answer is (D).** Most white Southern families lived on farms and raised crops for their own use. Answer (A) is incorrect, because

there were only about 50,000 plantations with from 20 to 200 slaves, whereas there were hundreds of thousands of small farmers. Answers (B), (C), and (E) are incorrect.

- 96. The correct answer is (D).** Believe it or not, answer (A) was actually used to justify slavery. Southern plantation owners pointed to the conditions in Northern textile factories and claimed slavery was more beneficent. Answers (B), (C), and (E) provided reasons for continuing slavery. With an increasing demand for cotton, there was no end in sight to the profitability of slavery, and, therefore, no reason to abolish it.
- 97. The correct answer is (B).** This wrong answer should have been easy to spot, because if African Americans lived in segregated housing, their children would have gone to segregated schools. TIP: For NOT questions, remember to look for what isn't correct or true.
- 98. The correct answer is (D).** Stephen Douglas spoke these words in a debate with Abraham Lincoln during the Senatorial election campaign in Illinois in 1858. Douglas's answer to a question from Lincoln has become known as the Freeport Doctrine. Answers (C) and (E) are two principles that were involved in the American Revolution. Parliament claimed answer (E) and the colonists demanded answer (C). Answers (A) and (B) are distracters that are real terms but have nothing to do with the question.
- 99. The correct answer is (D).** The Know-Nothing Party was founded to restrict immigrant and keep Roman Catholics from holding public office. Don't confuse it with the Free-Soil Party that was founded to stop the expansion of slavery into the territories. Answer (A) was one of the five laws that comprised the Compromise of 1850. Answer (B) was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe and gave a face to slavery in the person of Uncle Tom. Answer (C) was the term given to the violence that erupted when it came time for Kansans to vote for or against slavery in their territory. John Brown, answer (E), was an abolitionist who seized

the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in an effort to start a slave insurrection.

- 100. The correct answer is (E).** The Ostend Manifesto was drawn up by three proslavery members of the Pierce administration to be submitted to Spain. The administration rejected the proposal as too inflammatory. The underlying purpose of the proposal was to gain additional slave states to support the South. Answers (A), (B), and (D) are distracters. The Adams-Onís Treaty is the correct match for answer (C).
- 101. The correct answer is (C).** The Wilmot Proviso was never passed by both houses of Congress. Answer (B) is based on the decision in the Dred Scott case that Congress had no power to ban slavery without due process. Only states could decide whether they should ban slavery. However, this answer has nothing to do with the Wilmot Proviso. Answer (E) is similar to Lincoln's view that if slavery were abolished, slaveowners should be compensated. The other answers are just wrong.
- 102. The correct answer is (D).** Answer (A) is incorrect; most 49er's were white, single men, and native-born. Answer (B) is incorrect, although men attracted by the mild, sunny climate and rich farmland stayed to farm and ranch. Answer (C) is incorrect and illogical; this trip would cost money and most immigrants used whatever they had saved just to get to the United States. Answer (E) is incorrect; most of the goldhunters were from the Upper South and the Midwest.
- 103. The correct answer is (E).** Answer (A) is a misstatement; California was to be admitted as a free state. The other answers are stated correctly, and the one that turned Northerners into abolitionists was the Fugitive Slave Law. It seemed very unfair to turn over to slavecatchers men, women, and children who had risked death to escape slavery.
- 104. The correct answer is (A).** The 1860 platform promised something for everyone—or at least for a number of people with different interests. Answer (C) along with a severe denunciation of the Know-Nothings proposal to make naturalization

more difficult appealed to immigrants. It also appealed to easterners who wanted to make a new start. Answer (D) was meant to appeal to the same people and to existing Californians. Answer (E) attracted New England manufacturers.

105. The correct answer is (D). Neither the North nor the South was willing to give in on the subject of slavery. Answer (A) enabled Southerners to enslave people, but it did not in itself lead to the Civil War. Answers (B) and (E) are incorrect because the Civil War encompassed moral, political, and economic differences. Answer (C) is illogical in context.

106. The correct answer is (D). The border states—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—were slave-owning states and Lincoln was concerned that a bill freeing their slaves would drive them out of the Union and into the Confederacy. Answer (A) is the opposite of what the Radical Republicans hoped and not Lincoln's reason. Answer (B) is a distracter. Answer (C) is incorrect because Great Britain had outlawed slavery in its possessions almost 20 years before this, and the Radical Republicans hoped that freeing the slaves would keep Britain from trading with the Confederacy. Only half of answer (E) is correct. Lincoln did believe that slaveowners should be compensated, but the rest of the answer is incorrect.

107. The correct answer is (E). Answer (E) is actually an advantage. The Confederacy had only to defend their land, not invade the enemy's territory as the Union had to. Both sides suffered from high inflation, answer (A), but it was more severe in the South where by the end of the war a Confederate dollar was worth about one cent in gold.

108. The correct answer is (E). If the Confederacy could achieve answer (E), then it would have been able to accomplish answers (B) and (D). Answer (A) is the reverse of the situation. The Union was successfully blockading Southern ports and cutting off the flow of cotton to British manufacturers, thus drastically damaging the South's economy. Answer (C) is a distracter.

109. The correct answer is (D). Answer (A) was the goal of the Radical Republicans. Answer (B) is incorrect, because Lincoln did not propose granting voting rights to former slaves. Answer (C) is incorrect and out of character for Lincoln. Answer (E) is illogical.

110. The correct answer is (A). Johnson's plan specifically calls for the cancellation of all Confederate debts, so that no one would receive back the investment in Confederate bonds or be paid for any goods supplied to the Confederacy.

111. The correct answer is (B). Answer (A), property rights, were a matter of states' granting certain rights to women rather than the federal government. If answer (E) had been the Fifteenth Amendment, which granted voting rights to African American men, it would have been correct. The Thirteenth Amendment ended slavery.

112. The correct answer is (B). You can eliminate answer (D) because the Fourteenth Amendment was written and passed after the Civil Rights Act. Others besides Johnson thought that the 1866 act might be unconstitutional so they set about changing the Constitution. Answer (A) is incorrect, because the act's provisions were meant to address the violations of African Americans rights under the black codes. Answer (E) is illogical.

113. The correct answer is (E). Being able to provide for themselves and their families would prove to former slaves that they were finally free. Answers (A), (B), (C), and (D) were all important and activities that freed slaves engaged in, but economic independence was the long-term goal.

114. The correct answer is (D). Answer (A) states the Ten Percent Plan, which was part of Lincoln's Reconstruction plan, not the Radical Republicans', who at one point called for 50 percent of voters to swear allegiance (Wade-Davis Act). Answer (B) is incorrect, because the voters elected delegates. Answer (C) is tricky; the state legislatures had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in the Radical Republicans' plan. It was the

Thirteenth Amendment in Johnson's plan. Answer (E) is incorrect; they had to ask Congress for a pardon.

115. The correct answer is (A). William Seward was secretary of state when Russia offered to sell Alaska to the United States for \$7.2 million. When gold was found in the new territory in 1896, Seward didn't seem so foolish. How the United States acquired answers (B), (C), and (D) is correctly stated. Answer (E), Oregon, was part of a settlement over a disputed boundary with Great Britain.

116. The correct answer is (B). By the end of Reconstruction, Redeemers had gained control of state government in all the former Confederate states. The Redeemers were not the old-line Southern politicians from before the Civil War, but businessmen interested in making money in the "New South."

117. The correct answer is (B). Answer (A) is incorrect because Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina were still under military control. Answer (C) is partially true; Northerners had grown tired of the corruption that was reported about Reconstruction governments. Answer (D) is illogical; the act pardoned most ex-Confederates so that they could vote and hold public office. Answer (E) is incorrect.

118. The correct answer is (A). Because the slaves had been freed, landowners had no workers and no money to pay them, so a system of sharecropping was worked out. In exchange for land, tools, a mule, seed, and shack, a sharecropper and his family would give a third or a half of the harvest to the landowner. The system was set up so that the sharecropper was left little money at the end of the harvest and would have to borrow again for the next year. Answer (A) dominated the Midwest. Answers (C), (D), and (E) are distracters; they sound familiar but don't relate to the question.

119. The correct answer is (E). In order to subsidize the rebuilding of the infrastructure of the South and to improve such aspects of it as transportation, Southern governments levied high taxes. Answer (A) was a great improvement. Prior to the Civil War, only one out of every eight white children went to school. Answer (D) is true—if you were white as the question prompt states.

120. The correct answer is (D). Nominating and electing a war hero is a time-honored American political behavior. Answer (A) is incorrect because all fought on whatever was considered the frontier when they were in the army. Answers (B) and (E) are incorrect because Grant was originally from Ohio. All the other men were at least born in the South to slave owning families or in the case of Jackson acquired slaves on his own. Answer (C) is incorrect because Washington held Federalist opinions although he claimed no party; Harrison and Taylor ran as Whigs and Grant as a Republican.