

American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter Test (Discovery through F-I War) / 100 points

1. In the late 1400s, most Europeans lived in
 - A. cities
 - B. clans
 - C. extended families
 - D. hierarchical societies

2. All of the following led Europeans to sea EXCEPT
 - A. news of Marco Polo's travels
 - B. new sailing technology
 - C. the Black Death
 - D. the Crusades and Renaissance

3. From where did the earliest humans to visit North America probably come?
 - A. Siberia.
 - B. The Middle East
 - C. Mesopotamia.
 - D. Greece.

4. The ultimate source of conflict between Indians and Europeans was
 - A. the intention of the Europeans to impose their religious practices on Indians.
 - B. the intention of the Europeans to dominate the land.
 - C. the intention of the Europeans to build great structures on Indian land.
 - D. the enslavement of Indians by Europeans.

5. Which of the following was part of “the Columbian exchange?”
 - A. The spread of Christianity among the Indians.
 - B. The spread of trade throughout America.
 - C. The transfer of gold from America to Europe.
 - D. The spread of European diseases to America.

6. All of the following threatened early Jamestown EXCEPT
 - A. tobacco failures
 - B. conflict with Native Americans
 - C. the unsuccessful search for gold
 - D. disease and starvation

7. This group was among the most successful in adapting to the Native American understanding of trade, for they knew that good relations were essential to maintaining and increasing their business (primarily furs).
- a. the French.
 - b. the English.
 - c. the Spanish.
 - d. the Italians.
8. King Philip's War took place in
- a. New England.
 - b. Carolina.
 - c. Pennsylvania.
 - d. Virginia.
9. Bacon's Rebellion took place in
- a. New England.
 - b. Pennsylvania.
 - c. Carolina.
 - d. Virginia.
10. Which groups first brought African slaves to America?
- a. Spanish and Portuguese.
 - b. English and French.
 - c. Dutch and English.
 - d. Spanish and Quakers.
11. Slaves who could NOT escape while still in Africa suffered through a lengthy voyage called.
- a. the Middle Passage.
 - b. the Long Journey.
 - c. Abd.
 - d. none of the above.
12. Indentured servants received what for their labor?
- a. A steady wage.
 - b. A portion of the crops they harvested
 - c. Nothing.
 - d. Free passage to America.
13. The first New England settlement, founded in 1620, was
- a. Plymouth Colony.
 - b. Chesapeake Bay Colony.
 - c. Sagadahoc River Colony
 - d. Connecticut Valley Colony.

14. The first document to establish self-government—and the decisions of the majority—in North America was
- the Mayflower Compact.
 - the Virginia Declaration of Rights.
 - Penn's Code.
 - Burgesses Law.
15. Bacon's Rebellion most clearly exposed
- the evils of the slave system
 - the extreme poverty of all Virginians
 - the various tensions of frontier (backcountry) life
 - the power of British armies
16. The "City on a Hill" best reflects the Puritan motive of creating
- a new city larger than London
 - an economic success
 - a more moral society
 - a democratic government in defiance of the King
17. Thinkers during the Age of Enlightenment stressed
- religious revelation.
 - the power of human reason.
 - faith in God.
 - the limits of human reason.
18. England's economic system between 1651 and 1733 could best be described as
- feudal.
 - mercantilist.
 - socialist.
19. The Navigation Act of 1651 required that
- all trade carried out in the English empire must be conducted in English ships.
 - all maps be taxed at a high rate.
 - all explorers register their voyages with Parliament.
20. What was one of the political legacies of the Great Awakening?
- More deference given to religious authorities on moral matters.
 - An emphasis on individual choice.
 - A focus on classical political philosophy.

21. Social and religious diversity developed in Pennsylvania for all the following reasons EXCEPT
- A. William Penn's leadership
 - B. Quaker principles
 - C. Puritan principles
22. In the South, rich soil and cash crops led most directly to
- A. a transportation revolution
 - B. a plantation based economy
 - C. the growth of more large cities than the northern colonies
 - D. cotton as "king" in the 17th and 18th centuries
23. In the five years after the French and Indian War, British and colonial relations
- A. became more strained
 - B. ended entirely
 - C. became temporarily more friendly and harmonious
 - D. were mediated by France
24. The Proclamation of 1763 forbade white settlement
- A. west of the Appalachians.
 - B. in Louisiana.
 - C. in Canada.
 - D. west of the Rockies
25. What caused Britons to decide Americans should carry more of England's financial burden?
- A. The growth of the colonial economy.
 - B. Colonial demands for greater political representation.
 - C. Expenses occurred during the French and Indian War.

Matching:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) John Smith | a) encomienda |
| b) Jonathan Edwards | b) Pontiac |
| c) John Winthrop | c) King Philip |
| d) Benjamin Franklin | d) Montezuma |
| e) William Pitt | e) Christopher Columbus |

26. Official name of the system whereby the Spanish forced Native Americans into slave labor
27. Encountered the Taino of Hispaniola in his 1492 "voyage of discovery"
28. British Prime Minister during much of the French and Indian War
29. First governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony; believed his community should be a "shining city upon a hill"
30. His people, the Aztecs, were conquered by conquistador Hernan Cortez in the early 1500s
31. America's "Enlightenment Man" was a noted scientist and member of the prestigious Royal Society in England
32. He brought discipline to Jamestown, eventually marrying Pocahontas and briefly bringing more harmonious relations between the settlers and the Powhatan Indians.
33. Known to his people as Metacom, he led resistance to the spreading English settlement in New England in the 1670s
34. Led a revolt against the English and American colonists in the aftermath of the French and Indian War, which in part, led to the Proclamation of 1763
35. Amongst the most well known preachers of the Great Awakening, he preached about the "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

Part A: Multiple Choice (2 points each -- 70 points total)

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which of the following is NOT true about the Sugar Act? 1) _____
 - A) It was passed in after the French and Indian War had concluded
 - B) It increased restrictions on colonial commerce
 - C) It was the first internal tax imposed by Parliament on the colonies
 - D) It actually lowered the duty on foreign molasses imported into the colonies from six pence to three pence per gallon, but would now be strictly enforced

- 2) What was one of the political legacies of the Great Awakening? 2) _____
 - A) Deference to religious authorities on moral matters
 - B) An emphasis on individual choice
 - C) A focus on classical political philosophy
 - D) none of the above

- 3) In the cases brought by the Two Penny Act, which man defended the colonial government? 3) _____
 - A) Patrick Henry
 - B) Thomas Hutchinson
 - C) George Washington
 - D) Sergent Slaughter and Hulk Hogan

- 4) Which act was the first to impose an internal tax on the colonies? 4) _____
 - A) The Sugar Act
 - B) The Navigation Act
 - C) The Stamp Act
 - D) The Tea Act

- 5) Who was Massachusetts' royal governor at the time of the Boston Tea Party? ...he also had his families home looted and burned down by some Sons of Liberty in the unrest provoked by the earlier Stamp Act. 5) _____
 - A) G. Grenville
 - B) S. Adams
 - C) P. Henry
 - D) T. Hutchinson

- 6) The Tea Act of 1773 6) _____
 - A) placed a tax on all tea coming into America
 - B) made it illegal for non-British tea to enter America
 - C) made it illegal for the colonists to grow tea
 - D) exempted British tea from duties

- 7) The Suffolk Resolves responded to the Coercive Acts by declaring them to be 7) _____
 - A) a just enactment by Parliament
 - B) completely unable to be enforced
 - C) unconstitutional in all cases
 - D) only binding on the colony of New York

- 8) The Stamp Act Congress adopted 8) _____
 A) the Declaration of Rights and Grievances
 B) the Bill of Rights to the Constitution
 C) the Declaration of Independence for all 13 colonies
 D) the Declaration Against Those Sticky Things That Are Always Affixed To Other Things After Licking Them
- 9) What term describes a general search warrant issued to customs officials in America? 9) _____
 A) Bills of attainder B) Writs of assistance
 C) Amicus curiae D) none of the above
- 10) The First Continental Congress, which took place after the Coersive Acts went into effect, resulted in 10) _____
 A) the Trade Federation being completely obliterated by the Intergallactic Senate
 B) the Albany Plan of Union being endorsed
 C) the Declaration of Independence being adopted
 D) the endorsement of the Suffolk Resolves
- 11) Vigilante groups formed in North Carolina in the 1760s called themselves 11) _____
 A) Regulators B) Little Brothers of the Sons of Liberty
 C) Enforcers of the Wild Wild West D) Continental Committees
- 12) The Boston Port Act and Massachusetts Government Act were part of the 12) _____
 A) Coercive Acts B) Townshend Acts
 C) Acts of the Apostles D) Quartering Acts
- 13) A local townsman named John Brown, led the attack on the British schooner the _____, off the 13) _____
 coast of Rhode Island...whose purpose had been to catch smugglers and collect duties from merchants.
 A) The Royal Crown Cola (aka, R.C. Cola)
 B) The King George Is Fat...Make that simply "portly"
 C) The Townshend
 D) The Gaspee
- 14) The Proclamation of 1763 forbade white settlement 14) _____
 A) west of the Appalachians B) in Louisiana
 C) in Canada D) west of the Rockies
- 15) This group joined by men such as Samuel Adams, led the opposition to the Stamp Act. 15) _____
 A) Daughters of Liberty B) Sons of Liberty
 C) Land of Liberty D) Legion of Liberty
- 16) Crispus Attucks, an African-American died during (think Revere engraving / print) 16) _____
 A) the Boston Massacre B) the Boston Tea Party
 C) the Battle of Lexington D) the Battle of Concord

- 17) Colonial governments / legislatures could be best described as involving or practicing _____, as opposed to the traditional practice followed in English politics and at Parliament at the time. 17) _____
 A) virtual representation B) actual representation
 C) direct representation D) indirect representation
- 18) Passed in the aftermath of the French and Indian war, as Britain faced a rising national debt, the American Revenue Act was commonly known as 18) _____
 A) the Sugar Act B) the Navigation Act
 C) the Nutrasweet Act D) the Corn Act
- 19) The Quartering Acts (initially rejected by the New York legislature) required 19) _____
 A) colonial assemblies be reduced in size by 75 percent
 B) colonial assemblies to provide barracks for British troops
 C) colonial assemblies to remit one fourth of tax revenues to England
 D) George Washington to appear on the quarter
- 20) _____, who led the Indians in rebellion against the colonists and British troops in the early 1760s, was an Ottawa chief. 20) _____
 A) Pontiac B) Chevrolet C) Tecumseh D) Tonto
- 21) Those who supported colonial rights, condemned their opponents who felt stronger loyalty to Britain as 21) _____
 A) Patriots B) Commies C) Whigs D) Tories
- 22) The Continental Congress created this to organize and enforce sanctions such as the boycott against the British, after the Coersive Acts were passed. 22) _____
 A) The Patriot League B) The Sons of Liberty
 C) The Loyalist Association D) The Continental Association
- 23) Who put forth the Albany Plan of Union? 23) _____
 A) George Washington
 B) Benjamin Franklin
 C) Thomas Jefferson
 D) George Jefferson, because he thought it was a plan that would cause the colonies to start "moving on up to the East Side"
- 24) The First Continental Congress was held in (same place as the Second Continental Congress would be held after Lex. / Concord events, and draft the Dec. of Ind.) 24) _____
 A) Philadelphia B) Albany C) Charleston D) Boston
- 25) Colonists called the Quebec Act and the Coercive Acts collectively 25) _____
 A) the Intolerable Acts B) the Shameful Acts
 C) the Oppressive Acts D) the Painful as Hemhoroids Acts

- 26) Hinting at the types of future difficulties that would hinder efforts to fully declare independence from Britain down the line, South Carolina threatened to leave the Continental Congress unless _____ 26)
- A) each state was limited to one vote
 - B) its delegate was named chairman of the North Carolina delegation as well
 - C) rice was omitted from the nonexportation agreement
 - D) the option of armed revolution was taken out of consideration
- 27) What event initially caused Britons to decide Americans should carry more of England's financial burden beginning in the early 1760s? _____ 27)
- A) The growth of the colonial economy
 - B) Colonial demands for greater political representation
 - C) Expenses occurred during the French and Indian War
 - D) none of the above
- 28) In the months before the Revolution, those who advocated colonial rights and agitated for them with various declarations and resolves, called themselves _____ 28)
- A) Whigs
 - B) Loyalists
 - C) The Hair Club For Men
 - D) Tories
- 29) This strain of thought stressed the threats that a standing army and powerful state posed to personal liberty. _____ 29)
- A) The Iroquois League
 - B) The Enlightenment
 - C) The "Real or Country Whig" ideology
 - D) The Grand Settlement
- 30) Who said "I am NOT a Virginian, but an American" at the First Continental Congress? _____ 30)
- A) George Washington
 - B) General Thomas Gage
 - C) Patrick Henry
 - D) Derek Jeter, oh wait, he wasn't there, since he's already sitting AT HOME!
- 31) The First Continental Congress was held in response to _____ 31)
- A) the Boston Massacre
 - B) growing colonial dissention amongst the elite over the fact that there was a growing shortage of powder to be used on their wigs
 - C) the Intolerable Acts
 - D) the Boston Tea Party
- 32) The British reacted to the Boston Tea Party by passing _____ 32)
- A) the Coercive Acts
 - B) out Lipton tea bags for those Patriots who preferred to drink their tea iced instead
 - C) the Tea Act
 - D) the Townshend Acts

- 33) What act was passed by Parliament along with the repeal of the Stamp Act to emphasize that in any case, Parliament unequivocally possessed the right to pass laws to rule over the colonies as they saw necessary. 33) _____
- A) The Sugar Act
B) The Navigation Act
C) The Declaratory Act
D) The Corn Laws
- 34) _____ were formed in Massachusetts and other colonies in the pre-Revolutionary period to keep Americans informed about British measures that would affect the colonies. 34) _____
- A) Tabloids, including the first edition of the National Enquirer which reported quickly about a strange alien baby with three heads and telekinetic powers.
B) The Republican Party
C) The Tea Act papers
D) Committees of correspondence
- 35) What was one result of the nonimportation movement (and wearing items such as "homespun" clothing) which was brought about in the colonial reaction to the Townshend duties? 35) _____
- A) It gave those who opposed it a sense of belonging to a larger community of fellow Americans
B) It was horribly divisive, and many colonial merchants refused to stop importing British made goods
C) It made the Tories an even stronger group
D) It strengthened American hatred toward the Dutch and their attempts to smuggle goods into the colonies against the wishes of England

Part B: Chronology – Choose the letter of the event which took place FIRST / EARLIEST
(1 point each – 10 points total)

36. a) The French and Indian War Begins
b) The Great Awakening Begins
37. a) The Treaty of Paris is signed (1763)
b) George Washington constructs Ft. Necessity near the forks of the Ohio River after attacking a French fort in the vicinity
38. a) Pontiac's Rebellion begins
b) The Boston Massacre takes place
39. a) The so called "Quiet Period" after the Boston Massacre
b) The Stamp Act is passed
40. a) The Townsend Duty Act is passed
b) The Boston Tea Party takes place
41. a) The First Continental Congress first meets
b) The Stamp Act Congress first meets
42. a) Parliament passes the Sugar Act (aka The American Revenue Act)
b) Parliament passes the Declaratory Act
43. a) A non-importation / boycott movement begins in the colonies
b) Intolerable (aka Coersive) Acts are passed by Parliament
44. a) The Continental Association is created at the First Continental Congress
b) Intolerable (aka Coersive) Acts are passed by Parliament
45. a) Battles of Lexington and Concord
b) Boston Port Act is passed (closed until tea is paid for)

Name _____ Period _____

A.M.D.G.

American History 11 -- Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 7-4 (Toward A New Union) -- 20 points

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) As social, political, and economic crises increased in the mid 1780s, 1) _____
A) supporters of the Articles of Confederation grew in numbers
B) more American leaders became nationalists
C) westerners were the only Americans who were satisfied with governmental policies
D) unicameral legislatures dominated state governments
- 2) Delegates met at the Annapolis Convention to 2) _____
A) create a new federal government
B) call for a regulated land policy for the Northwest
C) challenge the institution of slavery
D) devise a universal system of commercial regulation
- 3) The Constitutional Convention took place in 3) _____
A) Philadelphia
B) Annapolis
C) New York
D) Washington D.C.
- 4) The two main leaders who called for a Constitutional Convention were James Madison and 4) _____
A) Patrick Henry
B) Thomas Jefferson
C) Sam Adams
D) Alexander Hamilton
- 5) The Constitutional Convention was spurred by all of the following EXCEPT 5) _____
A) the elite's discomfort over domestic rebellions
B) a desire to solve the new nation's financial problems
C) the feeling that the nation needed a stronger central government
D) the popular call to create a bill of rights for common citizens
- 6) The Great Compromise, created by Roger Sherman, 6) _____
A) actually aggravated the situation of free and slave states
B) successfully split the differences between small and large states
C) made all representation proportionate to the size of individual states
D) called for a policy of "one state, one vote"
- 7) What concession was made to southern delegates to gain their support for the federal government's 7) _____
power to regulate trade policies?
A) Northern delegates agreed to never pass tariffs that favored manufacturing interests
B) A promise by James Madison that southern states could nullify federal laws
C) Delegates returned to the original idea of entirely proportionate legislation
D) Northern delegates agreed to drop demands for abolition of the slave trade

- 14) Which statement would most likely have been said by a *Federalist*? 14) _____
- A) "We mistrust the extreme powers the Constitution gives to the national government"
 - B) "Our republic will thrive best with a balance of power between national and state governments"
 - C) "Slavery shall be an issue that Congress must never address, for it is not in the domain of the legislative branch"
 - D) "This Constitution serves us best when it allows local interests to be the heart and soul of the nation"
- 15) Most *Antifederalists* 15) _____
- A) owned manufacturing interests
 - B) supported a strong central government
 - C) had centers of support in the urban North
 - D) distrusted the social and commercial elite
- 16) Supporters of ratification of the Constitution included large segments of all the following groups EXCEPT 16) _____
- A) small farmers
 - B) manufacturers
 - C) urban artisans
 - D) creditors
- 17) Federalists split the ranks of the Antifederalists by 17) _____
- A) threatening to exclude them from the union
 - B) offering rich commercial contracts to them
 - C) promising a bill of rights as the Constitution's first amendments
 - D) guaranteeing that an Antifederalist would be the first President
- 18) All of the following were authors of *The Federalist* EXCEPT 18) _____
- A) John Jay
 - B) Alexander Hamilton
 - C) James Madison
 - D) George Mason
- 19) James Madison argued that a large, diverse republic 19) _____
- A) was an enemy of true republicanism
 - B) would give too much power to the national government
 - C) did not reflect the honorable goals of the American Revolution
 - D) offered the best hope for safeguarding individual rights
- 20) Which of the following took place chronologically LAST / LATEST? 20) _____
- A) Annapolis Convention held
 - B) Federalist Essays written
 - C) Great Compromise reached
 - D) Bill of Rights added to the Constitution
- 21) Answer any of the following for up to +1 bonus point total 21) _____
- A) Who "smelled a rat" in Philadelphia?
 - B) Where was Alexander Hamilton born?
 - C) What was meant in the video "Liberty" when the phrase "General Schloshington" was used?

AMDG

American History 11 -- Mr. Ruppert

Chapter 7 and 8 (sec. 1, 2 & 3) Test

100 points

Answer any 50 of the following 55 questions. In other words, you MUST skip 5 questions out of 55. Each question is worth 2 points each. The first five questions you do not answer will not count against you. Any questions you miss or are left blank beyond the limit of 5 will be deducted at 2 points each from 100 points total.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) When a Spanish officer, Francisco de Miranda, witnessed a war victory celebration in North Carolina, he was astonished by 1) _____
 - A) the fact that Americans still drank a toast to King George
 - B) the participants' lack of enthusiasm
 - C) the absence of drinking as a form of celebration
 - D) the natural mixing of social classes at the affair

- 2) Between 1777 and 1784, 2) _____
 - A) most northern states ended slavery
 - B) most northern states accelerated their use of slavery
 - C) slaveowners resorted to the use of Indian slaves
 - D) many states allowed women the momentary right to vote

- 3) Most state constitutions, put into effect by the end of 1777, included all of the following EXCEPT 3) _____
 - A) the curbing of the powers of the governor in the states
 - B) the establishment of annual elections as a norm
 - C) expressions of the rights of common citizens
 - D) a commitment to custom rather than written constitutions

- 4) State constitutions tended to 4) _____
 - A) increase the power of the national government
 - B) exclude a formal bill of rights
 - C) lower property requirements for the right to vote
 - D) strengthen ties between the state and the Anglican Church

- 5) Under the Articles of Confederation, the American states 5) _____
 - A) were bound by strict statutes of economic and trade policies
 - B) had little power compared to the national government
 - C) were subject to the rule of the national judiciary
 - D) were created as a loose association of autonomous states

- 6) Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could NOT 6) _____
 - A) conduct foreign affairs
 - B) raise an army
 - C) declare war
 - D) negotiate with Native Americans

- 7) Creators of the Articles of Confederation 7) _____
A) were mainly made up of reluctant supporters of the Revolution
B) feared the encroachment of centralized power
C) were Tories who sabotaged the American war effort
D) asserted that the President should have final say on all matters
- 8) By the end of the war, Continental money was 8) _____
A) actively invested in the London stock exchange
B) used to effectively pay off the nation's war debts
C) virtually worthless
D) more valuable than the British pound
- 9) Economic nationalists wanted to do all of the following EXCEPT 9) _____
A) secure a charter for the Bank of North America
B) weaken the ties between the Confederation and the Bank of North America
C) have Congress assume payment of the entire national debt
D) use tax revenues to pay off the growing national deficit
- 10) After the Revolution, British merchants 10) _____
A) canceled all debts owed to them by American merchants
B) continued to close its markets to American goods
C) refused to sell goods to consumers in America
D) eagerly accepted Continental money as a means of payment
- 11) Within a year of the surrender of Great Britain, the American economy 11) _____
A) experienced the nation's first depression
B) thrived due to subsidies from France
C) experienced a surplus of exports over imports
D) bolstered the strength of the small family farm
- 12) Problems for the United States' economy in 1784 included all of the following EXCEPT 12) _____
A) competition provided by cheap British imports
B) insufficient circulation of currency
C) a sharp increase in wages vs. profits
D) paying off huge war debts
- 13) Daniel Shays focused on closing down the court system because it 13) _____
A) would not support the right for all white males to vote
B) was responsible for the nation's policy of free trade
C) had found him guilty of conspiracy against the government of the United States
D) it was the legal instrument of foreclosure on debts and farms

- 14) All of the following are true about the rebels of Shays's Rebellion EXCEPT 14) _____
A) many of them were vulnerable to the point of losing their farms
B) they felt overburdened by the taxes saddled upon them by the state legislature
C) a low supply of currency denied them the proper means for economic recovery
D) frustration did not cause them to resent the policies and views of the elite
- 15) The effects of Shays's Rebellion included all of the following EXCEPT 15) _____
A) many leaders lost faith in the Articles of Confederation
B) a renewal of public confidence in the national government
C) calls were made for a central government with more power
D) Americans realized there were elements of conflict between social classes
- 16) Why were conservatives alarmed by the actions of the debtor party in Rhode Island? 16) _____
A) The conservatives were angered by the party's unofficial alliance with England
B) Conservatives feared the creation of governments that included farmers and artisans
C) The debtor party supported an open policy of free trade with Great Britain
D) The debtor party wished to reduce voting rights that had been gained in the Revolution
- 17) Acres of land under the Land Ordinance of 1785 cost how much per acre? 17) _____
A) 50 cents B) 1 dollar C) 10 dollars D) 25 dollars
- 18) The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 did all of the following EXCEPT 18) _____
A) establish criteria for territories to gain statehood
B) prohibit slavery in northwestern territories
C) provide the groundwork for ten new states
D) create a political structure for the new territories
- 19) Chesapeake planters refused to pay their debts to Britain because 19) _____
A) the Treaty of Paris did not require payment of debts
B) the planters were all bankrupt and without assets
C) Britain had freed many slaves without compensation to slave owners
D) the planters argued that they never incurred financial debts to British merchants
- 20) After the war, Loyalists 20) _____
A) still faced hostility in the new United States
B) refused to leave the new nation
C) were allowed to keep their property
D) benefited from treaty requirements that they could not be harassed
- 21) Spain contested American land expansion 21) _____
A) in New England B) along the Mississippi River
C) east of the Appalachian Mountains D) near the Canadian border

- 29) The Constitution does NOT provide 29) _____
- A) equal representation in a unicameral (one house) Congress
 - B) shared power between the national and state governments
 - C) Congress with power to control military affairs
 - D) a balance of power between the three branches of government
- 30) James Madison's political philosophy regarding the creation of the Constitution was that the nation's size, diversity and the existence of factions would 30) _____
- A) help make our form of Republican government even more viable.
 - B) potentially be what would destroy us unless we found out how to achieve a "tyranny of the majority".
 - C) not matter since self interest was not a part of the American mindset.
 - D) make us likely to wish for a strong monarch if we were not careful.
- 31) Which statement would most likely have been said by a *Federalist*? 31) _____
- A) "We mistrust the extreme powers the Constitution gives to the national government"
 - B) "Our republic will thrive best with a balance of power between national and state governments"
 - C) "Slavery shall be an issue that Congress must never address, for it is not in the domain of the legislative branch"
 - D) "This Constitution serves us best when it allows local interests to be the heart and soul of the nation"
- 32) Many Antifederalists were concerned that the original draft of the Constitution did NOT 32) _____
- A) make attempts to end slavery
 - B) include a bill of rights
 - C) provide specific language about judicial review
 - D) create a bicameral national legislature
- 33) Federalists split the ranks of the Antifederalists by 33) _____
- A) threatening to exclude them from the union
 - B) offering rich commercial contracts to them
 - C) promising a bill of rights as the Constitution's first amendments
 - D) guaranteeing that an Antifederalist would be the first President
- 34) All of the following were authors of *The Federalist* EXCEPT 34) _____
- A) John Jay
 - B) Alexander Hamilton
 - C) James Madison
 - D) George Mason
- 35) Which is the only event that happened during the Revolutionary War? 35) _____
- A) Shays's Rebellion
 - B) The Virginia Plan is proposed
 - C) The Annapolis Convention convenes
 - D) The Articles of Confederation are proposed

- 36) Which event happened last? 36) _____
 A) Constitutional Convention ends B) Bill of Rights enacted
 C) Shays's Rebellion D) Washington's Farewell Address
- 37) At the time of George Washington's first inauguration, all of the following were true EXCEPT 37) _____
 A) political parties were already bitterly opposed to each other
 B) two states had not yet ratified the Constitution
 C) the government faced a huge debt
 D) conditions in the West were unstable
- 38) There was little use of indentured servants or slaves in New England because 38) _____
 A) Quakers had the strongest influence on governments in the region
 B) most of the region's people were involved in manufacturing
 C) it was an impractical place to cultivate cash crops
 D) the government of Massachusetts never allowed either practice
- 39) New England was the most uniform region in America for all of the following reasons EXCEPT 39) _____
 A) very few blacks or Indians lived in the region
 B) Puritan values continued to be a dominant force in cultural identity
 C) most New Englanders' ethnic heritage was English
 D) it contained the highest percentage of people who had been Loyalists
- 40) The most ethnically and religiously diverse region in early America was 40) _____
 A) New England B) the Mid-Atlantic region
 C) the Carolinas D) the Deep South
- 41) Which geographic region best describes the American West in 1790? 41) _____
 A) From the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River
 B) From the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean
 C) From the Appalachian Mountains to the southern Canadian border
 D) From the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean
- 42) Congress increased the power of the President when it allowed the executive to 42) _____
 A) nominate and dismiss officials in the presidential cabinet
 B) establish foreign trade policies without Congressional approval
 C) appoint cabinet officers without Congressional approval
 D) author and interpret the Bill of Rights
- 43) Sectional differences arose over the debate about 43) _____
 A) nominations to Washington's cabinet
 B) Thomas Jefferson's appointment as ambassador to France
 C) including the right to free expression in the Bill of Rights
 D) specific aspects of the Tariff Act of 1789

- 44) The first Secretary of Treasury was _____
A) Thomas Jefferson B) Alexander Hamilton
C) James Madison D) John Jay
- 45) All of the following are true about Alexander Hamilton EXCEPT _____
A) he was often egotistical and overbearing
B) he served as the major spokesman for the yeoman farmer
C) he saw the well-born and wealthy as the natural leaders of society
D) he possessed a sharp mind in affairs of finance
- 46) What bold plan did Hamilton create in an effort to address the Revolutionary War debt? _____
A) Paying the debt with duty taxes and refusing to levy internal taxes
B) Forcing the individual states to pay off their own accrued debts
C) Refusing to have any financial relations with Great Britain
D) Having the federal government fund the national debt at its full value
- 47) Hamilton's ideas included all of the following EXCEPT _____
A) promoting an agrarian-based economy for the United States
B) raising revenues by placing an excise tax on whiskey
C) the creation of a Bank of the United States
D) advocating protective tariffs to strengthen American industry
- 48) To gain southern support for his financial plan, Hamilton offered _____
A) to win northern support for moving the nation's capital to a southern location
B) to get an appointment for Jefferson as Secretary of State
C) to drop all of his proposals that supported the promotion of industry
D) to join the party that opposed the Federalists
- 49) The Republicans believed all of the following EXCEPT _____
A) a vital heritage of the Revolution was individual liberties
B) the French Revolution should be opposed due to our close ties with England
C) the Federalists were instituting a system based on privilege and exploitation
D) America should commit itself to being a prosperous, agrarian republic
- 50) Federalists were alarmed by _____
A) the Republicans' call for a stronger central government
B) growing support for the Direct Tax Act of 1798
C) the growing intensity of violence in the French Revolution
D) leaders who expressed broad constructionist views of the Constitution

- 51) The Battle of Fallen Timbers resulted in 51) _____
A) an embarrassing defeat of the American army
B) a public humiliation for the Washington administration
C) the firing of Arthur St. Clair
D) the decisive defeat of the Ohio Indians
- 52) The Whiskey Rebellion was spurred by 52) _____
A) opposition to Hamilton's excise tax
B) a move by Congress to institute prohibition alcohol consumption
C) the Federalists' refusal to permit interstate sale of alcohol
D) farmers' support for the French Revolution
- 53) Which statement about the Whiskey Rebellion is NOT true? 53) _____
A) Thomas Jefferson felt that the Washington administration overreacted
B) Thousands of rebels had armed themselves in militia camps in western Pennsylvania
C) It revealed the nation's conflicting visions of local liberty vs. national order
D) Rebels expressed the ideology of the American Revolution in support of their cause
- 54) In his Farewell Address, Washington devoted most of his time to 54) _____
A) denouncing partisan politics
B) calling for foreign alliances
C) praising Alexander Hamilton
D) reminiscing about the Revolution
- 55) In the election of 1796, the two main opposition candidates were 55) _____
A) Alexander Hamilton and James Madison
B) John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
C) Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
D) George Washington and James Madison

Essay (Optional)

If you complete the following essay question, it will be worth 25 points. It would then shift your 50 multiple choice questions to a value of 1.5 points per question (instead of 2 points each)

The Constitution has served this nation for over 200 years and through the Presidential administration's of 44 different leaders (and counting). This document represents both the concepts of "balance" and "compromise". Explain the various ways that in both the ratification process and in the document itself, these two concepts are strongly embodied.

A.M.D.G.

American History 11 -- Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 14 : The Politics of Sectionalism
Chapter Test (120 points)

Multiple Choice (2 pts. each x 33 = 66)
Chronology (2 points each x 7 = 14)
Essay = 40 points

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The influential novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was written by 1) _____
 - A) Hinton Rowan Helper
 - B) Angelina Grimke
 - C) Frederick Douglass
 - D) Harriet Beecher Stowe

- 2) Northerners of all parties were outraged by the Kansas-Nebraska Act because it 2) _____
 - A) admitted Nebraska to the union as a slave state
 - B) was viewed as a plot to extend slavery above the Missouri Compromise line
 - C) did not acknowledge California's existence as a permanent free state
 - D) was passed after Stephen Douglas threatened that southern states would secede

- 3) In January of 1848, gold was discovered in 3) _____
 - A) New Mexico
 - B) California
 - C) Texas
 - D) Florida

- 4) Stephen Douglas supported all of the following ideas EXCEPT 4) _____
 - A) expansion of the nation's rail system
 - B) popular sovereignty
 - C) the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - D) the immediate abolition of slavery

- 5) The Republicans became the clear favorite in the presidential election of 1860 when 5) _____
 - A) Stephen Douglas refused to run
 - B) William Seward defected from the Democratic Party
 - C) James Buchanan supported Abraham Lincoln
 - D) the Democratic Party split into sectional factions

- 6) The Republican Party's first candidate in a presidential election (1856) was 6) _____
 - A) Abraham Lincoln
 - B) William H. Seward
 - C) Thomas Hart Benton
 - D) John C. Fremont

- 7) Which statement would most likely have been said by creators of the Republican Party? 7) _____
 - A) "The extension of slavery must be stopped, for it is the largest issue facing our nation"
 - B) "If the people would follow the wise counsel of President Pierce, we would be at peace"
 - C) "State's rights were the foundation of this great republic and they must remain so"
 - D) "We welcome ex-southern Democrats as the foundation and backbone of this party"

- 8) Polk's offer to buy California for \$30 million dollars 8) _____
 - A) fell apart when Mexico refused to receive Polk's representative
 - B) came at a time when Mexico City was about to fall
 - C) was accepted by Mexico, but then rejected after the Battle of the Alamo
 - D) was greeted by furious protest from leaders of the Democratic Party

- 9) Which practice did settlers bring to Texas that was illegal under Mexican law? 9) _____
A) The sale of huge tracts of land B) Slavery
C) Commercial farming D) Land speculation
- 10) Which statement about the North and South at 1860 is NOT true? 10) _____
A) The South possessed a much larger population of African-Americans
B) The North's population was much more literate than that of the South
C) The majority of people in both regions were involved in agricultural work
D) The South possessed a less advantageous network of rail lines
- 11) Results of the Mexican War included all of the following EXCEPT 11) _____
A) the American acquisition of territory north of the Rio Grande in Texas
B) a \$15-million dollar "war guilt" payment made by Mexico to the United States
C) the granting of U.S. citizenship to Mexicans living in newly acquired territories
D) the American acquisition of Alta California and New Mexico
- 12) Results of the Kansas-Nebraska Act included 12) _____
A) a brief period of peace in Kansas before the outbreak of the Civil War
B) a bloody civil conflict between proslavery and antislavery forces in Kansas
C) an increase in the popularity of Stephen Douglas in the North
D) the Congressional admission of both territories as new slave states in the Union
- 13) All of the following statements about slavery by 1860 are true EXCEPT 13) _____
A) more Southerners owned slaves in 1860 than in 1800
B) most western nations (England, etc.) had condemned and abolished slavery
C) northern newspapers were influential in spreading the antislavery argument
D) the South was determined to keep slaves from gaining knowledge
- 14) What effect did the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have on many northern white people? 14) _____
A) It moved them to active participation in the debate about the end of slavery
B) It had no effect
C) It caused them to think about literature for the first time
D) It made them more sympathetic toward slave owners
- 15) The election of 1860 revealed that 15) _____
A) very few voters cared a great deal about the issues expressed by the candidates
B) the Republicans had very little electoral support in the East
C) Americans voted very strongly along sectional lines
D) urban voters in the South were the strongest proslavery voters

- 16) In the Freeport Doctrine, Stephen Douglas stated that slavery 16) _____
 A) was morally wrong
 B) could only exist in a territory if residents voted to protect it
 C) was unconstitutional
 D) was no longer the major political issue in the nation
- 17) In an intriguing race for the U.S. Senate in Illinois, Abraham Lincoln was opposed by 17) _____
 A) Stephen A. Douglas B) John C. Fremont
 C) James M. Mason D) John C. Breckinridge
- 18) Effects of John Brown's raid included all of the following EXCEPT 18) _____
 A) Congress momentarily put aside sectional differences in favor of compromise
 B) many Northerners compared Brown's death with that of a religious martyr
 C) Brown was hanged after being convicted of treason against the state of Virginia
 D) Southerners felt more disturbed about attacks on slavery
- 19) All of the following were effects of the Dred Scott decision EXCEPT 19) _____
 A) free blacks of the North organized in protest of the decision
 B) the Republican Party gained more electoral support in northern states
 C) Southerners celebrated the decision as a huge victory for proslavery forces
 D) apathy on the part of most people in the North and South
- 20) Anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic sentiment gave rise to this party. 20) _____
 A) The Anti-Masons B) The Republican Party
 C) The Democratic Party D) The Know-Nothing Party
- 21) The actual fighting of the Mexican War began when American forces moved into 21) _____
 A) the 100 miles between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers
 B) Alta California
 C) the valleys just east of the Colorado River
 D) central Mexico
- 22) Abraham Lincoln was a popular politician in Illinois for all of the following reasons EXCEPT 22) _____
 A) his down-home humor and quick wit
 B) his charismatic speaking style
 C) his crafty avoidance of the issue of slavery
 D) his firm stand that slavery should not spread to the territories
- 23) Within three months after the election of 1860, 23) _____
 A) Stephen Douglas left the Democratic Party
 B) the South had attacked Fort Sumter and Washington, D.C.
 C) Lincoln decided to express no words of reconciliation
 D) six southern states had left the Union

- 24) Proponents of *popular sovereignty* believed that 24) _____
 A) all slaves should be declared free
 B) Southerners were too unreasonable for a fair debate on slavery
 C) residents of a territory should decide the issue of slavery
 D) presidential elections should not be decided by the electoral college
- 25) All of the following statements about *Uncle Tom's Cabin* are true EXCEPT 25) _____
 A) by the time of the Civil War, it had sold more copies than any work of American fiction ever
 B) northern blacks embraced the work as beneficial to aiding the plight of blacks
 C) it emphasized Christian values as being opposed to the institution of slavery
 D) The novel's antagonist, Simon Legree, was born and grew up in the South
- 26) Which statement would most likely have been said by a believer in *manifest destiny*? 26) _____
 A) "God can never rest easy with our nation until we challenge and defeat slavery"
 B) "It is only through Christian kindness that we can achieve peace with the Indians"
 C) "The ways of the factory represent America's greatest hope for a better future"
 D) "It is our God-given right to spread our democracy and culture across the continent"
- 27) The southern population was MORE inclined than the northern population to all of the following tendencies EXCEPT 27) _____
 A) committing more acts of domestic violence and murder
 B) volunteering for military service
 C) strong evangelical support for slavery
 D) a firm commitment to public education
- 28) The Wilmot Proviso proposed that 28) _____
 A) free labor should exist in territory gained in the Mexican War
 B) slavery should be ended by the turn of the century
 C) the gag rule should be restored in Congress
 D) the property of western slaveholders should be protected
- 29) Who did NOT run for president in 1860? 29) _____
 A) John C. Breckinridge
 B) James Buchanan
 C) Abraham Lincoln
 D) John Bell
- 30) John Brown hoped that his raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, would 30) _____
 A) force governments of the South to voluntarily emancipate slaves
 B) cause the government to support the Lecompton Constitution
 C) cause the resignation of James Buchanan
 D) start a slave rebellion in the state of Virginia

- 31) In the controversial Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court declared that 31) _____
- A) blacks were only free when they entered free territory
 - B) blacks were not citizens of the United States
 - C) Dred Scott had the right to sue, but not the right to freedom
 - D) only the national government could end slavery in new territories
- 32) Who was an antislavery agitator in the middle of the violent confrontation in Kansas? 32) _____
- A) Hinton Rowan Helper
 - B) Frederick Douglass
 - C) John Brown
 - D) Charles Sumner
- 33) The Compromise of 1850 established all of the following statutes EXCEPT 33) _____
- A) the Fugitive Slave Act
 - B) admission of California as a free state
 - C) popular sovereignty in Utah
 - D) admission of New Mexico as a slave state