

History of the United States I: Early Colonizations to 1877 Practice Test

Time—90 Minutes
120 Questions

For each question below, choose the best answer from the choices given.

1. In general, Native American groups prior to contact with Europeans
 - (A) had developed dry farming techniques
 - (B) had adapted to a variety of geographic and climate conditions
 - (C) had developed large-scale cities with hierarchical governments
 - (D) lived in scattered groups
 - (E) had extensive trade networks that linked North and South America
2. Which of the following was NOT a factor in the success of the Spanish in conquering Native American peoples?
 - (A) Spanish exploitation of rivalries among native peoples
 - (B) Spanish use of firearms and horses
 - (C) focus of other European nations on their own internal political and religious issues
 - (D) Native Americans' lack of immunity to European diseases
 - (E) the importation of Africans
3. All of the following were reasons the English were interested in colonization EXCEPT
 - (A) English merchants were looking for new markets
 - (B) English landlords wanted to import their enclosure movement to the Americas to make money
 - (C) the English, convinced there was a Northwest Passage to Asia, wanted to establish posts to supply ships going and back through the Northwest Passage
 - (D) the English needed a base from which to attack Spanish treasure ships sailing back to Spain
 - (E) religious rivalry between Protestant England and Catholic Spain motivated England to establish a Protestant empire in the Americas
4. Which of the following was NOT a direct result of the dumping of precious metals from the Americas into European markets?
 - (A) Introduction of joint-stock companies
 - (B) The commercial revolution
 - (C) Widespread inflation
 - (D) Lower standard of living for most Europeans
 - (E) Increased profits for merchants

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5. Which of the following is a true statement about Puritanism?
- (A) Puritanism attracted few followers among the growing English middle class of merchants and commercial farmers.
 - (B) Puritanism was based on a set of religious, political, and social values.
 - (C) Puritans renounced the Calvinist concept of the work ethic.
 - (D) Rigorous adherence to social mores for their own sake was a cornerstone of Puritanism.
 - (E) In leaving England, the Puritans renounced any political ambitions.
6. The first published poet in the North American colonies was
- (A) Phillis Wheatley
 - (B) Emily Dickinson
 - (C) William Bradford
 - (D) Jonathan Edwards
 - (E) Anne Bradstreet
7. William Penn called his colony a “Holy Experiment” because he
- (A) intended to buy land from Native Americans rather than seize it
 - (B) wanted to establish a self-governing colony with political and religious freedom
 - (C) intended to keep a journal history of the development of the colony
 - (D) welcomed people of various faiths
 - (E) banned indentured servants
8. The Bodies of Liberty, the first set of laws in the English colonies, was passed by the
- (A) Virginia House of Burgesses
 - (B) Massachusetts General Court
 - (C) First Continental Congress
 - (D) Proprietors of Georgia
 - (E) Maryland General Assembly
9. Tobacco was the most important export commodity in the late seventeenth century for which of the following states?
- (A) Massachusetts
 - (B) New York and New Jersey
 - (C) Georgia
 - (D) Virginia and Maryland
 - (E) North and South Carolina
10. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about life in the English colonies?
- (A) Families tended to be large, because many children meant many workers.
 - (B) Women had little opportunity outside the home but played a central role within the family.
 - (C) The English had fairly open immigration policies.
 - (D) Colonial culture tended to be similar to that of England.
 - (E) The colonies had no colleges, so young men had to go to England for higher education.
11. Which of the following was fought between colonists and Native Americans?
- (A) King Philip’s War
 - (B) Bacon’s Rebellion
 - (C) Shays’s Rebellion
 - (D) Stono Uprising
 - (E) First Seminole War

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- 12.** A major difference in government structure between royal colonies and charter colonies was
- (A) the monarch paid the governor's salary in a royal colony, whereas in a charter colony the legislature paid his salary
 - (B) royal colonies had no local legislative representation, whereas charter colonies elected a colonial legislature
 - (C) the colonists elected their own governor in charter colonies, whereas the monarch appointed the governor in a royal colony
 - (D) town meetings made decisions for towns in charter colonies, but in royal colonies all government decisions were made by the royal governor and council
 - (E) royal colonies limited the right to vote and participate in government to white, male property owners.
- 13.** The development of enslaved Africans as the chief labor supply after Bacon's Rebellion occurred because of
- (A) greater availability of slaves
 - (B) the inability to find Europeans willing to be indentured servants
 - (C) Indian resistance to working as laborers
 - (D) the labor-intensive nature of tobacco agriculture
 - (E) the growing number of white landless and discontented former servants
- 14.** The first colony in the 1600s to require that each town establish a public primary school was
- (A) Pennsylvania
 - (B) Massachusetts
 - (C) New York
 - (D) Virginia
 - (E) Georgia
- 15.** While the English were the largest group of people to immigrate to the colonies, the second largest group were
- (A) Irish
 - (B) Scots Irish
 - (C) French Huguenots
 - (D) Germans
 - (E) Welsh
- 16.** A significant characteristic of the social class structure in the English colonies was
- (A) its lack of social mobility
 - (B) the size and wealth of the middle class
 - (C) the lack of importance given to wealth
 - (D) an upper class of wealthy merchants and professionals only
 - (E) the lack of a lower class of poor

17. The child depicted in this painting reflects what idea of Puritans?



- (A) Children were gifts from God and should be well cared for and well dressed.
- (B) Children were considered small adults.
- (C) Children wore many layers of clothing for modesty's sake.
- (D) Dressing children like their parents were God-like.
- (E) No expense should be spared in clothing children, because their outfits were another indication that the parents were saved.

18. "The stench of the hold while we were on the coast was so intolerably loathsome, that it was dangerous to remain there for any time, and some of us had been permitted to stay on deck for the fresh air . . ."

This quotation probably describes

- (A) an American warship during the American Revolution
 - (B) the *Mayflower*
 - (C) an Irish immigrant ship in the early 1700s
 - (D) a slave ship bound for the Americas
 - (E) a German immigrant ship in the early 1700s
19. The religious group that had the greatest influence in New England after the initial phase of settlement was
- (A) Roman Catholicism
 - (B) the Anglican Church
 - (C) Presbyterianism
 - (D) Congregational Church
 - (E) Methodism
20. Over time, which of the following rights were married women in the colonies able to exercise?
- (A) vote
 - (B) conduct business
 - (C) attend college
 - (D) hold public office
 - (E) act as ministers
21. The Great Awakening spurred all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the development of religious pluralism
 - (B) establishment of nonsectarian colleges
 - (C) separation of church and state
 - (D) active participation in church affairs by ordinary people
 - (E) the banning of Anglicanism

22. A major difference between slavery in Virginia and in the Carolinas and Georgia was that
- (A) landowners were less tolerant of slaves creating families
 - (B) there was more cultural diversity in the Carolinas and Georgia as a result of the blending of European and African cultures
 - (C) the major crop that slaves in Virginia cultivated was cotton, whereas in the Carolinas and Georgia, it was rice
 - (D) most slaves in Virginia had been born in the colony rather than imported
 - (E) there was a greater degree of diversity in the kinds of work that slaves did in the Carolinas and Georgia
23. Which of the following was a major advantage for the British in North America during the French and Indian War?
- (A) The British colonies joined together through the Albany Plan of Union to wage war as a single unit.
 - (B) A number of Native American groups allied with the British.
 - (C) The British colonies had a homogeneous population loyal to Great Britain.
 - (D) The British had thirteen separate governments directing the war along with the government in London.
 - (E) The British colonies were populated with families willing to fight for their homes.
24. The British government did not enforce the Proclamation of 1763 because
- (A) the French removal from Canada made the proclamation unnecessary
 - (B) it was to the benefit of the British empire to have the colonists move West
 - (C) the government did not want to enrich land speculators
 - (D) the colonists refused to obey the law
 - (E) the Native Americans turned on the British and the government wanted revenge
25. British policy toward its colonies in the 1600s and 1700s was based on the principle of
- (A) popular sovereignty
 - (B) salutary neglect
 - (C) direct representation
 - (D) the price revolution
 - (E) mercantilism
26. The “power of the purse,” colonial legislatures’ ability to influence the actions of royal officials in the colonies, was eliminated by the
- (A) Stamp Act
 - (B) Quartering Act
 - (C) Intolerable Acts
 - (D) Townshend Acts
 - (E) Declaratory Act
27. All of the following are examples of the influence of Enlightenment thinking EXCEPT
- (A) Benjamin Franklin’s scientific experiments
 - (B) John Locke’s social contract theory
 - (C) the Declaration of Independence
 - (D) predestination
 - (E) the use of inoculations against smallpox
28. “Of more worth is one honest man to society, and in the sight of God than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived.”
- This quotation was most probably written by
- (A) Marquis de Lafayette
 - (B) William Pitt
 - (C) George Washington
 - (D) Thomas Paine
 - (E) Edmund Burke

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- 29.** The battle of Saratoga in 1777 was important because it
- (A) gave the British a much needed victory
 - (B) brought France into a formal alliance with the United States
 - (C) convinced the Iroquois Confederacy to side with the Patriots
 - (D) ended the war in New England
 - (E) ended any interest by Spain and the Netherlands in aiding England
- 30.** The Peace of Paris called for all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Loyalists were to be paid for their confiscated property
 - (B) the British were to withdraw from all U.S. territory
 - (C) the Mississippi would serve as the western boundary of the United States
 - (D) Florida was given to the United States
 - (E) the United States was given fishing rights in the northern waters off Canada
- 31.** The major difficulty of government under the Articles of Confederation was
- (A) lack of a judiciary
 - (B) lack of a chief executive
 - (C) the inability to collect taxes
 - (D) the lack of a method for admitting additional states
 - (E) irregularly scheduled meetings of Congress
- 32.** Which of the following provided the plan for all subsequent admission of territories to statehood in the United States?
- (A) Bill of Rights
 - (B) Homestead Act
 - (C) Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (D) Gadsden Purchase
 - (E) Northwest Ordinance
- 33.** The Great Compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention resulted in
- (A) the establishment of the office of president
 - (B) the counting of slaves as three-fifths of a person
 - (C) the establishment of the new nation's capital in an area between Virginia and Maryland
 - (D) the establishment of a legislature of two houses, a House of Representatives based on population and a Senate with equal representation among the states
 - (E) setting the date for the end of slavery as 1808
- 34.** The major shortcoming of the new Constitution according to Anti-Federalists was
- (A) lack of protection for individuals
 - (B) the method of ratification
 - (C) the use of the three-fifths compromise
 - (D) the small states would be overpowered by the large states in Congress
 - (E) that it gave the states too much power
- 35.** Which of the following is the correct listing of the freedoms included in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?
- (A) Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, right to due process, right to have an attorney
 - (B) Freedom of the press, right to assemble, freedom of speech, right to bear arms
 - (C) Right to vote; one man, one vote; right to assemble
 - (D) Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to assemble
 - (E) Freedom of speech, freedom of the press

36. The authority of Congress to approve presidential nominees to the federal judiciary is an example of
- (A) judicial review
 - (B) checks and balances
 - (C) the amendment process
 - (D) implied powers
 - (E) enumerated powers
37. The reason underlying Alexander Hamilton's proposal that the United States government redeem all bonds at face value and pay all state debts was
- (A) to force the northern states to help southern states that had not paid their debts
 - (B) to enrich himself because he had bought bonds at a discount
 - (C) to enrich bond speculators who were his political supporters
 - (D) to convince wealthy Americans that the United States was a safe investment
 - (E) to convince other nations that the United States did not need foreign investment
38. Which of the following was the first test of the unity of the United States under its new Constitution?
- (A) Whiskey Rebellion
 - (B) Shays's Rebellion
 - (C) Denmark Vesey's Conspiracy
 - (D) XYZ Affair
 - (E) War Hawks
39. Which of the following helped to lay out Washington, D.C., and was a mathematician and astronomer?
- (A) Benjamin Franklin
 - (B) Benjamin Banneker
 - (C) Joseph Henry
 - (D) Charles Wilson Peale
 - (E) Benjamin Rush
40. The Federalists party of the 1790s found its support among
- (A) Northern merchants, New England farmers, and skilled workers
 - (B) Southern planters and frontier settlers
 - (C) poorer farmers in the North
 - (D) Southern planters and Northern merchants
 - (E) Northern merchants, farmers in North and South, and semiskilled workers
41. "'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world.'"
- This quotation is most likely from a speech by
- (A) Benjamin Franklin
 - (B) Thomas Paine
 - (C) George Washington
 - (D) John Adams
 - (E) Abraham Lincoln
42. The Treaty of Greenville is significant because
- (A) it ended the continuing British presence in the Ohio Valley
 - (B) the United States agreed to buy Florida from Spain
 - (C) Native Americans in the Old Southeast agreed to live within a certain area
 - (D) Native Americans in the Old Northwest ceded most of their lands to the United States
 - (E) it removed the Spanish from the Ohio Valley
43. The Sedition Act was used primarily against
- (A) traders who supplied Native Americans with guns
 - (B) Republican printers and editors
 - (C) Federalist judges
 - (D) French immigrants
 - (E) British sailors

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- 44.** The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions are significant because
- (A) they institutionalized slavery in their respective states
 - (B) they were the first articulation of the doctrine of nullification
 - (C) they were written in support of the Constitution during the ratification process
 - (D) they were written in support of the passage of the Twelfth Amendment after the election of 1800
 - (E) they were written in support of war with France in 1798
- 45.** The Supreme Court decision that established the principle of judicial review of acts of Congress was
- (A) *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - (B) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (C) Dred Scott decision
 - (D) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - (E) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- 46.** All of the following were results of the Louisiana Purchase EXCEPT
- (A) it doubled the size of the United States
 - (B) it removed the French threat from the center of the continent
 - (C) it permanently opened New Orleans for trade with Americans in the interior
 - (D) it increased tensions over slavery
 - (E) it provided a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean
- 47.** The purpose of the Embargo Act of 1807 was to
- (A) force France and Great Britain to end their boycott of American goods
 - (B) preserve the neutrality of the United States
 - (C) end impressment of British sailors by Americans
 - (D) punish Americans trading illegally with the British and French
 - (E) end smuggling from Canada
- 48.** Which of the following groups lost significant influence as a result of the War of 1812?
- (A) War Hawks
 - (B) Federalists
 - (C) Whigs
 - (D) Westerners
 - (E) Democrats
- 49.** The War of 1812 was significant because
- (A) it showed the superior firepower of the American forces
 - (B) it damaged the British economy, but did not harm the United States economy
 - (C) it ended Native American efforts to block the expansion of white settlement
 - (D) it made Andrew Jackson a national hero
 - (E) the new United States fought Great Britain to a standoff
- 50.** Between 1780 and 1830, the population of the United States grew from 2.7 million to 12 million chiefly as a result of
- (A) immigration
 - (B) the importation of Africans
 - (C) natural increase
 - (D) the inclusion of Native Americans in population figures
 - (E) acquisition of the Louisiana Territory
- 51.** The Monroe Doctrine was a bold statement by the United States because
- (A) it came so shortly after the end of the War of 1812
 - (B) the nation did not have the power to back it up
 - (C) it gave notice to all European nations to stay out of the affairs of the Americas
 - (D) it offered help to the newly independent nations of South America
 - (E) no one had asked the United States to intervene in the affairs of any other nation

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52. Henry Clay's plan to finance a national bank, levy a protective tariff, and use federal funds to finance internal improvements is known as

- (A) Era of Good Feelings
- (B) Monroe Doctrine
- (C) Compromise of 1820
- (D) Hartford Convention
- (E) American System

53. The Missouri Compromise was important because

- (A) it established the principle of popular sovereignty as law
- (B) it established a boundary line for the expansion of slavery
- (C) it showed the extent of party rivalries
- (D) it earned Henry Clay his nickname "the Great Compromiser"
- (E) it ended the coalition between frontier and Northeastern politicians

54. The Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson attracted

- (A) a coalition of wealthy merchants and landed gentry in all regions
- (B) former Federalists
- (C) Free-Soilers
- (D) those who favored a national government
- (E) Southerners, Westerners, and Northern urban workers

55. The election of 1824 resulted

- (A) in a president from one party and a vice president from another
- (B) in passage of the Twelfth Amendment
- (C) in "the corrupt bargain" between Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson
- (D) in the House of Representatives' deciding the election
- (E) in the beginning of the dominance of the presidency by New Englanders

56. The subject of the following cartoon is



- (A) Jackson's lavish entertaining in the White House
- (B) Jackson's appeal to the "common man"
- (C) the damage Jackson was doing to the nation by his policies
- (D) Jackson's misleading of the American people into thinking he was doing good when he was doing evil
- (E) Jackson's use of the spoils system to reward supporters

57. Which of the following transformed the economy of the Southern states?

- (A) The transportation revolution
- (B) The mechanization of textile production
- (C) The introduction of tobacco agriculture
- (D) The invention of the cotton gin
- (E) The passage of protective tariffs

58. Jackson's Specie Circular resulted in

- (A) a land boom
- (B) the federal government's paying off its debt
- (C) an economic depression
- (D) state banks issuing more and more banknotes not backed by gold or silver
- (E) the issuing of charters to banks by the states

59. "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it."
- This quotation was most likely spoken by which of the following Presidents?
- (A) George Washington
 - (B) Thomas Jefferson
 - (C) James Monroe
 - (D) Andrew Jackson
 - (E) Abraham Lincoln
60. The transportation revolution had all of the following effects EXCEPT
- (A) the South was more closely tied to the Midwest
 - (B) the price of food fell in the Northeast
 - (C) nationwide mail delivery was possible
 - (D) manufactured goods took the place of homemade goods
 - (E) less value was placed on women's work that did not generate income
61. All of the following resulted from the Second Great Awakening EXCEPT
- (A) the development of a sense of community and social belonging among followers
 - (B) the rapid decline in the Methodist and Baptist churches
 - (C) a desire among followers to reform society
 - (D) the prominence of itinerant preachers
 - (E) a newfound importance for women as moral pillars of their communities
62. The putting-out system was made possible only because of the adoption of
- (A) interchangeable parts
 - (B) division of labor
 - (C) master and apprentice model of medieval guilds
 - (D) assembly line
 - (E) water power
63. One of the biggest societal changes of the early 1800s was
- (A) the general acceptance of the value of public education
 - (B) the increasing volume of print materials
 - (C) the new concept of domesticity governing women's roles as wife and mother
 - (D) the acceptance of unmarried women as teachers
 - (E) the use of servants in middle-class households
64. Early union efforts were aimed at organizing
- (A) skilled and unskilled white male workers
 - (B) skilled male workers—white and free African Americans
 - (C) skilled and unskilled workers—men and women, whites, and free African Americans
 - (D) skilled, white male workers
 - (E) skilled white male and female workers
65. An author whose works helped to establish a national identity for American literature was
- (A) James Fenimore Cooper
 - (B) Edgar Allen Poe
 - (C) Horace Greeley
 - (D) Walt Whitman
 - (E) Emily Dickinson
66. Transcendentalists were interested in using their literary output
- (A) to create a romanticized view of American life
 - (B) to foster the development of a national identity
 - (C) to question natural law
 - (D) to reform American life
 - (E) to develop a rational explanation for life

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- 67.** By the 1830s, the greatest growth in printed material occurred in
- (A) newspapers
 - (B) religious literature
 - (C) literary magazines
 - (D) almanacs
 - (E) sentimental novels
- 68.** Which of the following artists painted romanticized versions of life on the western frontier?
- (A) John James Audobon
 - (B) George Caleb Bingham
 - (C) George Catlin
 - (D) Thomas Cole
 - (E) Asher B. Durand
- 69.** The campaign for local option laws was one aspect of which of the following movements?
- (A) prison reform
 - (B) abolition
 - (C) care of the mentally ill
 - (D) schools for the blind and hearing impaired
 - (E) temperance
- 70.** Which of the following characteristics of European American society was not adopted by the Cherokee nation?
- (A) written language
 - (B) enslavement of African Americans
 - (C) individual's right to sell land to European Americans
 - (D) Christianity
 - (E) written constitution
- 71.** All of the following are associated with the abolition movement EXCEPT
- (A) Frederick Douglass
 - (B) William Lloyd Garrison
 - (C) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - (D) Sojourner Truth
 - (E) George Washington Carver
- 72.** All of the following were associated with the Underground Railroad EXCEPT
- (A) Quakers
 - (B) Sojourner Truth
 - (C) the spiritual "Follow the Drinking Gourd"
 - (D) Canada
 - (E) the Deep South
- 73.** All of the following split the abolitionist movement EXCEPT
- (A) the exportation of slaves to and colonization in Africa
 - (B) Southern abolitionists versus Northern abolitionists
 - (C) the role of women in the abolitionist movement
 - (D) gradual versus immediate emancipation
 - (E) participation in the political process to change slave laws
- 74.** Texas gained its independence as a result of
- (A) the Mexican War
 - (B) the battle of San Jacinto
 - (C) the fight at the Alamo
 - (D) annexation by the United States
 - (E) a vote of all male Americanos and Tejanos property owners
- 75.** Members of the Whig Party were most likely to disagree among themselves over the issue of
- (A) protective tariffs
 - (B) social reforms
 - (C) continuation of the central bank
 - (D) extension of slavery into the territories
 - (E) immigration policies

76. The first example of the factory system in the United States was the work of
- (A) Samuel F.B. Morse
 - (B) Eli Whitney
 - (C) Francis Cabot Lowell
 - (D) Samuel Colt
 - (E) Robert Fulton
77. The first well-known woman scientist in the United States was
- (A) Margaret Sanger
 - (B) Jane Addams
 - (C) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - (D) Maria Mitchell
 - (E) Alice Paul
78. Middle-class Americans at mid-century viewed public education
- (A) as a civilizing influence on immigrants
 - (B) as a stabilizing force in a world of rapid change
 - (C) as a way to mold a subservient working class
 - (D) as a way to increase productivity while wiping out innovative thinking
 - (E) as still unnecessary for girls
79. Most fiction and nonfiction writers in the first part of the mid-nineteenth century
- (A) wrote for the new magazines
 - (B) used themes from the nation's past
 - (C) supported abolition
 - (D) were social critics
 - (E) were "yellow journalists"
80. Which of the following is an allegory of good and evil?
- (A) *Leaves of Grass*
 - (B) *Moby Dick*
 - (C) "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"
 - (D) *The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass*
 - (E) *Godey's Lady Book*

81. This political cartoon



- (A) is in support of the temperance movement
 - (B) plays off Andrew Jackson's humble beginnings
 - (C) plays off the Democrats's depiction of Harrison as living in a log cabin and drinking hard cider
 - (D) is in support of Harrison and Tyler
 - (E) is an example of the mudslinging that went on in the election of 1840
82. Labor had limited success in organizing in the 1840s and 1850s primarily because of
- (A) lack of workers willing to lead organizing efforts
 - (B) periodic economic depressions that made workers afraid to organize
 - (C) the displacement of human labor by machines
 - (D) the lack of a history of successful labor organization in the United States
 - (E) the increasing ethnic diversity of the workforce as immigration increased

- 83.** Americans who settled in Texas under Mexican rule plotted rebellion when Mexico tried
- (A) to enforce its ban on slavery
 - (B) to collect the excise tax on goods exported from Texas
 - (C) to conscript Americanos into the Mexican army
 - (D) to encourage Native American attacks on Americanos settlements
 - (E) to end American immigration into Texas
- 84.** The Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 took up the issue of
- (A) temperance
 - (B) women's rights
 - (C) abolition of slavery
 - (D) prison reform
 - (E) universal education
- 85.** Folk artists tended to use which of the following as themes for their works?
- (A) Portraits and scenes of family life
 - (B) Ideas from the nation's past
 - (C) Scenes from nature
 - (D) Factory scenes
 - (E) Scenes from Greek and Roman myths
- 86.** "East by sunrise, West by sunset, North by the Arctic Expedition, and South as far as we darn well please."
- This quotation was another way of describing which of the following ideas?
- (A) Nativism
 - (B) Manifest destiny
 - (C) Manumission
 - (D) Internationalism
 - (E) Globalization
- 87.** Those most likely to move into the class of Southern elite were
- (A) middle-class professionals
 - (B) frontier farmers
 - (C) smaller farmers with a few slaves
 - (D) carpetbaggers
 - (E) politicians
- 88.** Which of the following was NOT a utopian community?
- (A) Deseret
 - (B) New Harmony
 - (C) Amana
 - (D) Brook Farm
 - (E) Oneida
- 89.** Oberlin College is credited with being
- (A) the first women's college
 - (B) the first coeducational college
 - (C) the first historically all-black college
 - (D) the first land-grant college
 - (E) the oldest college in the United States
- 90.** All of the following underlay anti-immigrant feelings in the 1800s EXCEPT
- (A) immigrants would hold back progress
 - (B) immigrants would take jobs away from the native-born
 - (C) immigrants would weaken the nation because they tended to live in their own communities
 - (D) many immigrants were Roman Catholic rather than Protestant
 - (E) immigrants might be revolutionaries fleeing the Europe after the unsuccessful revolutions of 1830 and 1848

91. Which of the following is an accurate description of the growth of cities by the mid-1800s?
- (A) The largest centers of population had shifted to the Midwest.
 - (B) Cities were ringed by factories.
 - (C) Cities were becoming separated into neighborhoods based on socioeconomic levels.
 - (D) Sewer systems, regular garbage collection, and public water systems had come into wide use.
 - (E) Cities were safer because of street lights at night and traffic lights at intersections.
92. The Whig Party was replaced as a major party in the two-party system by the
- (A) Democratic Party
 - (B) Democratic-Republican Party
 - (C) Loyalists
 - (D) Republican Party
 - (E) Bull Moose Party
93. The majority of pioneers in Oregon and the Puritans in Massachusetts had which of the following motivations in common?
- (A) Look for gold
 - (B) Establish a theocracy
 - (C) Escape repressive government policies
 - (D) Better themselves financially
 - (E) Convert the Native Americans to Christianity
94. Which of the following was meant to stop Congress from considering anti-slavery petitions?
- (A) Committee system
 - (B) Censure
 - (C) Filibuster
 - (D) Cloture
 - (E) Gag rule
95. Most white Southern families
- (A) were plantation owners
 - (B) were tenant farmers
 - (C) lived on the frontier
 - (D) lived at subsistence level
 - (E) owned fewer than 20 slaves
96. All of the following were reasons that Southerners gave to justify slavery EXCEPT
- (A) slavery helped slaves by guaranteeing them life-long employment and care
 - (B) the demand for cotton was on the increase
 - (C) raising cotton was very labor-intensive, so a cheap source of labor was needed
 - (D) the lack of a transportation network in the South meant there was no motivation to become industrialized
 - (E) slavery was cost-effective because the warm climate of the South allowed year-round cultivation of cotton
97. Which of the following was NOT true about life in the North for free African Americans?
- (A) The basis of African American community life was the black church.
 - (B) Although African Americans lived in segregated areas, their children did not attend segregated schools.
 - (C) Free African Americans had few civil rights.
 - (D) Free African Americans faced discrimination in public facilities such as streetcars and theaters.
 - (E) Free African Americans had limited job opportunities.

98. “Can people of a Territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution? I answer emphatically, . . . that in my opinion the people of a Territory can by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution.”

The principle referred to in this quotation is

- (A) annexation
 - (B) slave codes
 - (C) direct representation
 - (D) popular sovereignty
 - (E) virtual representation
99. All of the following increased tensions between North and South over slavery EXCEPT
- (A) the Fugitive Slave Act
 - (B) *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
 - (C) “Bleeding Kansas”
 - (D) the rise of the Know-Nothing Party
 - (E) John Brown’s raid
100. The Ostend Manifesto
- (A) demanded that Spain sell Florida to the United States
 - (B) was the formal agreement handing over the Louisiana Territory to the United States
 - (C) set the boundary between Canada and the United States
 - (D) denounced the annexation of Texas
 - (E) threatened a U.S.-supported revolution in Cuba if Spain would not sell the island to the United States

101. The Wilmot Proviso was controversial because it proposed

- (A) a ban on adding new states until a solution could be worked out about slavery
- (B) a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to ban slavery
- (C) a ban on slavery in any state created out of land bought from Mexico
- (D) federal funding for colonization efforts in Africa
- (E) abolishing slavery and compensating slaveowners

102. Most goldhunters in the California gold rush of 1849

- (A) came in family groups
- (B) planned on finding gold and using it to buy land and settle down
- (C) were immigrants
- (D) expected to find gold and return home
- (E) were from the Northeast

103. Of the various provisions of the Compromise of 1850, which one helped to turn many Northerners into abolitionists?

- (A) admission of California as a slave state
- (B) banning of the slave trade, but not slavery in the District of Columbia
- (C) allowing people in Utah and New Mexico to decide whether they wanted to be admitted as free or slave states
- (D) payment of \$10 million to Texas in exchange for an end to its claim on parts of New Mexico
- (E) the Fugitive Slave Law

- 104.** The Republican platform of 1860
- (A) supported John Brown's raid
 - (B) promised to stop the spread of slavery into new territories
 - (C) promised to provide access to public land for homesteaders
 - (D) promised to fund a transcontinental railroad
 - (E) promised to raise the tariff
- 105.** The Civil War was most likely a result of
- (A) racism on the part of Southerners
 - (B) political rather than economic differences
 - (C) incompetent political leadership on the national level
 - (D) opposing and intractable differences between North and South
 - (E) moral rather than political differences
- 106.** Which of the following explains why Lincoln did not initially make emancipation a goal of the Civil War?
- (A) He did not want to incite a general uprising of slaves.
 - (B) He did not believe that the Constitution gave the President the authority to end slavery.
 - (C) He was concerned that the British would support the Confederacy against the Union.
 - (D) He was concerned that the border states would join the Confederacy.
 - (E) He believed that slaveowners should be compensated for their lost property and the government didn't have enough money to pay them.
- 107.** All of the following were disadvantages of the Confederacy EXCEPT
- (A) high inflation
 - (B) lack of rail lines for transporting goods and supplies and moving soldiers
 - (C) little industrial production
 - (D) northern blockade of ships that severely limited trade
 - (E) they had to fight a defensive war
- 108.** The major goal of the Confederacy's foreign policy was to
- (A) gain the help of Great Britain in blockading Northern ports
 - (B) sell government bonds to foreign governments to raise money
 - (C) keep Mexico from invading Texas
 - (D) buy supplies from France
 - (E) gain recognition as an independent nation from foreign governments
- 109.** The main goal of Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction was to
- (A) remake Southern society to guarantee African Americans their rights
 - (B) grant voting rights to former male slaves
 - (C) punish the South
 - (D) restore the Union as quickly as possible
 - (E) return the same politicians to office as before the war in order to maintain continuity

- 110.** All of the following were part of Johnson's Reconstruction plan EXCEPT
- (A) Confederate debts would be repaid
 - (B) states could hold constitutional conventions without requiring a set number of voters take an oath of allegiances to the United States
 - (C) pardons for all who took the oath of allegiance to the United States except for certain officials and wealthy Southerners
 - (D) ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment
 - (E) repeal secession
- 111.** After the Civil War, women were told to put aside their demand for voting rights and to work instead for
- (A) property rights
 - (B) voting rights for African American men
 - (C) an end to the poll tax
 - (D) equal educational opportunities for African Americans
 - (E) passage of the Thirteenth Amendment
- 112.** Andrew Johnson based his veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 on which of the following?
- (A) The act did not include provisions against the black codes.
 - (B) It was unconstitutional because it violated states' rights.
 - (C) It did not include women's voting rights.
 - (D) Its provisions were covered in the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - (E) It would antagonize Northern supporters.
- 113.** The most important goal for freed slaves was
- (A) to take surnames
 - (B) to marry legally
 - (C) to search for family members who had been sold away
 - (D) to leave their plantations to prove they were free to travel
 - (E) to acquire land, a house, and a means of making a living
- 114.** Which of the following was part of the Radical Republicans' plan for Reconstruction?
- (A) A state could be readmitted to the Union when 10 percent of its voters took the oath of allegiance to the United States.
 - (B) The military governor of each district would appoint delegates to state constitutional conventions.
 - (C) State legislatures had to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - (D) The new state constitutions were to guarantee voting rights for African American males.
 - (E) Pardons would not be granted to former high-ranking Confederate officials.
- 115.** "Seward's Folly" refers to
- (A) the purchase of Alaska from Russia
 - (B) the annexation of Hawaii
 - (C) the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico
 - (D) the annexation of Texas
 - (E) the acquisition of Oregon

- 116.** Redeemers were so-called because they
- (A) worked for the Freedmen's Bureau
 - (B) were white Southern politicians who restored white supremacy in the South
 - (C) were members of a white supremacist group similar to the Ku Klux Klan
 - (D) oversaw the sharecropping system for absentee landowners
 - (E) were the civilian administrators for the military districts in the South during Reconstruction
- 117.** Reconstruction ended in 1877 because
- (A) all the Southern states had satisfied the requirements of Radical Reconstruction
 - (B) a deal was reached to name Hayes the winner of the presidential election of 1876 in exchange for an end to Reconstruction
 - (C) Northerners had grown tired of paying for military occupation of the South
 - (D) the Amnesty Act had made military occupation unnecessary
 - (E) Hayes, the Republican presidential candidate, had campaigned on a promise to end Reconstruction
- 118.** Which of the following replaced the plantation system of agriculture in the South?
- (A) sharecropping
 - (B) large-scale commercial farming
 - (C) small independently owned farms
 - (D) day labor on former plantations
 - (E) farm mechanization
- 119.** White Southerners benefited from all of the following after the Civil War EXCEPT
- (A) greater spending on public education
 - (B) improved transportation network
 - (C) introduction of more industry into the South
 - (D) more democratic state constitutions
 - (E) lower taxes
- 120.** What did Presidents George Washington, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and Ulysses S. Grant have in common?
- (A) None fought on the frontier.
 - (B) All were Southerners.
 - (C) All were Democrats.
 - (D) All were war heroes.
 - (E) All were slaveowners.