

1. Why did John Adams insist on studying politics and war?
 - a. He desired to address the growing internal tension within the United States.
 - b. His children would be able to study more economically beneficial subjects.
 - c. His wife begged that he become a national leader.
 - d. He believed those studies should be the primary focus of every citizen.
 - e. He wanted to develop advanced war strategies for future conflict.
2. Historians believe that Adams did NOT view his writing as
 - a. rational
 - b. pragmatic
 - c. artistic
 - d. truthful
 - e. scholarly
3. Belles lettres was a term used to describe
 - a. aesthetic literature designed for entertainment
 - b. government documents used in the colonial period
 - c. personal letters between family members
 - d. scholarly essays written by highly regarded philosophers
 - e. political speeches given by government officials
4. Which of the following works would NOT have been considered “literature” before the second half of the nineteenth century?
 - a. philosophical discussion on the role of the government
 - b. poetic expression of class issues in society
 - c. theological study of Jesus’s disciples
 - d. political examination of the legislative branch
 - e. scientific inquiry into the adaptation of finches
5. Many European literary critics insulted the United States for
 - a. preventing the spread of democratic literature
 - b. raising the prices of European literary works
 - c. banning the domestic production of paper
 - d. being slow to create a literary culture
 - e. restricting civilian access to writing books
6. Which of the following American writers defended American literature by claiming that “Shakespeares are this day being born on the banks of the Ohio?”
 - a. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - b. Edgar Allan Poe
 - c. Henry James
 - d. Herman Melville
 - e. Mark Twain
7. American Exceptionalism is a belief that the
 - a. divine created the American nation to be the most prosperous
 - b. American schooling system must raise the most intellectual students
 - c. original settlers were elected to establish a religious community in America
 - d. United States is the most culturally rich nation in the world
 - e. political system of the United States must exclude foreign peoples
8. In *Letters from an American Farmer*, J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur proclaimed America to be a(n)
 - a. asylum
 - b. melting pot
 - c. patriarchy
 - d. democracy
 - e. weapon

9. In his pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine MOST notably
- denounced the actions of the Patriots and other anti-Loyalists
 - developed the argument that the British should control North America
 - outlined political laws that need to be enacted in America
 - established the notion that a rational argument was democratic
 - promoted the idea of American Exceptionalism
10. The central idea behind Benjamin Franklin's *Autobiography* is that
- any hardworking person can become economically successful
 - America should welcome people of different cultures
 - religious unity is the required for a patriotic identity
 - democratic ideas are needed for an ideal government
 - technological innovation is the key to progress
11. Which of the following nineteenth-century movies explored the principle that hard work leads to economic prosperity?
- Citizen Kane*
 - The Uninvited*
 - Adam's Rib*
 - Red River*
 - Late Spring*
12. British authors interested in creating a national literature often drew inspiration from
- economic systems
 - political conflict
 - classical texts
 - class struggles
 - the natural landscape
13. Most of the sketches and tales in *The Sketch-Book* take place in
- the Netherlands
 - the United States
 - Canada
 - Great Britain
 - France
14. Which of the following tales did NOT appear in Washington Irving's *The Sketch-Book*?
- "Rip Van Winkle"
 - "The Traits of Indian Character"
 - "The King of the Golden River"
 - "Philip of Pokanoket: An Indian Memoir"
 - "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"
15. Along which of the following rivers is the tale of "Rip Van Winkle" set?
- Charles
 - Hudson
 - Merrimack
 - Ohio
 - Delaware

1. Mary Rowlandson's attitude towards Native Americans could BEST be described as
 - a. affectionate
 - b. inquisitive
 - c. patronizing
 - d. indifferent
 - e. hostile
2. Which of the following Native American tribes interacted extensively with Mary Rowlandson?
 - a. the Shawnee
 - b. the Cahokia
 - c. the Mascouten
 - d. the Lakota
 - e. the Narragansett
3. Which of the following statements BEST describes the European trope of Native Americans as "noble savages"?
 - a. Europeans saw Native Americans as proficient in Western horse-riding techniques.
 - b. Europeans saw Native Americans as having a rich intellectual and cultural traditions.
 - c. Europeans considered Native Americans to be brave and closer to nature than Westerners.
 - d. Europeans believed Native American tribes to be ancient Biblical peoples.
 - e. Europeans were in awe of Native American access to precious minerals.
4. Who wrote *The Last of the Mohicans*?
 - a. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - b. James Fennimore Cooper
 - c. Phillip Freneau
 - d. David Humphreys
 - e. John Trumbull
5. Which of the following statements BEST explains why white Americans frequently employed the "vanishing Indian" trope?
 - a. It proved useful to Native Americans who argued against tribe removals by the United States government.
 - b. It was a feature of sermons and speeches highlighting the conversion and assimilation of indigenous peoples.
 - c. It was useful as a metaphor for American anxieties surrounding the fragile new republic.
 - d. It was a main talking point for white Americans who viewed expansion as unjust.
 - e. It helped justify white American settlement westward across the continent.
6. Which of the following nations did the United States government forcibly relocate west during the Trail of Tears?
 - a. the Sioux
 - b. the Cherokee
 - c. the Nauset
 - d. the Watlala
 - e. the Cahokia
7. All of the following states abolished slavery before 1789 EXCEPT
 - a. New York
 - b. New Hampshire
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. Vermont
 - e. Pennsylvania
8. The primary goal of *The Federalist Papers* was to
 - a. propagandize in favor of the Articles of Confederation
 - b. argue that the former 13 colonies should return to Britain
 - c. advocate for the total abolition of slavery in the United States
 - d. promote ratification of the Constitution in all 13 states
 - e. make the case that Thomas Jefferson should be the Constitution's author

9. Who contributed most to *The Federalist Papers*?
- John Jay
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - James Madison
 - Aaron Burr
 - Thomas Jefferson
10. Timothy Dwight's main rhetorical aim in his poem "Columbia" was to
- chastise contemporary Americans for losing the spirit of the Revolution
 - harshly criticize the Alien and Sedition Acts of John Adams' administration
 - promote and evangelize Calvinist Christianity in the United States
 - contrast America positively against European monarchies
 - praise the ancient Athenians as the forerunners of American democracy
11. Many of America's first poets were from the state of
- Virginia
 - Maryland
 - Connecticut
 - Pennsylvania
 - New Hampshire
12. Which of the following poetry collections was among the first to contain works by American poets?
- The Winds of the Muses*
 - North of Boston*
 - New Hampshire*
 - The Beauties of Poetry*
 - Verses for the Dawn*
13. The authors of "The Anarchiad" hoped to convince their audience that
- westward American expansion would only bring strife and misery
 - the Articles of Confederation were an ineffective basis of governance
 - the Constitution devolved far too much power to individual states
 - Alexander Hamilton was a tyrannical and untrustworthy figure
 - the return of British rule was necessary for American prosperity
14. The main literary figure backing the Democratic-Republican Party in the 1790s was
- Joel Barlow
 - Timothy Dwight
 - John Trumbull
 - David Humphreys
 - Phillip Freneau
15. *The Columbiad* is a(n)
- national epic about the United States and its creation
 - adventure tale about two young men in a burgeoning American city
 - mystery narrative filled with political intrigue
 - satire of American political corruption
 - story centered on a fictional ancient indigenous tribe

1. The word “revolution” comes from the Latin word
 - a. revomere
 - b. revolvere
 - c. revolavi
 - d. revolutus
 - e. revolutionem
2. Which of the following technologies was invented during the eighteenth century?
 - a. the electric battery
 - b. the camera
 - c. the air pump
 - d. the steam turbine
 - e. the power loom
3. Which of the following American scientists played a central role in both the Industrial and Print Revolutions in America?
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. Garrett Morgan
 - c. Eli Whitney
 - d. Robert Fulton
 - e. Benjamin Baneker
4. Thomas Paine’s *The Rights of Man* is dedicated to
 - a. Toussaint Louverture
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. George Washington
 - e. Marquis de Lafayette
5. The Print Revolution was NOT aided by improvements in
 - a. printing presses
 - b. railroads
 - c. paper manufacturing
 - d. shipping
 - e. typewriters
6. What did the Postal Act of 1792 do?
 - a. It reduced rates for newspapers going through the United States Post.
 - b. It created the official United States Postal Service.
 - c. It restricted certain items from moving through the United States Post.
 - d. It increased the workforce of the United States Post.
 - e. It expanded the range of the United States Post.
7. In his first autobiographical narrative, Frederick Douglass describes reading a conversation between a master and slave in
 - a. *The Columbian Orator*
 - b. *Self-Made Men*
 - c. *Escape from Slavery*
 - d. *The Child’s Companion*
 - e. *My Bondage and My Freedom*
8. Which of the following American revolutionary leaders helped Marquis de Lafayette outline his vision for the future?
 - a. John Jay
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. James Madison
 - e. Alexander Hamilton
9. Which of the following monarchs was executed during the French “Reign of Terror”?
 - a. Eleanor of Aquitaine
 - b. Blanche of Castile
 - c. Louis XI
 - d. Marie Antoinette
 - e. Catherine de Medici
10. Which of the following political parties arrested Thomas Paine?
 - a. the Socialists
 - b. the Democratic-Republicans
 - c. the Federalists
 - d. the Girondins
 - e. the Jacobins

11. In pre-revolutionary Haiti, the ratio of enslaved black people to white French colonists was
 - a. thirteen to one
 - b. eleven to one
 - c. ten to one
 - d. fourteen to one
 - e. twelve to one
12. Which of the following nations was the FIRST to abolish slavery?
 - a. Spain
 - b. England
 - c. Haiti
 - d. Jamaica
 - e. Barbados
13. Which of the following presidents acknowledged Toussaint Louverture as the leader of a free and sovereign state?
 - a. James Madison
 - b. George Washington
 - c. James Monroe
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
 - e. John Adams
14. The writing of the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*, the storming of the Bastille, and the establishment of the French National Assembly all took place during the
 - a. summer of 1790
 - b. spring of 1789
 - c. spring of 1788
 - d. summer of 1789
 - e. spring of 1790
15. The Print Revolution began in
 - a. Rome
 - b. Paris
 - c. London
 - d. New York City
 - e. Philadelphia

1. Charles Brockden Brown's family were practicing
 - a. Catholics
 - b. Quakers
 - c. Methodists
 - d. Calvinists
 - e. Anglicans
2. The 1777 imprisonment of Elijah Brown, Sr. was the result of his
 - a. treasonous speech against King George III
 - b. public statements of blasphemy
 - c. refusal to swear an allegiance oath
 - d. scandalous affair with a married woman
 - e. laundering of colonial army funds
3. Charles Brockden Brown's family hoped he would find employment as a
 - a. doctor
 - b. minister
 - c. lawyer
 - d. carpenter
 - e. blacksmith
4. Charles Brockden Brown's debut essay series was titled
 - a. "The Melodist"
 - b. "The Rhapsodist"
 - c. "The Muse"
 - d. "The Dilettante"
 - e. "The Symphonist"
5. The Friendly Club was a group of intellectuals in
 - a. Philadelphia
 - b. Boston
 - c. Washington D.C.
 - d. New York City
 - e. Hartford
6. *Alcuin: A Dialogue* PRIMARILY discusses
 - a. the injustices of white settlers' dealings with indigenous peoples.
 - b. the decline of traditional religious belief in the modern West
 - c. the role of women and their rights in society
 - d. the decisive battles of the Revolutionary War.
 - e. the horrors of chattel slavery in the American South.
7. Charles Brockden Brown's friend Elihu Hubbard Smith died of
 - a. malaria
 - b. cholera
 - c. yellow fever
 - d. tuberculosis
 - e. typhus
8. Which of the following novels did Charles Brockden Brown publish FIRST?
 - a. *Wieland*
 - b. *Ormond*
 - c. *Edgar Huntly*
 - d. *Arthur Mervyn*
 - e. *Clara Howard*
9. Charles Brockden Brown married
 - a. Elizabeth Linn
 - b. Abigail Swedlund
 - c. Betty Williams
 - d. Jane Talbot
 - e. Mary Shoemaker
10. Why did Charles Brockden Brown face ostracism from his childhood community after his marriage?
 - a. He previously took religious vows of celibacy.
 - b. His family believed that marriage would ruin his career.
 - c. His wife was not a member of his faith.
 - d. His wife was a divorcee.
 - e. He did not invite any of his family or childhood friends to his wedding.

11. The majority of Charles Brockden Brown's past biographers believed that his marriage caused him to
 - a. fall into paranoia and depression
 - b. focus on romantic poetry
 - c. move away from Philadelphia
 - d. adopt fervent religious beliefs
 - e. abandon writing novels
12. Which of the following nations prevented American access to the Port of New Orleans in 1802?
 - a. England
 - b. the Netherlands
 - c. Spain
 - d. France
 - e. Portugal
13. Why was Charles Brockden Brown personally invested in the 1802 New Orleans port crisis?
 - a. His brother owned an importing and exporting business.
 - b. He held a large stake in several merchant companies.
 - c. His father-in-law oversaw extensive international trade.
 - d. His literary companions lived in New Orleans.
 - e. He owned a second home in the heart of New Orleans.
14. Who wrote the first biography of Charles Brockden Brown?
 - a. James Fennimore Cooper
 - b. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - c. William Dunlap
 - d. Elihu Hubbard Smith
 - e. Stephen Calvert
15. Unlike Charles Brockden Brown's earlier publications, the *American Register*
 - a. focused on public affairs and his own political opinions
 - b. adopted contemporary trends in poetry and novels
 - c. contained writings by authors other than himself
 - d. contained his own writings
 - e. attempted to evangelize his readers

1. Which of the following works is NOT commonly considered an early novel?
 - a. Richardson's *Pamela*
 - b. Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
 - c. Foster's *The Coquette*
 - d. Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*
 - e. Behn's *Oroonoko*
2. Which of the following features MOST characterizes Gothic literature?
 - a. science
 - b. romance
 - c. revenge
 - d. horror
 - e. adventure
3. All epistolary novels comprise
 - a. essays
 - b. short stories
 - c. poems
 - d. letters
 - e. pictures
4. The word "picaresque" derives from a word in
 - a. Dutch
 - b. English
 - c. Spanish
 - d. Russian
 - e. Italian
5. Which of the following works is an epistolary novel?
 - a. Behn's *The Fair Jilt*
 - b. Austen's *Northanger Abbey*
 - c. Cervantes's *Don Quixote*
 - d. Richardson's *Pamela*
 - e. Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto*
6. Eighteenth-century reviewers criticized novels on all of the following grounds EXCEPT that readers
 - a. would become disenchanted with their real lives
 - b. would waste their time by reading novels as opposed to academic texts
 - c. would be encouraged to incite upheaval
 - d. would find difficulty distinguishing fact and fiction
 - e. were mostly women
7. Which of the following novels claims to be based on real events?
 - a. Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*
 - b. Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
 - c. Austen's *Northanger Abbey*
 - d. Hawthorne's *The House of Seven Gables*
 - e. Brown's *Wieland*
8. Accusing Thomas Jefferson of deceiving the public, John Adams once compared the American people to
 - a. Mr. B.
 - b. Clarissa
 - c. Lovelace
 - d. Pamela
 - e. Arabella
9. Which of the following novels revolves around a seduction plot?
 - a. Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
 - b. Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto*
 - c. Behn's *Oroonoko*
 - d. Cervantes' *Don Quixote*
 - e. Richardson's *Pamela*
10. Following the publication of Richardson's *Clarissa*, the name "Lovelace" became synonymous with a(n)
 - a. murderer
 - b. farmer
 - c. aristocrat
 - d. rake
 - e. lawyer
11. Both Brown's *Wieland* and Richardson's *Clarissa* can be read as
 - a. criticisms of technological advancements
 - b. proto-feminist works
 - c. metaphors for political seduction
 - d. gothic novels
 - e. condemnations of religion
12. Which of the following novels refers to a "second Lovelace"?
 - a. Richardson's *Pamela*
 - b. Foster's *The Coquette*
 - c. Behn's *Oroonoko*
 - d. Brown's *Wieland*
 - e. Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto*

13. According to literary historians, with which of the following characters in Richardson's *Clarissa* did colonial American readers MOST strongly identify?
- a. Col. Morden
 - b. Anne
 - c. Belford
 - d. Clarissa
 - e. Mr. B.
14. The FIRST novel Benjamin Franklin printed in his shop was
- a. Brown's *Ormond*
 - b. Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*
 - c. Foster's *The Coquette*
 - d. Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto*
 - e. Richardson's *Pamela*
15. Which of the following novels BEST exemplifies qualities of a picaresque novel?
- a. Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*
 - b. Shelley's *Frankenstein*
 - c. Brown's *Wieland*
 - d. Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*
 - e. Cervantes's *Don Quixote*

1. Who is the narrator of *Wieland*?
 - a. Clara Wieland
 - b. Frances Carwin
 - c. Henry Pleyel
 - d. Theodore Wieland
 - e. Catharine Wieland
2. Brown MOST likely avoids immediately stating Clara's gender in order to
 - a. advocate for feminism
 - b. avoid backlash
 - c. allow readers an unbiased perspective
 - d. highlight patriarchal views of Pleyel
 - e. depict egalitarianism
3. The title of the novel *Wieland* refers to
 - a. Catharine Wieland
 - b. Father Wieland
 - c. Clara Wieland
 - d. Theodore Wieland
 - e. Mother Wieland
4. Before the novel's events occur, Father Wieland
 - a. was murdered
 - b. had a heart attack
 - c. burst into flames
 - d. disappeared
 - e. was kidnapped
5. How many children do Theodore and Catharine Wieland have?
 - a. five
 - b. four
 - c. two
 - d. three
 - e. zero
6. What is Catharine's maiden name?
 - a. Conway
 - b. Carwin
 - c. Pleyel
 - d. Wieland
 - e. Baynton
7. Theodore Wieland's personality contrasts MOST with that of
 - a. Father Wieland
 - b. Henry Pleyel
 - c. Frances Carwin
 - d. Catharine Wieland
 - e. Clara Wieland
8. Which of the following characters is introduced last in the novel?
 - a. Pleyel
 - b. Wieland
 - c. Father Wieland
 - d. Catharine
 - e. Carwin
9. Which of the following characters is a skilled ventriloquist?
 - a. Henry Pleyel
 - b. Louisa Conway
 - c. Frances Carwin
 - d. Clara Wieland
 - e. Theodore Wieland
10. Major Stuart is Louisa Conway's
 - a. grandfather
 - b. father
 - c. uncle
 - d. de facto father
 - e. brother
11. Who murders Louisa Conway?
 - a. Major Stuart
 - b. Frances Carwin
 - c. Judith
 - d. Maxwell
 - e. Theodore Wieland
12. What two characters were "born for each other"?
 - a. Clara and Theodore
 - b. Clara and Henry
 - c. Clara and Frances
 - d. Catharine and Theodore
 - e. Catharine and Clara

13. Which of the following character's crimes are MOST central to the plot of *Wieland*?
- a. Henry Pleyel's
 - b. Clara Wieland's
 - c. Theodore Wieland's
 - d. Frances Carwin's
 - e. Major Stuart's
14. Who was Clara's maid?
- a. Mrs. Baynton
 - b. Judith
 - c. Theresa
 - d. Louisa
 - e. Catharine
15. After the series of murders, Thomas Cambridge arrives from
- a. Egypt
 - b. England
 - c. Ireland
 - d. Italy
 - e. the United States of America

1. The majority of *Wieland* is set in the outskirts of
 - a. Yorktown
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Charleston
 - d. Boston
 - e. New York City
2. Why was the elder Wieland able to purchase the farmland at Mettingen for such a low price?
 - a. The elder Wieland worked as a reliable tenant for the farm's previous owner.
 - b. Local Christians sold the elder Wieland the land because of his evangelization efforts.
 - c. White colonists removed the previous inhabitants of the area.
 - d. Most local people thought that the land was uninhabitable.
 - e. The farm was offered at reduced price to anyone who was willing to clear the surrounding land.
3. The Treaty of Shackamaxon stipulated peace between white colonists and the
 - a. Palouse-Palus
 - b. Saconnet
 - c. Beothuk
 - d. Lenni-Lanepes
 - e. Nabadache
4. Where on the Mettingen property is the primary meeting place for Clara, Theodore, Catharine, and Henry?
 - a. the music room
 - b. the temple
 - c. the summer-house
 - d. the library
 - e. the garden
5. Clara, Theodore, Catharine, and Henry's primary meeting place features a bust of
 - a. Cicero
 - b. Augustine
 - c. Homer
 - d. Boethius
 - e. Virgil
6. Why was Clara's living situation after her father's death unusual for the story's time period?
 - a. It was atypical for a woman to manage her own property independently.
 - b. It was uncommon for a woman to marry at such a young age.
 - c. It was rare that a wealthy woman would choose to primarily reside in a rural area.
 - d. It was strange for a woman to move in with her fiancée prior to marriage.
 - e. It was odd for a woman to live with her brother prior to marriage.
7. Which of the following types of columns is present in the elder Wieland's temple?
 - a. Solomonic
 - b. Ionic
 - c. Corinthian
 - d. Tuscan
 - e. Egyptian
8. The house where Clara lives following her father's death is made primarily out of
 - a. marble
 - b. granite
 - c. cement
 - d. wood
 - e. brick
9. Who wrote *Castle of Otranto*?
 - a. Henry James
 - b. Jane Austen
 - c. Ann Radcliffe
 - d. Horace Walpole
 - e. Bram Stoker
10. How does the setting of *Wieland* depart from those of other early Gothic novels?
 - a. The house in *Wieland* is in a rural environment and not in an urban space.
 - b. The house in *Wieland* is recently constructed and not a decaying building.
 - c. The house in *Wieland* is a place of respite and not a site of dramatic plot action.
 - d. The house in *Wieland* is built in the mountains and not in abundant farmland.
 - e. The house in *Wieland* is a tall structure and not primarily underground.

11. A primary reason why eighteenth-century Westerners saw urban areas as dangerous was the prevalence of
 - a. epidemic disease
 - b. religious zealotry
 - c. corporate power
 - d. authoritarian governments
 - e. extended famines
12. Many contemporary scientists believed that a late 1700s American yellow fever epidemic was the result of immigrants from
 - a. Haiti
 - b. Puerto Rico
 - c. Honduras
 - d. Mexico
 - e. Cuba
13. Why were cities ideologically uncomfortable for many early Americans?
 - a. Cities often had a majority of the population abandon traditional religious faith.
 - b. Cities reminded upper class Americans of the nation's egalitarianism.
 - c. Cities allowed the nation's elite to congregate and uphold their status.
 - d. Cities focused on leisure at the expense of meaningful endeavors.
 - e. Cities contradicted the idea of America as a nation of landowners and farmers.
14. Who argued vehemently against the rise of American cities in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*?
 - a. James Monroe
 - b. James Madison
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. George Washington
 - e. Richard Henry Lee
15. Which of the following works by Charles Brockden Brown focuses on the corrosive effects of urban life?
 - a. *Ormond*
 - b. *Arthur Mervyn*
 - c. *Jane Talbot*
 - d. *Edgar Huntly*
 - e. *Stephen Calvert*

1. In *Wieland*, Clara's father dies from
 - a. tuberculosis
 - b. the flu
 - c. cancer
 - d. combusting
 - e. suicide
2. The main plot of *Wieland* opens when
 - a. Clara's father travels to America.
 - b. Theodore mysteriously hears Catharine's voice
 - c. Clara introduces Louisa Conway
 - d. Clara's father dies
 - e. the family learns that Major Stuart is Louisa Conway's father.
3. In *Wieland*, which of the following events happen FIRST?
 - a. Clara has a terrifying dream at the summerhouse.
 - b. Pleyel and Theodore hear Catharine's voice while on a walk.
 - c. Clara hears mysterious voices plotting her rape or murder.
 - d. Clara meets Carwin.
 - e. Clara plans to confess her love to Pleyel.
4. In *Wieland*, Pleyel tells Clara that he had met Carwin years before in
 - a. Britain
 - b. Germany
 - c. France
 - d. Spain
 - e. Ireland
5. In *Wieland*, Pleyel accuses Clara of
 - a. being in a relationship with Carwin
 - b. killing Theodore's kids
 - c. provoking Theodore to murder
 - d. tricking him about his lover in Leipzig
 - e. stealing from him
6. Before the events of *Wieland*, Carwin had committed a crime in
 - a. Spain
 - b. Britain
 - c. Ireland
 - d. Germany
 - e. France
7. Which of the following words awakens Clara at the summer house?
 - a. "cease!"
 - b. "halt!"
 - c. "stop!"
 - d. "hold!"
 - e. "wait!"
8. Which of the following relations of Clara came from Ireland to help her after Theodore's murders?
 - a. her aunt
 - b. her grandmother
 - c. her grandfather
 - d. her uncle
 - e. her cousin
9. In *Wieland*, Clara says that as soon as she finishes telling her story she will
 - a. retire
 - b. return to Mettingen
 - c. publish it as a book
 - d. die
 - e. try to find Carwin
10. In *Wieland*, Carwin tricks Clara because she is
 - a. brave
 - b. trustworthy
 - c. loyal
 - d. strong
 - e. kind
11. Which of the following events occurred LAST in *Wieland*?
 - a. Clara is so upset by Pleyel's accusations that she faints.
 - b. Clara has a terrible dream in her summerhouse.
 - c. Clara discovers Carwin in her closet.
 - d. Clara receives a letter from Carwin asking her to meet him at her house.
 - e. Pleyel tries to convince Theodore to go to Saxony.

12. Which of the following events does NOT occur after the main events in *Wieland*?
- Clara recovers from her trauma.
 - Clara marries Pleyel.
 - Carwin disappears.
 - Clara leaves Philadelphia for Montpellier, France.
 - Louisa Conway's mom flees Europe.
13. In *Wieland*, which of the following events occurs CLOSEST to Carwin's confession?
- After failing to find her brother and Catharine, Clara goes to her house.
 - Clara discovers that her nieces and nephews and Louisa Conway have been killed.
 - Carwin ventriloquizes God's voice in front of Theodore.
 - Clara travels to Philadelphia.
 - Theodore declares that he will kill Clara.
14. In *Wieland*, why did Louisa Conway's mom flee Europe?
- She was tricked into abandoning her husband.
 - She caught her husband cheating on her.
 - She was in debt trouble.
 - She had been framed as an adulterer.
 - She did not want to lose custody of Louisa.
15. In *Wieland*, despite Theodore's confession, who does Clara believe is most responsible for the murders of her nieces, nephews, and sister-in-law?
- Carwin
 - Pleyel
 - Maxwell
 - her father
 - her uncle

1. From which of the following novelists did Brown draw inspiration from for his epistolary seduction works?
 - a. Tobias Smollett
 - b. Samuel Richardson
 - c. Charles Dickens
 - d. Daniel Defoe
 - e. Henry Fielding
2. Which of the following seduction novels is NOT epistolary?
 - a. *Power of Sympathy*
 - b. *Pamela*
 - c. *The Coquette*
 - d. *Charlotte Temple*
 - e. *Wieland*
3. In *Wieland*, Clara often uses
 - a. extended pieces of dialogue
 - b. allusions to popular culture
 - c. illustrations of class struggle
 - d. accounts of the American Revolution
 - e. descriptions of political reform
4. Why did epistolary novels fall out of favor in the first half of the nineteenth century?
 - a. The use of letters in everyday communication declined.
 - b. The cost of postage increased dramatically.
 - c. The epistolary form was considered a less developed, novelistic style.
 - d. There was a greater emphasis on non-fictional works.
 - e. Popular epistolary novelists were accused of treason.
5. Brown used epistolary form to emphasize *Wieland* as an act of
 - a. communication
 - b. negotiation
 - c. defiance
 - d. oratory
 - e. investigation
6. After Pleyel is tricked into thinking that Clara is in a sexual relationship, he responds with
 - a. disgust
 - b. jealousy
 - c. indifference
 - d. regret
 - e. sorrow
7. Regarding Clara, Carwin's primary ambition is to
 - a. prepare her for her future husband
 - b. secretly engage in sexual relations
 - c. paint her as an unfaithful woman
 - d. rescue her from captivity
 - e. romantically steal her from Pleyel
8. Which of the following characters attempts to have an extramarital affair with Stuart's wife?
 - a. Frances Carwin
 - b. Theodore Wieland
 - c. Henry Pleyel
 - d. Thomas Cambridge
 - e. Maxwell
9. Brown primarily included illicit topics of sex and violence to
 - a. analogize the commonly-understood topics with his plot
 - b. revolt against social standards regarding the use of those topics
 - c. educate his audience on the positive nature of those topics
 - d. convince his audience to look out for potential dangers relating to those topics
 - e. renounce the use of those topics in any other novel
10. Gothic literature is BEST defined as
 - a. medieval romance with a darker tone
 - b. short stories with mysterious elements
 - c. historical texts documenting the medieval era
 - d. supernatural fiction that incorporates fear
 - e. ancient fables of medieval legends

11. Which of the following writers is NOT considered gothic?
- Oscar Wilde
 - Ann Radcliffe
 - Mary Shelley
 - Horace Walpole
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne
12. British gothic novels are BEST characterized by their
- exploration of classical supernatural elements
 - avoidance of scientific phenomena
 - rational explanations of mysterious events
 - dark settings of a lighter story
 - frequent use of religious themes
13. *Wieland* does not explain why
- mysterious noises came from the attic
 - Wieland killed his entire family
 - Pleyel accuses Clara of her infidelity
 - Carwin was dissatisfied with Clara
 - Clara runs from her own house
14. *Wieland* shares many of its horror elements with the movie
- Freaks*
 - Sleepwalkers*
 - New Nightmare*
 - Psycho*
 - The Phantom of the Opera*
15. *The Shining* and *Wieland* are similar in that a
- revolution takes places concurrently
 - mad father kills his family
 - ghost haunts an entire family
 - murderer is never caught in his act
 - serial killer incorporates seductive techniques

LITERATURE

FOCUSED QUIZ 22

CALVINISM TO THE ENLIGHTENMENT: FAITH VERSUS REASON -
PARTISAN POLITICS IN THE 1790S: ANARCHY VS. TYRANNY, PP.
39-42



1. Which of the following changes occurred during the Age of Enlightenment?
 - a. Small protestant branches came together to form larger groups.
 - b. People increasingly turned to God and the Church for help.
 - c. People became more accepting of religions other than Christianity.
 - d. People rejected the Catholic Church and formed new branches of Christianity.
 - e. People used logical reasoning to explain natural phenomena.
2. In his *Autobiography*, Benjamin Franklin identifies himself as a
 - a. Methodist
 - b. Baptist
 - c. Catholic
 - d. Deist
 - e. Calvinist
3. In *Wieland*, the Camissards are BEST described as
 - a. generous
 - b. unified
 - c. demanding
 - d. unrestrictive
 - e. unstructured
4. In *Wieland*, Theodore believes he is similar to the biblical
 - a. Adam
 - b. Abraham
 - c. Moses
 - d. Jesus
 - e. Noah
5. Which of the following politicians was president at the time *Wieland* was written?
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. James Madison
 - c. John Adams
 - d. George Washington
 - e. James Monroe
6. The Democratic-Republicans believed MOST in
 - a. expanding the country westward
 - b. reducing immigration
 - c. abolishing slavery
 - d. having a strong national government
 - e. protecting state sovereignty
7. According to the Federalists, the biggest threat to the new nation was
 - a. anarchy
 - b. corruption
 - c. immigration
 - d. inflation
 - e. tyranny
8. During the French Revolution, the Democratic-Republicans did NOT accuse the Federalists of
 - a. trying to turn America into a Constitutional monarchy
 - b. being too quick to engage with Britain
 - c. betraying their former French allies
 - d. betraying democracy itself
 - e. trying to ally with the French revolutionaries
9. Which of the following Founding Fathers BEST exemplifies the shift to the Age of Enlightenment?
 - a. Alexander Hamilton
 - b. John Adams
 - c. James Madison
 - d. Benjamin Franklin
 - e. Thomas Jefferson
10. In *Wieland*, how does Pleyel hurt Clara?
 - a. He tries to kill her.
 - b. He steals from her.
 - c. He slaps her.
 - d. He deceives her.
 - e. He judges her to be impure.
11. In *Wieland*, which of the following characters are described as opposites?
 - a. Pleyel and Clara
 - b. Carwin and Clara
 - c. Clara and Catharine
 - d. Pleyel and Theodore
 - e. Catharine and Theodore

12. Which of the following characters does Clara believe is most responsible for the murders of her family?
- a. Carwin
 - b. Maxwell
 - c. Theodore
 - d. Catharine
 - e. Pleyel
13. In *Wieland*, Clara's father came to America to
- a. convert non-Christians
 - b. start a family
 - c. flee from religious persecution
 - d. escape poverty
 - e. explore the new continent
14. Which of the following politicians designed the national finance system?
- a. John Jay
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. James Madison
 - e. Alexander Hamilton
15. Which of the following acts extended the residency requirement to become a citizen and allowed the government to punish political enemies?
- a. the Naturalization Act of 1795
 - b. the Naturalization Act of 1790
 - c. the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - d. the Scott Act
 - e. the Naturalization law of 1802

1. In *Wieland*, the original quartet of Clara, Theodore, Pleyel, and Catharine can be seen as a representation of
 - a. Spain
 - b. Ireland
 - c. the United States
 - d. France
 - e. Britain
2. Some scholars suggest that in *Wieland* Charles Brockden Brown aligns himself with the Democratic-Republicans through the actions of
 - a. Father Wieland
 - b. Pleyel
 - c. Clara
 - d. Theodore
 - e. Carwin
3. In *Wieland*, Carwin is associated with Pennsylvania, Ireland, and
 - a. Spain
 - b. Italy
 - c. Germany
 - d. Britain
 - e. France
4. Why PRIMARILY did Irish immigrants often vote for the Democratic-Republican Party?
 - a. The Democratic-Republicans supported lower taxes.
 - b. The Federalists were depicted as being sympathetic to Britain.
 - c. The Democratic-Republicans supported lowering the residency requirement to become a citizen.
 - d. The Federalists were depicted as being elitist.
 - e. The Democratic-Republicans supported increasing the minimum wage.
5. Federalists often compared Irish immigrants to French
 - a. Republicans
 - b. Jacobins
 - c. Girondins
 - d. Cordeliers
 - e. Royalists
6. The ambiguity of *Wieland* makes it an ideal example of an American
 - a. picaresque novel
 - b. epistolary novel
 - c. gothic novel
 - d. seduction novel
 - e. sentimental novel
7. In *Wieland*, Carwin first uses his ventriloquism to mimic Catharine's voice in order to
 - a. steal from the family
 - b. earn Clara's trust
 - c. distract Pleyel
 - d. avoid being caught
 - e. test Theodore's courage
8. Which of the following characters is the PRIMARY cause of misrepresentation in *Wieland*?
 - a. Clara
 - b. Maxwell
 - c. Theodore
 - d. Carwin
 - e. Pleyel
9. In *Wieland*, which of the following characters is described as a "hasty" reader of the Bible?
 - a. the elder Wieland
 - b. Pleyel
 - c. Carwin
 - d. Theodore
 - e. Clara
10. In *Wieland*, Theodore and Pleyel argue in the temple about whether a nation can be represented by a
 - a. village
 - b. state
 - c. city
 - d. human being
 - e. family
11. *Wieland* does NOT describe the dangers of
 - a. miscommunication
 - b. over-relying on texts
 - c. extreme partisanship
 - d. misinterpretation
 - e. mismanagement

12. Which of the following politicians received a copy of *Wieland* from Charles Brockden Brown but most likely did not actually read it?
- a. George Washington
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Alexander Hamilton
 - d. James Madison
 - e. Thomas Jefferson
13. At the beginning of *Wieland*, Clara, Pleyel, Theodore, and Catharine debate an oration of
- a. Seneca the Elder
 - b. Arringatore
 - c. Quintilian
 - d. Cicero
 - e. Cluentis
14. In *Wieland*, when Theodore mysteriously hears the voice of Catharine, he was on his way to retrieve a(n)
- a. book
 - b. notebook
 - c. instrument
 - d. letter
 - e. theater prop
15. At the end of *Wieland*, Clara wishes she had better
- a. courage
 - b. intelligence
 - c. leadership
 - d. foresight
 - e. strength

1. The letters in *Letters from an American Farmer* are written to a nobleman from
 - a. Spain
 - b. Germany
 - c. France
 - d. Italy
 - e. Britain
2. The last letter in *Letters from an American Farmer* discusses the
 - a. Constitutional Convention
 - b. French and Indian war
 - c. Boston Tea Party
 - d. American Revolution
 - e. Boston Massacre
3. During the French and Indian war, J. Crèvecoeur served as a
 - a. scout
 - b. foot soldier
 - c. cartographer
 - d. sharpshooter
 - e. general
4. J. Crèvecoeur was arrested for, allegedly, being a(n)
 - a. spy
 - b. patriot leader
 - c. murderer
 - d. arsonist
 - e. thief
5. Which of the following events did NOT occur while J. Crèvecoeur was in Europe?
 - a. He moved to Rome.
 - b. His farm burned down.
 - c. His children moved.
 - d. He published *Letters from an American Farmer*.
 - e. His wife died.
6. J. Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer* was LEAST popular in
 - a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. Britain
 - d. Spain
 - e. America
7. According to letter III, America is MOSTLY made up of
 - a. smiths
 - b. lawyers
 - c. farmers
 - d. merchants
 - e. carpenters
8. According to letter III, which of the following provinces is sparsely inhabited?
 - a. Georgia
 - b. Nova Scotia
 - c. West Florida
 - d. New Brunswick
 - e. British Columbia
9. According to letter III, what is the motto of all emigrants?
 - a. *ars longa, vita brevis*
 - b. *ad astra per aspera*
 - c. *ubi panis ibi patria*
 - d. *reductio ad absurdum*
 - e. *amor vincit omnia*
10. In letter III, James MOST praises colonists from
 - a. Germany
 - b. Netherlands
 - c. England
 - d. France
 - e. Sweden
11. According to letter III, America has all of the following advantages over Europe EXCEPT
 - a. increased pay
 - b. cheaper land
 - c. cheaper goods
 - d. milder laws
 - e. more social equality
12. Which of the following states does James visit in *Letters from an American Farmer*?
 - a. Georgia
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. Rhode Island
 - d. New York
 - e. North Carolina

13. In letter III, poor European immigrants that achieve success in America are compared to a
- a. bird
 - b. flower bud
 - c. butterfly
 - d. tree sapling
 - e. worm
14. *Letters from an American Farmer* is one of the first examples of American
- a. remarkableness
 - b. exceptionalism
 - c. phenomenalism
 - d. incredibleness
 - e. extraordinariness
15. Which of the following jobs are the “fairest” in American towns according to letter III?
- a. lawyer and doctor
 - b. artist and doctor
 - c. lawyer and merchant
 - d. farmer and silversmith
 - e. tailor and carpenter

1. In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James compares Charleston to
 - a. Chimbote
 - b. Caracas
 - c. Lima
 - d. Tacna
 - e. Panama City
2. According to letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, Peru derives its wealth from its abundance of
 - a. diamonds
 - b. gold
 - c. jade
 - d. silver
 - e. copper
3. According to letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, which of the following jobs is one of the three main occupations in Charleston?
 - a. lawyer
 - b. doctor
 - c. smith
 - d. carpenter
 - e. tailor
4. In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James says that the law will become as powerful in America as the church is in
 - a. Honduras
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Chile
 - d. Venezuela
 - e. Mexico
5. According to letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, why are enslaved people happier in America than the West Indies?
 - a. They are granted more rights.
 - b. They grow easier crops.
 - c. They work smaller fields.
 - d. They receive more land for themselves.
 - e. They are given more breaks.
6. In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, which of the following items does the man in the cage ask James for?
 - a. a gun
 - b. a key
 - c. milk
 - d. food
 - e. poison
7. In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, the black man in the cage is missing his
 - a. feet
 - b. eyes
 - c. hands
 - d. ears
 - e. nose
8. In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James says that the black man was put in the cage for
 - a. trying to escape
 - b. killing the plantation overseer
 - c. planning a slave uprising
 - d. having an affair with his master's daughter
 - e. stealing from his master
9. According to letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, enslaved people in the north are NOT
 - a. well-fed
 - b. happy
 - c. taught religion
 - d. paid
 - e. literate
10. *Letters from an American Farmer* contains one of the first expressions of the American
 - a. religion
 - b. race
 - c. culture
 - d. landscape
 - e. economy

11. According to letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, while an enslaved couple works, their baby
 - a. goes to a childcare center
 - b. rides on the mother's back
 - c. stays with a nanny
 - d. stays in the master's house
 - e. lies on the edge of the field
12. In letter III of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James claims that, because America is an agrarian society, Americans enjoy all of the following benefits EXCEPT
 - a. social equality
 - b. unity
 - c. immense wealth
 - d. mild laws
 - e. economic independence
13. In *Letters from an American Farmer*, which of the following types of soil does James encounter in Massachusetts?
 - a. sandy
 - b. rocky
 - c. marshy
 - d. loam
 - e. fertile
14. At the time J. Crèvecoeur wrote *Letters from an American Farmer*, British and Anglo-American readers associated Spain particularly with
 - a. laziness
 - b. foolishness
 - c. dishonesty
 - d. aggressiveness
 - e. greed
15. James's treatment of the enslaved man in letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer* MOST resembles the actions of
 - a. America
 - b. Italy
 - c. Spain
 - d. France
 - e. England

1. To which of the following nations did Canassatego belong?
 - a. the Seneca
 - b. the Mohawk
 - c. the Oneida
 - d. the Cayuga
 - e. the Onondaga
2. Another name for the Haudenosaunee League was the
 - a. Iroquois
 - b. Algonquin
 - c. Winnebago
 - d. Sauk
 - e. Northwestern Confederacy
3. In which of the following roles did Canassatego serve the Haudenosaunee?
 - a. general
 - b. cartographer
 - c. scout
 - d. diplomat
 - e. spy
4. The transaction in which Pennsylvanians used an unsigned or forged deed to defraud the Lenape tribe is referred to as the
 - a. "Albany Purchase"
 - b. "Walking Purchase"
 - c. "Indian Swindle"
 - d. "Lenape Swindle"
 - e. "Delaware Transaction"
5. In the Lancaster treaty, the Haudenosaunee thought they had sold land extending to the
 - a. Great Appalachian Valley
 - b. Ohio River Valley
 - c. Shenandoah Valley
 - d. Waipio Valley
 - e. Naugatuck Valley
6. Which nation had a treaty with Virginia that pre-dated negotiations with the Haudenosaunee?
 - a. Seminole
 - b. Susquehanna
 - c. Shawnee
 - d. Seneca
 - e. Shinnecock
7. Which of the following European countries was the first to encounter the Haudenosaunee?
 - a. Spain
 - b. Britain
 - c. Netherlands
 - d. France
 - e. Germany
8. In Canassatego's speech, the "Big Mountain" refers to the land of the
 - a. Seneca
 - b. Oneida
 - c. Cayuga
 - d. Mohawk
 - e. Onondaga
9. In Canassatego's speech, the English governor gives the Haudenosaunee a(n)
 - a. iron helmet
 - b. gold necklace
 - c. copper rope
 - d. silver chain
 - e. diamond ring
10. In his speech, Canassatego describes a deception by the governor of
 - a. Rhode Island
 - b. Ohio
 - c. Virginia
 - d. Pennsylvania
 - e. New York
11. In his speech, Canassatego acknowledges that the British have always helped them in battles against the
 - a. French
 - b. Dutch
 - c. Italians
 - d. Germans
 - e. Spanish
12. At the end of his speech Canassatego offers the British a belt made of
 - a. bison hide
 - b. snake scales
 - c. cow leather
 - d. wampum
 - e. fish scales

13. Canassatego's speech became famous for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that it
- showed a Native American's rhetorical eloquence
 - was part of the Haudenosaunee influence on the United States' government
 - is a rare example of Native American oratory resistance
 - led to a resolution between the British and Haudenosaunee
 - was printed and published by Benjamin Franklin
14. Benjamin Franklin's *Remarks Concerning the Savages of North-America* PRIMARILY discussed
- recent skirmishes amongst Native Americans
 - the superiority of white people over Native Americans
 - different customs of Native Americans
 - reasons why Native Americans were disappearing
 - the inconsistency of white people regarding Native Americans
15. In his speech, Canassatego expresses concern over a scarcity of
- land and deer
 - wood and fish
 - grain and medicines
 - cloth and ammunition
 - water and bison

1. To which of the following tribes did Chief Logan belong?
 - a. the Shawnee
 - b. the Oneida
 - c. the Mohawk
 - d. the Onondaga
 - e. the Seneca-Cayuga
2. Which of the following events does Chief Logan describe in his speech?
 - a. the Bear River Massacre
 - b. the Great Swamp Massacre
 - c. the Yellow River Massacre
 - d. the Pound Ridge Massacre
 - e. the Crow Creek Massacre
3. Which of the following Virginia governors summoned Chief Logan for negotiations?
 - a. Lord Orkney
 - b. Colonel Herbert Jeffreys
 - c. Sir Henry Chicheley
 - d. Sir Edmund Andros
 - e. Lord Dunmore
4. Thomas Jefferson claimed he heard Chief Logan's speech directly from
 - a. the governor
 - b. Chief Logan's assistant
 - c. an eyewitness
 - d. Chief Logan's translator
 - e. Chief Logan himself
5. White Virginians, who were trying to provoke a war, killed Chief Logan's
 - a. father
 - b. mother
 - c. sister
 - d. brother
 - e. uncle
6. Which of the following newspapers was the FIRST to publish Chief Logan's speech?
 - a. the Pittsburgh Tribune
 - b. the Pennsylvania Gazette
 - c. the Philadelphia Review
 - d. the Pennsylvania Journal
 - e. the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
7. In Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, which of the following ancient orators are compared to Chief Logan?
 - a. Isocrates and Lysurgus
 - b. Demades and Gorgias
 - c. Dinarchus and Hypereides
 - d. Andocides and Isaeus
 - e. Demosthenes and Cicero
8. In the battle described in Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, the Mingoes allied with the
 - a. Lenape and Tuscarora
 - b. Shawnee and Delaware
 - c. Mohawk and Oneida
 - d. Sauk and Apache
 - e. Sioux and Iroquois
9. According to Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, which of the following colonels was responsible for killing Logan's family?
 - a. Colonel Adler
 - b. Colonel Early
 - c. Colonel Dewey
 - d. Colonel Clark
 - e. Colonel Cresap
10. The battle described in Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia* took place near the mouth of the
 - a. Shenandoah River
 - b. Nottoway River
 - c. Rivanna River
 - d. Meherrin River
 - e. Kanawha River
11. Which of the following ancient civilizations is compared to Native Americans in Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*?
 - a. Mesopotamia
 - b. Byzantine
 - c. China
 - d. Greece
 - e. Egypt

12. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Jefferson uses Chief Logan's speech PRIMARILY to exemplify the
- oratorical and rhetorical skills of Native Americans
 - superiority of white men over Native Americans
 - brutality and cruelty of white settlers
 - rapid disappearance of Native Americans
 - determination of Native Americans
13. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Jefferson does NOT depict Native Americans as
- noble
 - disappearing
 - brave
 - intelligent
 - primitive
14. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Jefferson MOST wanted to disprove the claim that
- the geography of North America was not ideal for humans
 - the climate in North America was not conducive for human life
 - Native Americans were effectively resisting westward movement
 - Native Americans were intellectually inferior to white men
 - Native Americans were the rightful owners of the American continent
15. Which sentence in Chief Logan's speech MOST exemplifies the vanishing Indian myth?
- "This called on me for revenge."
 - "There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature."
 - "He will not turn on his heel to save his life"
 - "Who is there to mourn for Logan? – Not one."
 - "Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan..."

LITERATURE

FOCUSED QUIZ 28

PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S BIOGRAPHY – ON BEING BROUGHT
FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA, PP. 60-61



1. Phillis Wheatley was born either in present-day Senegal or
 - a. Niger
 - b. The Gambia
 - c. Guinea
 - d. Mali
 - e. Ghana
2. Which of the following men purchased Phillis Wheatley?
 - a. John Wheatley
 - b. Scipio Moorhead
 - c. William Legge
 - d. John Peters
 - e. George Whitefield
3. Phillis Wheatley was named after
 - a. her master's sister
 - b. a famous author
 - c. her slave ship
 - d. her grandmother
 - e. her master's mother
4. Phillis Wheatley's first poem was an elegy for
 - a. William Legge
 - b. George Whitefield
 - c. John Peters
 - d. Scipio Moorhead
 - e. John Peters
5. In order to secure a publisher for her book, Phillis Wheatley traveled to
 - a. New York City
 - b. Paris
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Rome
 - e. London
6. Phillis Wheatley's first book was titled
 - a. *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*
 - b. *Make Me Rain: Poems and Prose*
 - c. *How to Carry Water*
 - d. *The Vanity of Human Wishes*
 - e. *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*
7. Which of the following artists MOST likely created the portrait included in the frontispiece of Phillis Wheatley's first book?
 - a. John Wheatley
 - b. Scipio Moorhead
 - c. William Legge
 - d. John Peters
 - e. George Whitefield
8. Which of the following newspapers published Phillis Wheatley's poem for George Washington?
 - a. the *Pennsylvania Magazine*
 - b. the *Pennsylvania Journal*
 - c. the *Philadelphia Tribune*
 - d. the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*
 - e. the *Philadelphia Inquirer*
9. Why did Phillis Wheatley never publish her second book?
 - a. She decided to focus on her family.
 - b. She felt there was not enough interest.
 - c. She died.
 - d. She did not have enough funds.
 - e. She decided to publish only individual poems.
10. Which of the following facts about Phillis Wheatley is NOT true?
 - a. She gave birth to three children.
 - b. She was emancipated after returning from France.
 - c. She began writing poetry at a young age.
 - d. She lived in Massachusetts.
 - e. She was enslaved by Susanna Wheatley.
11. Phillis Wheatley married
 - a. George Whitefield
 - b. Scipio Moorhead
 - c. John Peters
 - d. William Legge
 - e. John Wheatley
12. Phillis Wheatley died soon after
 - a. publishing her first book of poetry
 - b. contracting tuberculosis
 - c. a trip to England
 - d. being emancipated
 - e. giving birth to her third baby

13. Phillis Wheatley was the first African American to
- publish one-hundred poems
 - publish a book in London
 - receive a literary award
 - have a poem published in a newspaper
 - publish book of poetry in the United States
14. Which of the following events happened LAST?
- Phillis Wheatley publishes her book.
 - Phillis Wheatley writes her first elegy.
 - Phillis Wheatley sends a poem to George Washington.
 - Phillis Wheatley is emancipated.
 - Phillis Wheatley marries.
15. To which of the following Biblical characters does Phillis Wheatley allude in *On Being Brought from Africa to America*?
- Abraham
 - Job
 - Moses
 - Cain
 - Adam

LITERATURE

FOCUSED QUIZ 29

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM, EARL OF DARTMOUTH –
WHEATLEY'S ANTI-SLAVERY ARGUMENT, PP. 62-64



1. After Phillis Wheatley died, her work was used PRIMARILY as an example of
 - a. early abolitionist works
 - b. the capabilities of black writers
 - c. eighteenth century black culture
 - d. the experiences of a former slave
 - e. early American literature
2. The first white group that promoted Phillis Wheatley's work celebrated its
 - a. imitation of Classical meters
 - b. praise for Patriot leaders
 - c. critiques of King George III
 - d. abolitionist ideas
 - e. appeal to Christianity
3. Which of the following reasons does NOT help explain why Phillis Wheatley remained largely unread for so long?
 - a. She never made an explicit argument against slavery.
 - b. She did not make an argument for American independence.
 - c. Her work was reprinted only infrequently.
 - d. Some early critics argued that she justified slavery in *On Being Brought from Africa to America*.
 - e. There was not much literary criticism written about her.
4. In Phillis Wheatley's *On Being Brought from Africa to America*, which of the following events is described as a "mercy"?
 - a. discovering poetry
 - b. meeting John Wheatley
 - c. being emancipated
 - d. joining the abolitionist movement
 - e. learning of Christianity
5. In *On Being Brought from Africa to America*, Phillis Wheatley makes the argument that
 - a. slavery is a justified price to learn of Christianity
 - b. all people can go to heaven
 - c. enslaved people should rise up and fight
 - d. America should be independent
 - e. America should remain under British rule
6. Some eighteenth-century Christian theologians justified slavery by arguing that black skin was a punishment given to
 - a. Adam
 - b. King Herod
 - c. Jezebel
 - d. Cain
 - e. Judas
7. In her *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth*, Phillis Wheatley praises Legge for
 - a. helping to settle colonial disputes
 - b. accommodating the colonists' demands
 - c. reducing violence in the colonies
 - d. increasing trade in the colonies
 - e. supporting Native Americans against white settlers
8. In which of the following roles did William Legge serve?
 - a. Secretary of Defense
 - b. Secretary of State
 - c. Secretary of Commerce
 - d. Secretary of the Treasury
 - e. Secretary of Labor
9. In Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth*, the narrator applauds Legge for opposing a(n)
 - a. "cruel reign"
 - b. "wicked despotism"
 - c. "wanton tyranny"
 - d. "malicious dictatorship"
 - e. "unjustified oppression"
10. The speaker in Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth* is a(n)
 - a. British woman sympathetic to the colonists
 - b. white abolitionist
 - c. average American farmer
 - d. enslaved woman in North America
 - e. Christian priest

11. In Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth*, which of the following people does the narrator say was "by no misery moved"?
- a tax collector
 - a conqueror
 - a British soldier
 - a slave trader
 - King George III
12. The "American Paradox" is the contradiction between
- Colonists wanting representation in parliament and later refusing voting rights for minorities
 - American revolutionary rhetoric and the use of slavery in the early nation
 - Americans claiming to be a welcoming "melting pot" and implementing racist policies towards immigrants
 - Americans praising Native Americans' eloquence and cheating them in business
 - Americans acknowledging Native Americans' right to their land and still taking it forcefully
13. Phillis Wheatley's critiques are BEST described as
- subtle
 - influential
 - satirical
 - fierce
 - bold
14. The primary purposes of Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth* were to
- explain and convince
 - praise and criticize
 - supplicate and persuade
 - complain and inspire
 - inform and plead
15. Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth* was written during a time of
- increasing tension between Britain and the colonies
 - drastic economic change for the colonies
 - war between Britain and the colonies
 - political turmoil in France
 - major disputes among the colonies

LITERATURE

FOCUSED QUIZ 30

PHILIP FRENEAU'S BIOGRAPHY AND TEXTUAL HISTORY –
AMERICAN ROMANTICISM, PP. 64-69



1. Which of the following revolutionary leaders went to college with Philip Freneau?
 - a. James Madison
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. George Washington
 - e. John Adams
2. Which of the following places did Phillip Freneau visit at the beginning of the American Revolution?
 - a. France
 - b. England
 - c. Brazil
 - d. Italy
 - e. the West Indies
3. Which of the following poems did Phillip Freneau base on his time in the New Jersey militia?
 - a. "On the Emigration to America"
 - b. "The British Prison Ship"
 - c. "General Gage's Confession"
 - d. "To Sir Toby"
 - e. "The Indian Burying Ground"
4. Phillip Freneau was nicknamed the poet of
 - a. the Democratic-Republicans
 - b. realism
 - c. nature
 - d. the Revolution
 - e. freedom
5. In which of the following newspapers did Phillip Freneau serve as editor for two years?
 - a. the *National Post*
 - b. the *Pennsylvania Journal*
 - c. the *Washington Times*
 - d. the *National Gazette*
 - e. the *New York Tribune*
6. Many of Phillip Freneau's works exemplify the beginning of
 - a. American Romanticism
 - b. American Modernism
 - c. Naturalism
 - d. American Realism
 - e. Postmodernism
7. Unlike Philipp Freneau's "On the Emigration to America" and "The Indian Burying Ground," Phillis Wheatley's works do NOT use
 - a. a rhyme scheme
 - b. the elegy and ode poetic forms
 - c. abolitionist arguments
 - d. iambic tetrameter
 - e. biblical and classical allusions
8. To which of the following Biblical characters does Philip Freneau's "The Indian Burying Ground" allude??
 - a. Noah
 - b. David
 - c. Isaac
 - d. Goliath
 - e. Queen Sheba
9. Freneau's description of the landscape in his "On the Emigration to America" is MOST similar to
 - a. Chief Logan's Speech
 - b. Canassatego's Speech at Lancaster
 - c. Phillis Wheatley's "To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth"
 - d. Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle"
 - e. Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*
10. In his "On the Emigration to America" and "The Indian Burying Ground," Phillip Freneau describes Native Americans as
 - a. strong
 - b. disappearing
 - c. intelligent
 - d. brave
 - e. creative
11. During his time as a newspaper editor, Philip Freneau PRIMARILY criticized ?
 - a. Alexander Hamilton
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. James Monroe
 - d. James Madison
 - e. Aaron Burr

12. For MOST of the eighteenth century, poems in the English language primarily used
- anapestic trimeter
 - trochaic trimeter
 - iambic tetrameter
 - iambic pentameter
 - trochaic tetrameter
13. Which of the following rivers does Freneau call “Sire of floods” in his “On the Emigration to America”?
- the Hudson
 - the Mississippi
 - the Rio Grande
 - the Ohio
 - the Missouri
14. Phillip Freneau’s “The Indian Burying Ground” is MOST similar to
- William Butler Yeats’s “The Wild Swans at Coole”
 - Thomas Gray’s “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”
 - Charles Bukowski’s “And The Moon And The Stars And The World”
 - John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*
 - Stephen Crane’s *The Red Badge of Courage*
15. In Phillip Freneau’s “On the Emigration to America,” the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are described as
- tame and quiet
 - beautiful and gentle
 - wild and unmanageable
 - awe-inspiring and uncontrollable
 - indescribable and harnessable

1. During the eighteenth century, sending letters by post was
 - a. dangerous
 - b. reliable
 - c. unconventional
 - d. expensive
 - e. speedy
2. Which couple wrote courtship letters to each other that are saved in a keepsake volume?
 - a. Abigail and John Adams
 - b. Elizabeth Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton
 - c. Martha and George Washington
 - d. Elizabeth Linn and Charles Brockden Brown
 - e. Martha and Thomas Jefferson
3. What is a “familiar letter”?
 - a. a letter between romantic partners, family members, or friends
 - b. a letter used to discuss business
 - c. a well-known historic letter
 - d. a letter only used in courtship
 - e. an informal newspaper
4. In his letter to Elizabeth Schuyler from August 1780, Alexander Hamilton referred to his fiancé as
 - a. Betsey
 - b. Eliza
 - c. Beth
 - d. Betty
 - e. Elizabeth
5. On what basis does Alexander Hamilton compare his fiancé Elizabeth Schuyler to Brutus’s wife Portia?
 - a. willingness to marry a poor man
 - b. appearance
 - c. intelligence
 - d. attitude towards marriage
 - e. dedication to her country
6. In his letter to Elizabeth Schuyler Alexander Hamilton writes, “But she is an obstinate old dame, and seems determined to ruin her whole family.” Who is the “she”?
 - a. France
 - b. Elizabeth Schuyler
 - c. America
 - d. Angelica Schuyler
 - e. England
7. Who wrote that citizens of America, and especially women, need to learn the “absolute necessity of implicit obedience”?
 - a. John Hancock
 - b. Alexander Hamilton
 - c. John Adams
 - d. George Washington
 - e. Thomas Jefferson
8. Alexander Hamilton asked Elizabeth Schuyler in his letter, “Do you soberly relish the pleasure of being a
 - a. scholars wife?”
 - b. poor mans wife?”
 - c. Founding Fathers wife?”
 - d. soldiers wife?”
 - e. politicians wife?”
9. Which of the following descriptions regarding Alexander Hamilton’s letter to Elizabeth Schuyler in August 1780 is FALSE?
 - a. He asks her to marry him even though he does not have much money.
 - b. He tells her not to idealize their marriage or future.
 - c. He compares the relationship of America and England to that of a stubborn mother and daughter.
 - d. He asks her if she is ok with being married to a poor man.
 - e. He reprimands her for not writing him back quickly.

10. In Alexander Hamilton's letter to Elizabeth Schuyler, he advises her not to imagine herself a
- a. socialite
 - b. writer
 - c. shepherdess
 - d. widow
 - e. poor woman
11. What did Elizabeth Schuyler do with the letters between her and Alexander Hamilton when she found out about his infidelity?
- a. return them to Hamilton
 - b. turn them into a book
 - c. burn them
 - d. give them to her children
 - e. save them
12. Alexander Hamilton wrote Elizabeth Schuyler in August 1780 from
- a. the battlefield
 - b. New York City
 - c. the capitol
 - d. the office
 - e. his house
13. In his letter to Elizabeth Schuyler, what does Alexander Hamilton say about the right of resistance?
- a. Women need to resist if they want equal rights.
 - b. America was not justified in resisting against England's rule.
 - c. Women should not resist or question authority.
 - d. No one should resist or question authority.
 - e. Everyone should resist if they believe something is unjust.
14. Where was Alexander Hamilton left an orphan after his mother died?
- a. Nevis
 - b. St. Croix
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. New York
 - e. St. John
15. What were the coverture laws in New York during the eighteenth century?
- a. Any land or income owned by a woman became her husband's once they got married.
 - b. A woman could never initiate divorce.
 - c. A woman could not earn income if she had children.
 - d. A woman with children had to remarry if her husband died.
 - e. A woman could not retain custody of her children if her husband died.

1. Abigail ends her letter to John Adams from April 5, 1776, with "I need not say how much I am
 - a. Your ever faithfull Friend"
 - b. Your Dearest wife"
 - c. worried for Your sake"
 - d. most affectionately Yours"
 - e. Yours"
2. Which of the following diseases does Abigail Adams fear, according to her letter to John Adams?
 - a. yellow fever
 - b. smallpox
 - c. measles
 - d. typhoid
 - e. canker fever
3. Which of the following groups does Abigail Adams remind John Adams to remember when writing the new laws?
 - a. women
 - b. Native Americans
 - c. African Americans
 - d. immigrants
 - e. the British
4. Abigail Adams believes that all men are naturally
 - a. charismatic
 - b. emotionless
 - c. leaders
 - d. tyrants
 - e. brave
5. Which of the following artists made portraits of Abigail and John Adams in 1766?
 - a. John Singleton Copley
 - b. Robert Edge Pine
 - c. Benjamin Blyth
 - d. Benjamin West
 - e. Patience Wright
6. Coverture is best defined as the legal subordination of
 - a. Native Americans
 - b. wives
 - c. children
 - d. husbands
 - e. African Americans
7. From near which major city did Abigail Adams send the letter to John Adams in spring of 1776?
 - a. New York
 - b. Boston
 - c. Charleston
 - d. Philadelphia
 - e. Newport
8. Where was John Adams in spring of 1776?
 - a. London
 - b. Paris
 - c. New York
 - d. Boston
 - e. Philadelphia
9. To which of the following popular revolutionary slogans does Abigail Adams allude in her letter?
 - a. "Don't give up the ship."
 - b. "There never was a good war, or a bad peace."
 - c. "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."
 - d. "No taxation without representation."
 - e. "Give me liberty or give me death."
10. In his reply to Abigail's letter, John Adams states, "As to your extraordinary Code of Laws, I cannot but
 - a. laugh"
 - b. understand"
 - c. decipher"
 - d. relate"
 - e. ponder"
11. To which of the following individuals did Alexander Hamilton write about the possibility of previously oppressed groups revolting?
 - a. Elizabeth Schuyler
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Ben Franklin
 - d. George Washington
 - e. Thomas Jefferson

12. John Adams acknowledges all the following groups' possible revolts after the American Revolution EXCEPT
- Native Americans'
 - women's
 - apprentices'
 - African Americans'
 - students'
13. Abigail Adams mentions that Billy the youngest died from to
- canker fever
 - measles
 - yellow fever
 - smallpox
 - typhoid
14. Which of the following people does Abigail Adams expect to not survive the day?
- herself
 - Mr. Tertias Bass
 - Betsy Cranch
 - Becky Peck
 - Gorge
15. The FIRST complaint Abigail Adams mentions in her March 31 letter to her husband was that that
- he does not consider frequently oppressed groups
 - he does not write back very often
 - diseases are becoming a growing concern
 - he puts himself in dangerous situations
 - she feels lonely without his physical presence

1. Women in the eighteenth century were LEAST likely to study
 - a. music
 - b. dance
 - c. art
 - d. Latin
 - e. French
2. Judith Sargent Murray helped found a women's school in
 - a. Vermont
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. New York
 - d. Maine
 - e. Connecticut
3. Which first-wave feminist author wrote *A Vindication on the Rights of Woman*?
 - a. Sojourner Truth
 - b. Elizabeth Blackwell
 - c. Judith Sargent Murray
 - d. Mary Wollstonecraft
 - e. Jane Addams
4. Judith Sargent Murray MOST likely adopted the pseudonym Constantia in order to
 - a. conceal her profession from friends and family
 - b. avoid scrutiny from her male colleagues
 - c. disguise the fact that she was a female author
 - d. keep her public and private life separate
 - e. present herself as a representative of a larger community
5. Which publication brought Judith Sargent Murray the MOST fame during her lifetime?
 - a. "A Universalist Catechism"
 - b. "On the Domestic Education of Children"
 - c. *The Gleaner: A Miscellaneous Production*
 - d. *Lines, Inscribed To An Amiable, And Affectionate Mother*
 - e. "On the Equality of the Sexes"
6. The first two excerpted stanzas of "On the Equality of the Sexes" feature the rhyme scheme
 - a. ABABCC
 - b. ABABAB
 - c. ABACAB
 - d. ABCABC
 - e. AABGCC
7. Which rhetorical device appears in the line "And Genius, led by Study, wears the crown"?
 - a. synecdoche
 - b. assonance
 - c. litotes
 - d. metaphor
 - e. personification
8. Judith Sargent Murray uses a simile to compare deep science to a(n)
 - a. bold author
 - b. intelligent engineer
 - c. shy maid
 - d. wealthy housewife
 - e. industrious businessman
9. To which scientist does Judith Sargent Murray allude?
 - a. Robert Boyle
 - b. Robert Hooke
 - c. Isaac Newton
 - d. Blaise Pascal
 - e. Galileo Galilei
10. Judith Sargent Murray identifies all of the following traits as intellectual powers EXCEPT
 - a. imagination
 - b. judgement
 - c. motivation
 - d. memory
 - e. reason

11. Which statement BEST represents Judith Sargent Murray's view of women in fashion?
- Women who prioritize fashion also participate in spreading rumors.
 - Women's sense of style is superior to that of men.
 - Women use fashion to establish their family status.
 - Women showcase their creative abilities through fashion.
 - Women who focus on fashion trends are inherently vain.
12. Judith Sargent Murray argues that women lack judgement due to their
- poor education
 - inferior memory
 - prolific imagination
 - submissive societal role
 - inability to eliminate bias
13. Judith Sargent Murray uses all of the following religious terms EXCEPT
- Christ
 - Supreme Intelligence
 - Jehova
 - God
 - Deity
14. Which belief underlies Judith Sargent Murray's call for gender equality?
- Women must strive for equal positions in marriage.
 - Both men and women were created equal under God.
 - Both men and women deserve financial liberty and success.
 - Women must prove that they merit a place in heaven.
 - Women are physically capable of more than domestic duties.
15. What evidence does Judith Sargent Murray use to dismiss the importance of men's physical superiority?
- men's decline in strength with age
 - brute strength of large animals
 - women's biological role as child-bearers
 - invention of farm tools and other machinery
 - growth of academic industries

1. Judith Sargent Murray uses a simile to compare girls' treatment with
 - a. slavery
 - b. imprisonment
 - c. imperialism
 - d. kidnapping
 - e. sacrifice
2. Whom would Judith Sargent Murray MOST LIKELY hold accountable for teaching girls that showy clothes and ornamentation "ought to be the principal object of our [their] attention"?
 - a. parents
 - b. friends
 - c. authors
 - d. husbands
 - e. politicians
3. Judith Sargent Murray would MOST likely support the idea that equality in strength requires equality in
 - a. ornamentation
 - b. income
 - c. preconceptions
 - d. education
 - e. work
4. To whom does Judith Sargent Murray refer as "ye arbiters of our [women's] fate"?
 - a. men
 - b. teachers
 - c. politicians
 - d. parents
 - e. priests
5. Which of the following admissions does Murray make toward the end of "On the Equality of the Sexes"?
 - a. Men are physically superior to women.
 - b. She respects men for their hard work.
 - c. Women would abuse equality.
 - d. Women are emotionally weaker than men.
 - e. Women are unable to reach equality due to laziness.
6. "On the Equality of the Sexes" mentions all the following Biblical figures EXCEPT
 - a. David
 - b. Moses
 - c. Abraham
 - d. Mary
 - e. Paul
7. The letter that concludes "On the Equality of the Sexes" can be BEST described as
 - a. building upon the essay
 - b. critiquing the essay
 - c. analyzing the essay
 - d. contradicting the essay
 - e. responding to the essay
8. According to the letter in "On the Equality of the Sexes", women are "the emblem of
 - a. emotion"
 - b. suffering"
 - c. weakness"
 - d. strength"
 - e. oppression"
9. "On the Equality of the Sexes" starts with a(n)
 - a. quote
 - b. poem
 - c. letter
 - d. plea
 - e. article
10. The term "separate sphere ideology" emerged to depict the 1700s social practice where women were restricted from
 - a. meeting men aside from relatives
 - b. most forms of reading and writing
 - c. increasing their physical strength
 - d. confining themselves in domestic spaces
 - e. participating in business and politics
11. Women in the 1700s were LEAST likely to be accused of being unfeminine if they read
 - a. novels
 - b. essays
 - c. dramas
 - d. textbooks
 - e. newspapers

12. Murray's claims from "On the Equality of the Sexes" parallels those in a poem by
 - a. Lucy Terry
 - b. Jupiter Hammon
 - c. Phillis Wheatley
 - d. Philip Freneau
 - e. George Whitefield
13. To show a male timidly following a woman's lead, Murray cites a story from the Book of
 - a. Deuteronomy
 - b. Leviticus
 - c. Numbers
 - d. Genesis
 - e. Exodus
14. Murray claims that boys are "led by the hand" through
 - a. classics
 - b. logic
 - c. politics
 - d. religion
 - e. science
15. Which of the following Biblical figures was, according to Judith Sargent Murray, praised for wisdom despite many of his actions being foolish?
 - a. David
 - b. Adam
 - c. Moses
 - d. Solomon
 - e. Abraham

1. Where did the Constitutional Convention take place?
 - a. Providence, RI
 - b. Jamestown, VA
 - c. Philadelphia, PA
 - d. Baltimore, MD
 - e. Boston, MA
2. Who wrote *Federalist No. 1*?
 - a. James Madison
 - b. John Jay
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
 - e. Alexander Hamilton
3. *Federalist No. 1* primarily targeted delegates in
 - a. Georgia
 - b. New York
 - c. Connecticut
 - d. Pennsylvania
 - e. Georgia
4. *Federalist No. 1* was FIRST published in
 - a. *The Pennsylvania Packet*
 - b. *The Boston News-Letter*
 - c. *The Connecticut Courant*
 - d. *The Independent Journal*
 - e. *The Newport Mercury*
5. Who wrote the majority of the *Federalist* essays?
 - a. John Adams
 - b. Roger Sherman
 - c. George Washington
 - d. James Madison
 - e. Alexander Hamilton
6. Which pseudonym did the writers of the *Federalist* essays use?
 - a. Publius
 - b. Brutus
 - c. Hadrian
 - d. Cato
 - e. Cassius
7. The writer of *Federalist No. 1* argues that ratification will
 - a. destroy “considerations not connected with the public good”
 - b. cause dependence “for political constitutions on accident and force”
 - c. establish a “good government from reflection and choice”
 - d. “be considered as the general misfortune of mankind”
 - e. be “directed by a judicious estimate of true interests”
8. What is the PRIMARY purpose of the opening paragraph of *Federalist No. 1*?
 - a. directly acknowledging the reader’s role in the outcome of the ratification debate
 - b. condemning individuals refusing ratification because of self interest
 - c. listing various obstacles to ratification
 - d. presenting different groups that resist ratification
 - e. noting implications of ratification on contemporary political ideas
9. The writer of *Federalist No. 1* considers all of the following factors influential to both sides of the ratification debate EXCEPT
 - a. philanthropy
 - b. personal animosity
 - c. avarice
 - d. party opposition
 - e. ambition
10. Which of the following statements BEST describes the reception of the *Federalist* essays?
 - a. Only three statewide newspapers published the essays.
 - b. The intended audience immediately rejected the ideas.
 - c. Newspapers across the country popularized the essays.
 - d. Two book volumes of the essays circulated across the country.
 - e. The essays found attention on the international scale.

11. In describing the need for moderation in political debate, the writer of *Federalist No. 1* compares politics to
 - a. music
 - b. physics
 - c. religion
 - d. psychology
 - e. fine art
12. The writer of *Federalist No. 1* claims that most authoritarian regimes rose to power with leaders who were initially
 - a. lenient
 - b. tyrannical
 - c. charismatic
 - d. elitist
 - e. tolerant
13. In addressing readers in first person, the writer of *Federalist No. 1* directly attempts to
 - a. establish credibility
 - b. appeal to emotions
 - c. criticize any opposition
 - d. reject a previous argument
 - e. persuade readers to favor ratification
14. According to the writer of *Federalist No. 1*, all of the following groups comprise the primary opposition to ratification EXCEPT individuals who
 - a. hope to gain popularity through the debate
 - b. fear they may lose their jobs
 - c. have significant ties with Great Britain
 - d. would benefit more from a confederacy than federalism
 - e. are misled by the media
15. Describing political conflict using words such as “zeal,” “jealousy,” and “violent love,” the writer of *Federalist No. 1* appeals mostly to the audience’s sense of
 - a. authority
 - b. emotion
 - c. purpose
 - d. logic
 - e. timeliness

1. What was the goal of the *Federalist* essays?
 - a. to persuade New York delegates to vote to ratify the Constitution
 - b. to create a draft of the Constitution for delegates to vote on
 - c. to increase Alexander Hamilton's legal reputation
 - d. to convince George Washington to appoint Alexander Hamilton to his cabinet
 - e. to inform the citizens of the United States of the dangers of revolution
2. How many *Federalist* essays did James Madison write?
 - a. thirty-seven
 - b. fifty-one
 - c. twenty-nine
 - d. eighty-five
 - e. eighteen
3. In what year did James Madison write *Federalist* No. 10?
 - a. 1787
 - b. 1784
 - c. 1776
 - d. 1792
 - e. 1800
4. Which newspaper published *Federalist* No. 10?
 - a. *The New York Times*
 - b. *The New York Packet*
 - c. *The New York Post*
 - d. *The Independent Journal*
 - e. *The New-York Gazette*
5. What two methods of "curing the mischiefs of faction" did James Madison state in *Federalist* No. 10?
 - a. destroying its liberty and giving citizens equal opportunities
 - b. removing its causes and controlling its effects
 - c. promoting its defects and minimizing its impacts
 - d. limiting its control and usurping its leaders
 - e. undoing its effects and helping citizens
6. Why does James Madison believe there is no way to remove the causes of faction?
 - a. People believe factions are necessary for a democracy.
 - b. The minority is always oppressed.
 - c. Citizens will disapprove of the Constitution and fight back.
 - d. The government protects the causes of faction.
 - e. Liberty is essential and cannot be destroyed.
7. In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison states that, "Liberty is to faction what air is to
 - a. plants"
 - b. water"
 - c. fire"
 - d. Earth"
 - e. people"
8. In *Federalist* No. 10, what does James Madison mean when he says, "Enlightened statesmen will not always be at the helm"?
 - a. The country can only elect leaders that they know are "enlightened".
 - b. The country should embrace new leadership when it comes.
 - c. The country will not always have capable political leaders.
 - d. The country has to keep capable leaders in power to avoid weak ones.
 - e. The country should usurp leaders if they are doing a bad job.
9. Why does James Madison worry about giving the majority too much power?
 - a. They would all conform to the same beliefs.
 - b. It could result in an oppressive government.
 - c. The majority cannot be trusted.
 - d. It would cause the minority group to rise up and create their own faction.
 - e. It would give the government too much power.

10. In *Federalist* No. 10, what form of government does James Madison describe as admitting “no cure for the mischiefs of faction”?
- absolute monarchy
 - pure democracy
 - constitutional republic
 - federal republic
 - federation
11. In *Federalist* No. 10, what does James Madison list as the “two greatest points of difference between a democracy and a republic”?
- their understanding of citizens needs and root of origin
 - their delegation of government and the number of citizens they control
 - their structural hierarchy and method of voting for leaders
 - their use of liberty and method of handling and dismantling factions
 - their fundamental religious beliefs and how they decide the rights of citizens
12. In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison writes, “we behold a republican remedy for the diseases most incident to republican government.” What does he mean by “diseases”?
- liberty
 - minorities
 - faction
 - democracy
 - other governments
13. What method does James Madison believe to be the best for resolving human conflict that interferes with politics?
- allow people to work it out themselves
 - oppress differing opinions
 - only allow people to disagree in moderation
 - have the government intervene
 - let law enforcement resolve conflicts
14. James Madison and Alexander Hamilton both agree that the government must
- eliminate opposing opinions
 - prevent a majority from existing
 - defend factions
 - protect the rights of the minority
 - allow liberty and faction to coexist
15. Which of the following summaries BEST expresses the main idea of *Federalist* No. 10?
- enlightening citizens of the dangers of democracy
 - showing support for George Washington’s presidency
 - persuading citizens to conform to one republic
 - demonstrating how people can remove the causes of faction
 - explaining how the government the Constitution outlines can protect liberty

1. Washington Irving launched his career by writing
 - a. plays
 - b. biographies
 - c. short novels
 - d. children's books
 - e. essays in periodicals
2. In order to help sell his books, Washington Irving created a hoax that Mr. Knickerbocker's manuscript was
 - a. published in his will
 - b. completed and published by his son
 - c. discovered in his abandoned office
 - d. found in an attic
 - e. found in his hotel
3. Washington Irving framed "Rip Van Winkle" as if it were a legend among people from the
 - a. St. Lawrence River Valley
 - b. Potomac River Valley
 - c. Ohio River Valley
 - d. Hudson River Valley
 - e. Mississippi River Valley
4. Which of the following pseudonyms did Washington Irving employ as the author of *The Sketch-Book*?
 - a. Geoffrey Crayon
 - b. Constantia
 - c. Gleaner
 - d. Publius
 - e. Diedrich Knickerbocker
5. Which of the following books boosted Washington Irving to literary celebrity?
 - a. *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
 - b. *Tales of a Traveler*
 - c. *Bracebridge Hall*
 - d. *The Sketch-Book*
 - e. *Tales of the Alhambra*
6. Washington Irving copyrighted *The Sketch-Book* in both the United States and
 - a. Spain
 - b. Germany
 - c. England
 - d. France
 - e. Italy
7. All of the following facts about Washington Irving's *The Sketch-Book* are true EXCEPT that he
 - a. employed top-grade paper
 - b. used the highest-quality ink
 - c. opted for an octavo format
 - d. chose a larger type
 - e. priced it at five dollars
8. Which of the following men printed *The Sketch-Book*?
 - a. John Day
 - b. William Goddard
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. C.S. Van Winkle
 - e. Archibald Bell
9. Which of the following activities does the narrator of *The Author's Account of Himself* love the MOST?
 - a. writing
 - b. hunting
 - c. exploring
 - d. working on his farm
 - e. building contraptions
10. Washington Irving's *The Author's Account of Himself* opens with a quote from
 - a. Homer's *Odyssey*
 - b. Virgil's *The Aeneid*
 - c. Sophocles's *Antigone*
 - d. Euripides's *Medea*
 - e. Lyly's *Euphues*
11. In Washington Irving's *The Author's Account of Himself*, the narrator says that America has plenty of
 - a. art
 - b. historical landmarks
 - c. technology
 - d. industries
 - e. natural scenery
12. In *The Sketch-Book*, the narrator travels to
 - a. Germany
 - b. France
 - c. England
 - d. Italy
 - e. Spain

13. Washington Irving's first book was a satirical history of
- New York
 - Massachusetts
 - Maryland
 - Pennsylvania
 - Rhode Island
14. In Washington Irving's *The Author's Account of Himself*, the narrator says that his sketchbook is full of cottages, small ruins, and
- bustling cities
 - landscapes
 - volcanoes
 - harbors
 - historical landmarks
15. In Washington Irving's *The Author's Account of himself*, the narrator MOST hopes to see the Europe's
- large cities
 - animals
 - great men
 - wilderness
 - fine clothing

1. Diedrich Knickerbocker resided in
 - a. Virginia
 - b. New York
 - c. Pennsylvania
 - d. Massachusetts
 - e. New Jersey
2. Which of the following forts appears in "Rip Van Winkle"?
 - a. Fort Washington
 - b. Fort Sumter
 - c. Fort Ticonderoga
 - d. Fort Christina
 - e. Fort Hudson
3. Which of the following events did Rip Van Winkle NOT experience?
 - a. His neighbors stole from his farm.
 - b. Weeds in his farm grew quickly.
 - c. His cow went astray.
 - d. Rain prevented him from doing outdoor work.
 - e. His fences fell to pieces.
4. After Rip Van Winkle awakens and returns to the village, the portrait of King George III becomes that of
 - a. Peter Stuyvesant
 - b. George Washington
 - c. Rip Van Winkle
 - d. Dame Van Winkle
 - e. Nicholas Vedder
5. When the stranger motions to him, Rip helps the man carry
 - a. lumber
 - b. arms
 - c. portraits
 - d. boulders
 - e. liquor
6. Which of the following animals does Rip Van Winkle have as a pet?
 - a. eagle
 - b. cat
 - c. dog
 - d. squirrel
 - e. wolf
7. Rip Van Winkle departs from the mountains PRIMARILY to
 - a. drink water
 - b. meet his wife
 - c. obtain food
 - d. visit his friends
 - e. purchase a new gun
8. Which of the following signs did NOT indicate that Rip Van Winkle was asleep for a long time?
 - a. His gun became dilapidated.
 - b. His house had new inhabitants.
 - c. The village was larger.
 - d. His pet forgot him.
 - e. His beard was a foot long.
9. The woman who pushed through the crowd to see Rip Van Winkle was his
 - a. sister
 - b. friend
 - c. wife
 - d. daughter
 - e. granddaughter
10. In "Rip Van Winkle", which of the following locations was, according to Indian traditions, particularly favored by a Manitou/Spirit?
 - a. Catskill River
 - b. Hudson River
 - c. Garden Rock
 - d. Kaaterskill
 - e. Spirit Rock
11. Geoffrey Crayon's real name is
 - a. Diedrich Knickerbocker
 - b. Peter Stuyvesant
 - c. Washington Irving
 - d. Rip Van Winkle
 - e. Joseph Jefferson
12. In contrast to "Rip Van Winkle", *Letters from an American Farmer* claimed that
 - a. the Catskill Mountains did not have any special significance
 - b. Rip Van Winkle did not exist
 - c. American farmers would become wealthy with hard work
 - d. the American Revolution had a minimal impact on farmers
 - e. farmers did not aid one another in their work

13. Which of the following crops survived Rip Van Winkle's farming?
- a. cucumbers
 - b. potatoes
 - c. lettuce
 - d. peas
 - e. beans
14. Which of the following aspects did Rip recognize FIRST after returning to the village?
- a. his neighbor
 - b. the tree under which he used to sit
 - c. his daughter
 - d. the village residents
 - e. the inn's sign
15. When Rip Van Winkle returned to the village, the villagers FIRST asked him
- a. who he was
 - b. whether he would cast a vote
 - c. why he was carrying a gun
 - d. where he had been
 - e. on which side he voted

1. Where was David Walker born?
 - a. Virginia
 - b. North Carolina
 - c. Georgia
 - d. Florida
 - e. Ohio
2. How did David Walker become free?
 - a. His master emancipated him in his will.
 - b. He bought his freedom.
 - c. His mother was free.
 - d. He escaped through the underground railroad.
 - e. His father was the plantation owner.
3. David Walker was a lifelong member of the
 - a. New Light Christian Center Church
 - b. Central Christian Church
 - c. National Baptist Convention
 - d. African Methodist Episcopal Church
 - e. Church of God in Christ
4. For which of the following newspapers did David Walker work?
 - a. the *Journal of Black Studies*
 - b. *The Colored American*
 - c. *Freedom's Journal*
 - d. the *African American Review*
 - e. the *Richmond Free Press*
5. David Walker MOST likely died from
 - a. the flu
 - b. tuberculosis
 - c. suicide
 - d. foul play
 - e. cancer
6. Which of the following prophets is called "the weeping prophet"?
 - a. Jacob
 - b. John
 - c. Jonah
 - d. Jeremiah
 - e. Job
7. How did David Walker sneak his *Appeal in Four Articles* past Southern post officers?
 - a. He enclosed copies inside packages of newspapers.
 - b. He pasted copies inside the covers of other books.
 - c. He transported it through the underground railroad.
 - d. He bribed some of the officials.
 - e. He hid copies in hats, coat linings, and luggage.
8. The way David Walker's *Appeal in Four Articles* highlights contradictions between slaveholding and Christian theology is LEAST similar to the writings of
 - a. William Lloyd Garrison
 - b. Sojourner Truth
 - c. Malcom X
 - d. Frederick Douglass
 - e. Phillis Wheatley
9. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson specifically criticized the work of
 - a. William Cullen Bryant
 - b. Jupiter Hammon
 - c. John Trumbull
 - d. Phillis Wheatley
 - e. Philip Freneau
10. David Walker's *Appeal in Four Articles* was published during the
 - a. Revolutionary period
 - b. antebellum period
 - c. War of 1812
 - d. colonial period
 - e. Civil War
11. Abolitionist groups largely ignored David Walker's works because they were too
 - a. unknown
 - b. religious
 - c. forgiving
 - d. radical
 - e. subtle

12. David Walker's *Appeal in Four Articles* compares the condition of Africans to all of the following subjugated groups EXCEPT
- Native Americans
 - Jews
 - Indians
 - Greeks
 - Irish
13. Which of the following works is an example of a jeremiad?
- Alexander Pope's "Ode on Solitude"
 - Horace's "The Ship of State"
 - Jonathan Edwards's "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
 - Jack Kerouac's "The Taste of Rain"
 - Thomas Gray's "The Progress of Poesy"
14. After living in Charleston for several years, David Walker moved to
- Boston
 - Philadelphia
 - Newport
 - New York City
 - Washington, D.C.
15. David Walker addressed his *Appeal in Four Articles* to
- white men across the world, but especially the United States
 - the abolitionists of the world, but especially the United States
 - the Christians of the world, but especially the United States
 - the colored people of the world, but especially the United States
 - the political leaders of the world, but especially the United States

1. In 1829, William Apress became the first Native American to
 - a. create children's book illustrations
 - b. peacefully negotiate with colonists
 - c. read colonial English texts
 - d. author a fiction novel
 - e. write an autobiography
2. From which nation was William Apress?
 - a. Mohawk
 - b. Pequot
 - c. Wampanoag
 - d. Oneida
 - e. Mohegan
3. William Apress's life was transformed after becoming a(n)
 - a. Evangelical
 - b. Baptist
 - c. Methodist
 - d. Lutheran
 - e. Anglican
4. Apress's "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man" mainly serves as a(n)
 - a. insight into the diverse culture of American Indian tribes
 - b. argument for the conversion of American Indians to Christianity
 - c. criticism of government policy towards American Indians
 - d. inspirational text for American Indians to fight the colonists
 - e. series of instructions on how to control Native American reserves
5. The Mashpee Revolt was primarily a(n)
 - a. military conflict between Native American tribes
 - b. economic struggle for Native American farmers
 - c. slave rebellion organized Native American activists
 - d. cultural revival of Native American civilization
 - e. attempt by Native Americans to retain tribal sovereignty
6. At the very beginning of "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man," William Apress focuses attention on the
 - a. cultural appropriation of Native American customs
 - b. Native American reservations in New England
 - c. representation of Native Americans in government
 - d. impoverished condition of many Native Americans
 - e. conflict between numerous Native American tribes
7. In the fourth paragraph of "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man," Apress directly asks that Native Americans have
 - a. religious freedom
 - b. common education
 - c. American citizenship
 - d. political representation
 - e. economic opportunity
8. Which of the following books of the Bible does Apress NOT quote in "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man"?
 - a. Luke
 - b. John
 - c. Romans
 - d. Acts
 - e. Matthew
9. Which of the following state's legislatures did Apress mention as having issued a law forbidding the marriage between Indian Americans and whites?
 - a. Maryland
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. New York
 - d. Connecticut
 - e. Maine
10. At the very end of "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man," it becomes clear that Apress ultimately desires
 - a. a Native American led country
 - b. greater peace in the Union
 - c. harmony with the environment
 - d. cultural synchrony between ethnicities
 - e. multiple branches of government

11. David Walker's *Appeal* and Apess's "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man" are similar in that they
- call for an immense rebellion against white men
 - center on environmental disasters in minority regions
 - outline the struggles of Indian American men
 - rebuke white Americans for their failures
 - allude to American founding fathers
12. Apess believes that Native American discrimination is primarily based on
- nationality
 - environmental use
 - economic status
 - skin color
 - religion
13. Which of the following rhetorical strategies does Apess use to highlight the contradiction between Christianity and racial prejudice?
- anaphora
 - metaphor
 - rhetorical question
 - chiasmus
 - euphemism
14. Similar to Phillis Wheatley, Apess linguistically experiments with the
- negative connotations of the color black
 - use of biblical evidence in political writing
 - mix of formal and informal tone
 - employment of longer sentences
 - combination of metaphorical and literal phrases
15. The author's attitude at the end of "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man" can BEST be described as
- optimistic
 - belligerent
 - gloomy
 - compassionate
 - amused