1. European explorers introduced ________________ into the New World.
   A) syphilis
   B) maize
   C) tobacco
   D) smallpox
   E) pumpkin

2. Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia were similar in that they were all
   A) economically dependent on the export of a staple crop.
   B) proprietary colonies.
   C) founded after the restoration of Charles II to the throne.
   D) founded as refuges for persecuted religious sects in England.
   E) able to live in peace with the Native Americans.

3. Match each writer below with his work.
   A. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow  1. The Scarlet Letter
   B. Edgar Allan Poe         2. Moby Dick
   C. Nathaniel Hawthorne    3. “Hiawatha”
   D. Herman Melville

   A) A-3, B-2, C-1
   B) A-1, B-3, D-2
   C) A-1, C-3, D-2
   D) B-2, C-1, D-3
   E) A-3, C-1, D-2

4. At the outset, Lord Baltimore allowed some religious toleration in the Maryland colony because he
   A) hoped to secure freedom of worship for his fellow Catholics.
   B) was a committed atheist.
   C) wanted the colony's Jews to be able to practice their faith.
   D) hoped to maintain a Catholic majority.
   E) was asked to do so by the king.
5. In the pre-Civil War South, the most uncommon and least successful form of slave resistance was
   A) feigned laziness.
   B) sabotage of plantation equipment.
   C) running away.
   D) armed insurrection.
   E) stealing food and other goods.

6. The Southern cause was weakened by
   A) the concept of states' rights that the Confederacy professed.
   B) a president, Jefferson Davis, who catered to public opinion and did not work hard at his job.
   C) the failure of the Southern people to commit to the ideal of Southern independence.
   D) a lack of sound military leadership.
   E) the constant threat of slave rebellion.

7. The jury's decision in the case of John Peter Zenger, a newspaper printer, was significant because
   A) he was found guilty.
   B) it supported English law.
   C) it pointed the way to open public discussion.
   D) the ruling prohibited criticism of political officials.
   E) it allowed the press to print irresponsible criticisms of powerful people.

8. Opposition by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison to the financial plan of Alexander Hamilton resulted in
   A) the formation of permanent political parties.
   B) Hamilton's dismissal from the cabinet by George Washington.
   C) politics drifting too far out of kilter with the wishes of the people.
   D) the rejection of Hamilton's plan by Washington.
   E) their dismissal from the cabinet of George Washington.

9. King Philip's War resulted in
   A) the lasting defeat of New England's Indians.
   B) France's moving into Canada.
   C) the formation of a powerful alliance among the Indians to resist the English.
   D) the last victory for the Indians.
   E) none of the above.
10. Lincoln's declaration that the North sought to preserve the Union with or without slavery
   A) came as a disappointment to most Northerners and demoralized the Union.
   B) revealed the influence of the Border States on his policies.
   C) caused some seceded states to rejoin the Union.
   D) contradicted the campaign promises of the Republican party.
   E) cost him support in the “Butternut region” of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

11. During the seventeenth century, indentured servitude solved the labor problem in many
    English colonies for all of the following reasons except that
    A) the Indian population proved to be an unreliable work force because they died in such
       large numbers.
    B) African slaves cost too much money.
    C) in some areas families formed too slowly.
    D) Spain had stopped sending slaves to its New World colonies.
    E) families procreated too slowly.

12. The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 arose in southwestern Pennsylvania when the federal
    government
    A) levied an excise tax on whiskey.
    B) tried to prohibit the sale of whiskey.
    C) allowed the import of foreign whiskey.
    D) halted the export of American whiskey.
    E) tried to prohibit the manufacturing of whiskey.

13. The New England family can best be described as
    A) relatively small in size due to the frequency of deaths from childbirth.
    B) a very stable institution.
    C) a limiting factor in the growth of the region's population.
    D) not very close-knit.
    E) similar to the family in the Chesapeake colonies.

14. The most ethnically diverse region of colonial America was ________________________,
    whereas ____________ was the least ethnically diverse.
    A) New England, the South
    B) the middle colonies, the South
    C) the South, New England
    D) the middle colonies, New England
    E) the frontier regions, New England
15. Match each American officer below with his theater of command in the Mexican War.

A. Stephen W. Kearny 1. northern Mexico
B. Zachary Taylor 2. California
C. Winfield Scott 3. Santa Fe
D. John C. Frémont 4. Mexico City

A) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
B) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
C) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
D) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
E) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

16. Alexander Hamilton believed that a limited national debt
   A) would do great harm to the nation's economy.
   B) might lead to military weakness.
   C) could persuade individuals and nations not to lend money to the United States.
   D) was beneficial, because people to whom the government owed money would work hard
      to make the nation a success.
   E) could help his economic plans but not his political plans.

17. The Great Awakening
   A) undermined the prestige of the learned clergy in the colonies.
   B) split colonial churches into several competing denominations.
   C) led to the founding of Princeton, Dartmouth, and Rutgers colleges.
   D) was the first spontaneous mass movement of the American people.
   E) all of the above.

18. As a result of the transportation revolution,
   A) division of labor became a thing of the past.
   B) New Orleans became an even more important port.
   C) each region in the nation specialized in a particular type of economic activity.
   D) self-sufficiency became easier to achieve for American families.
   E) the Midwest became the first industrialized region.
19. One of Stephen Douglas's mistakes in proposing the Kansas-Nebraska Act was  
   A) not securing the transcontinental railroad for the North.  
   B) overestimating the protest to the bill.  
   C) allowing slavery to spread into new territory.  
   D) underestimating the depth of northern opposition to the spread of slavery.  
   E) believing that slavery could not survive in Kansas.

20. The immediate purpose of the Albany Congress of 1754 was to  
   A) request the help of the British military.  
   B) keep the Iroquois tribes loyal to the British.  
   C) prevent the French from attacking American outposts.  
   D) support George Washington's desire to head the colonial militia.  
   E) block British efforts to take control of New York City.

21. As a result of Bacon's Rebellion,  
   A) African slavery was reduced.  
   B) planters began to look for less troublesome laborers.  
   C) Governor Berkeley was dismissed from office.  
   D) Nathaniel Bacon was named to head the Virginia militia.  
   E) better relations developed with local Indians.

22. The delegates of the Hartford Convention adopted resolutions that included a call for  
   A) a Constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds vote in Congress before war was declared.  
   B) New England's secession from the Union.  
   C) a separate peace treaty between New England and the British.  
   D) the dissolution of the Federalist party.  
   E) war with England.

23. The Scots-Irish can best be described as  
   A) fiercely independent.  
   B) loyal to the British king.  
   C) people who did not like to move.  
   D) builders of sturdy homes and well-kept farms.  
   E) strong supporters of the Catholic church.
24. The Proclamation of 1763
   A) was warmly received by American land speculators.
   B) removed the Spanish and Indian menace from the colonial frontier.
   C) declared war on Chief Pontiac and his fierce warriors.
   D) prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
   E) opened Canada to American settlement.

25. The two major battles of the Civil War fought on Union soil were
   A) Shiloh and Chancellorsville.
   B) Bull Run and Vicksburg.
   C) Gettysburg and Antietam.
   D) Peninsula Campaign and Fredericksburg.
   E) Mobile and Missionary Ridge.

26. The American phase of the industrial revolution first blossomed
   A) on southern plantations.
   B) with textile mills.
   C) in rapidly growing Chicago.
   D) with shipbuilding.
   E) in coal-mining regions.

27. The Lecompton Constitution proposed that the state of Kansas
   A) be free of all slavery.
   B) hold a popular referendum on slavery.
   C) be controlled by the free-soilers if approved.
   D) allow slavery but prohibit slave auctions.
   E) protect slave owners already in Kansas.

28. The middle colonies were notable for their
   A) lack of good river transportation.
   B) unusual degree of democratic control.
   C) lack of industry.
   D) status as the least “American” of the colonies.
   E) established churches.
29. By 1860, slaves were concentrated in the “black belt” located in the
   A) border states of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland.
   B) Deep South states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.
   C) old South states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
   D) new Southwest states of Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.
   E) mountain regions of Tennessee, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

30. The most drastic measure of the Intolerable Acts was the
   A) Quartering Act.
   B) Quebec Act.
   C) Sugar Act.
   D) Courts Act.
   E) Boston Port Act.

31. The most devastating defeat suffered by the British during the War of 1812 took place at the Battle of
   A) New Orleans.
   B) Horseshoe Bend.
   C) Tippecanoe.
   D) the Thames.
   E) Fallen Timbers.

32. The institution of *encomienda* allowed the
   A) native people to enslave members of other tribes.
   B) Europeans to marry Native Americans.
   C) European governments to give Indians to colonists if they promised to Christianize them.
   D) governments of Europe to abolish the practice of Indian slavery and to establish African slavery.
   E) Europeans to establish an economy based on capitalism.

33. Britain gave America generous terms in the Treaty of Paris because British leaders
   A) realized that they had been beaten badly.
   B) wanted to help Spain as well.
   C) had changed from Whig to Tory.
   D) were trying to persuade America to abandon its alliance with France.
   E) feared continued war might lead to a loss of their Latin American colonies.
34. The Declaration of Independence did all of the following except
   A) invoke the natural rights of humankind to justify revolt.
   B) catalog the tyrannical actions of King George III.
   C) argue that royal tyranny justified revolt.
   D) offered the British one last chance at reconciliation.
   E) accused the British of violating the natural rights of the Americans.

35. The Battle of Saratoga was a key victory for the Americans because it
   A) brought the British to offer recognition of colonial independence.
   B) brought the colonists much-needed aid and a formal alliance with France.
   C) prevented the fighting from spreading into the southern colonies.
   D) prevented the colonial capital from being captured by the British.
   E) kept Benedict Arnold from joining the British.

36. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) XYZ affair, (B) Neutrality Proclamation, (C) Jay's Treaty, (D) Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.
   A) C, B, A, D
   B) B, A, C, D
   C) B, C, A, D
   D) C, B, D, A
   E) A, B, D, C

37. Shays's Rebellion was provoked by
   A) fear that the Articles of Confederation had created too strong a national government for the United States.
   B) efforts by wealthy merchants to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new constitution.
   C) a quarrel over the boundary between Massachusetts and Vermont.
   D) foreclosures on the mortgages of backcountry farmers.
   E) the government's failure to pay bonuses to Revolutionary War veterans.

38. Probably the most alarming characteristic of the new Constitution to those who opposed it was the
   A) creation of a federal district for the national capital.
   B) creation of a standing army.
   C) absence of a bill of rights.
   D) omission of any reference to God.
   E) creation of the presidency.
39. Once begun, the War of 1812 was supported strongly by
   A) practically all Americans.
   B) New England and the seaboard states.
   C) very few people.
   D) the West and South.
   E) Native Americans.

40. Arrange in chronological order the United States' acquisition of (A) Oregon, (B) Texas, (C) California.
   A) A, B, C
   B) C, B, A
   C) B, A, C
   D) B, C, A
   E) A, C, B

41. In the Compromise of 1850, Congress determined that slavery in the New Mexico and Utah territories was
   A) to be banned.
   B) protected by federal law.
   C) to be decided by popular sovereignty.
   D) to be ignored until either territory applied for admission to statehood.
   E) to be decided by the Supreme Court.

42. Washington's Farewell Address in 1796
   A) warmly endorsed the appearance of two contending political parties in America.
   B) warned against the dangers of permanent foreign alliances.
   C) was delivered to a joint session of Congress by Washington himself.
   D) proposed a two-term limitation on the presidency.
   E) all of the above.

43. The legal precedent for judicial review was established when
   A) the House of Representatives impeached Justice Samuel Chase.
   B) the Supreme Court declared the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional.
   C) Congress repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801.
   D) President Adams appointed several “midnight judges” to the federal courts.
   E) the Judiciary Act of 1801 was passed.
44. The *Chesapeake* incident involved the flagrant use of
   A) patronage.
   B) impeachment.
   C) judicial view.
   D) impressment.
   E) naval blockades.

45. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characterized by
   A) starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.
   B) economic prosperity.
   C) constant fear of Spanish invasion.
   D) major technological advancement.
   E) peace with the Native Americans.

46. The local committees of correspondence organized by Samuel Adams
   A) promoted his bid to become governor of Massachusetts.
   B) promoted independent action in each colony to support the British.
   C) kept opposition to the British alive, through exchange of propaganda.
   D) served as a precursor to the United States Postal Service.
   E) led the Boston Massacre.

47. New England opposed the American System's federally constructed roads because
   A) they cost too much.
   B) the Democratic-Republicans favored them.
   C) canals were a superior means of transportation.
   D) they would drain away needed population to the West.
   E) they were poorly constructed.

48. The supreme test of American democracy in the nineteenth century was
   A) the Revolution.
   B) surviving the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
   C) helping Britain to pass the Reform Bill of 1867.
   D) the War of 1812.
   E) the Civil War.
49. Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense*
   A) was published before any fighting took place between the colonists and the British.
   B) remained unpopular for several years before being accepted by the public.
   C) called for American independence and the creation of a democratic republic.
   D) called on the British people to overthrow the king.
   E) led to Paine's eventual arrest and imprisonment in America.

50. All of the following were results of the Missouri Compromise *except* that
   A) extremists in both the North and South were not satisfied.
   B) Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.
   C) Maine entered the Union as a free state.
   D) sectionalism was reduced.
   E) the balance between the North and South was kept even.

51. Match each colony on the left with its associated item.
   A. Plymouth          1. General Court
   B. Connecticut       2. Mayflower Compact
   C. Massachusetts Bay 3. Fundamental Orders
                       4. patroonships

   A) A-3, B-2, C-4
   B) A-2, B-3, C-1
   C) A-4, B-1, C-2
   D) A-1, B-4, C-3
   E) A-3, B-2, C-1

    Marshall's rulings limited the extent of
    A) states' rights.
    B) judicial review.
    C) federalism.
    D) constitutionalism.
    E) federal authority.
53. Thomas Jefferson was conscience-stricken about the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France because
   A) the Federalists supported his action.
   B) he believed that the purchase was unconstitutional.
   C) he felt that the purchase was not a fair deal for France.
   D) war with Spain might occur.
   E) he feared the British might use it as an exercise to declare war on the United States.

54. The policy of the Jackson administration toward the eastern Indian tribes was
   A) a war of genocide.
   B) gradual assimilation.
   C) forced removal.
   D) federal protection from state governments.
   E) to encourage them to preserve their traditional culture.

55. Match each act below with the correct description.
   A. Sugar Act 1. first British law intended to raise revenues in the colonies
      B. Stamp Act 2. asserted Parliament's absolute power over the colonies
      C. Declaratory Act 3. required colonists to lodge British troops in their homes
                           4. generated the most protest in the colonies.

      A) A-3, B-2, C-1
      B) A-1, B-4, C-3
      C) A-1, B-4, C-2
      D) A-4, B-1, C-2
      E) A-2, B-1, C-4

56. President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
   A) differed radically from Lincoln's.
   B) guaranteed former slaves the right to vote.
   C) required that all former Confederate states ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
   D) established literacy tests for voting in the South.
   E) aimed at swift restoration of the southern states after a few basic conditions were met.
57. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) George Washington surrenders Fort Necessity; (B) General Edward Braddock is defeated near Fort Duquesne; (C) British troops capture Louisbourg in their first significant victory of the French and Indian War; (D) General James Wolfe's army defeats Montcalm's on the Plains of Abraham.

A) B, A, D, C  
B) A, B, C, D  
C) C, B, A, D  
D) A, C, B, D  
E) A, B, D, C

58. The Emancipation Proclamation had the effect of

A) reducing desertions from the Union army.  
B) strengthening the moral cause and diplomatic position of the Union.  
C) increasing popular support for the Republicans in the 1864 election.  
D) quieting public opposition to Lincoln's war policies.  
E) weakening Confederate morale.

59. Immigrants coming to the United States before 1860

A) depressed the economy due to their poverty.  
B) found themselves involved in few cultural conflicts.  
C) had little impact on society until after the Civil War.  
D) settled mostly in the South.  
E) helped to fuel economic expansion.

60. Compared with most seventeenth-century Europeans, Americans lived in

A) relative poverty.  
B) larger cities.  
C) affluent abundance.  
D) a more rigid class system.  
E) more primitive circumstances.

61. Andrew Jackson's veto of the recharter bill for the Bank of the United States was

A) the first presidential veto.  
B) a major expansion of presidential power.  
C) unconstitutional.  
D) overturned by a two-thirds vote in Congress.  
E) supported by the Anti-Mason party.
62. The greatest of the revival preachers of the Second Great Awakening was
   A) Joseph Smith.
   B) Horace Greeley.
   C) Carl Schurz.
   D) Charles G. Finney.

63. In late 1776 and early 1777, George Washington helped restore confidence in America's military by
   A) defeating the Hessians at Trenton and the British at Princeton.
   B) securing the support of France for the American war effort with a victory in New York City.
   C) gaining a pay raise for American troops.
   D) bringing in Alexander Hamilton as his aide.
   E) providing adequate food and clothing for the soldiers.

64. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention worked out an acceptable scheme for
   A) regulating interstate commerce.
   B) levying taxes for raising a militia.
   C) apportioning congressional representation.
   D) electing the president.
   E) choosing Senators.

65. A primary motive for the formation of the Ku Klux Klan was
   A) hostility to the growing practice of interracial sex.
   B) anger at the corruption in Reconstruction legislatures.
   C) the southern desire to instigate guerrilla warfare against the occupying U.S. Army.
   D) the sense of brotherhood that a secret society could develop.
   E) white resentment of the ability and success of black legislators.

66. The Era of Good Feelings
   A) was characterized by the absence of any serious problems.
   B) was noted for cooperation between the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists.
   C) marked a temporary end to sectionalism by uniting all parts of the country.
   D) was a misnomer, because the period was a troubled one.
   E) saw the start of the Whig political party.
67. The Articles of Confederation left Congress unable to
A) organize development of the western lands.
B) deal with foreign affairs.
C) apportion state representation equally.
D) enforce a tax-collection program.
E) establish a postal service.

68. Most of the utopian communities in pre-1860s America held_________________________ as one of their founding ideals.
A) rugged individualism
B) pacifism
C) capitalism
D) opposition to communism
E) cooperative social and economic practices

69. William Lloyd Garrison pledged his dedication to
A) shipping freed blacks back to Africa.
B) outlawing the slave trade.
C) preventing the expansion of slavery beyond the South.
D) forming an antislavery political party.
E) the immediate abolition of slavery in the South.

70. One argument against annexing Texas to the United States was that the annexation
A) could involve the country in a series of ruinous wars in America and Europe.
B) might give more power to the supporters of slavery.
C) was not supported by the people of Texas.
D) offered little of political or economic value to America.
E) would lead to tensions and possible war with the British.

71. The terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ending the Mexican War included
A) a guarantee of the rights of Mexicans living in New Mexico.
B) United States annexation of all the territory south of the Rio Grande.
C) the banning of slavery from all territory ceded to the United States.
D) a requirement that Mexico pay $3.25 million in damages to the United States.
E) United States payment of $15 million for the cession of northern Mexico.
72. The “nullification crisis” of 1832–1833 erupted over
   A) banking policy.
   B) internal improvements.
   C) tariff policy.
   D) public land sales.
   E) Indian policy.

73. The Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans presented themselves as all of the following except
   A) believers in a strong central government.
   B) strict constructionists.
   C) protectors of agrarian purity.
   D) believers of political and economic liberty.
   E) strong supporters of state's rights.

74. Despite the benefits of the mercantile system, the American colonists disliked it because
   A) it forced the South into a one-crop economy.
   B) it favored the northern over the southern colonies.
   C) it forced economic initiative on the colonists.
   D) it kept them in a state of perpetual economic adolescence.
   E) all of the above.

75. John Quincy Adams, elected president in 1825, was charged by his political opponents with having struck a “corrupt bargain” when he appointed _________________ to become__________ .
   A) John C. Calhoun, vice president
   B) William Crawford, chief justice of the United States
   C) Henry Clay, secretary of state
   D) Daniel Webster, secretary of state
   E) John Eaton, secretary of the navy

76. The Wilmot Proviso, introduced into Congress during the Mexican War, declared that
   A) Mexican territory would not be annexed to the United States.
   B) slavery would be banned from all territories that Mexico ceded to the United States.
   C) the United States should annex all of Mexico.
   D) the United States should have to pay Mexico a financial indemnity for having provoked the war.
   E) slavery in the territories would be determined by popular sovereignty.
77. In ruling on the Dred Scott case, the United States Supreme Court
   A) hoped to stimulate further debate on the slavery issue.
   B) held that slaveowners could not take slaves into free territories.
   C) supported the concept of popular sovereignty.
   D) reunited the Democratic party.
   E) expected to lay to rest the issue of slavery in the territories.

78. Match each individual below with the correct invention.
   A. Samuel Morse          1. telegraph
   B. Cyrus McCormick       2. mower-reaper
   C. Elias Howe            3. steamboat
   D. Robert Fulton         4. sewing machine

   A) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
   B) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
   C) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
   D) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
   E) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

79. Neal Dow sponsored the Maine Law of 1851, which called for
   A) the abolition of capital punishment.
   B) a ban on war.
   C) a ban on polygamy.
   D) woman suffrage.
   E) a ban on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

80. As a result of the Civil War, the Northern economy
   A) became dependent on international trade.
   B) saw industrial profits improve but agricultural profits fall.
   C) saw unscrupulous business practices dramatically reduced.
   D) greatly benefited ordinary workers.
   E) emerged more prosperous than ever before.