1. The first state to pass an abolition law was Pennsylvania. The first religious group to prohibit members from owning slaves was:

a. Baptists

b. Methodists

\*c. Quakers

d. Anglicans

2. After the American Revolution, the colonies became states and wrote state constitutions. In the North, some of those states ended slavery gradually. For example, Pennsylvania—with its Quaker background—ended slavery.

\*a. True

b. False

3. At the START of the Revolution, the Americans possessed these military advantages:

a. A military alliance with France

b. Superior firepower

c. A larger army

\*d. None of the above

4. At the START of the Revolution, the British had all the following advantages over the Americans EXCEPT:

a. The greatest navy in the world

b. The best equipped army in the world

\*c. Positive international relationships with the other powers at that time

5. The American victory over the British that brought about the French alliance occurred at

\*a. Saratoga

b. Yorktown

c. Breed's Hill

d. Trenton

6. In the American south, this battle involved the French fleet, combined the French army and American army, and resulted in the Patriots' successful end of the war for independence

a. Saratoga

\*b. Yorktown

c. Breed's Hill

d. Trenton

7. The phrase “lower house of the U.S. Congress and of most state legislatures” defines:

a. Cabinet

b. Electoral College

c. Federal Register

\*d. House of Representatives

e. Senate

8. The phrase “upper house of the U.S. Congress, to which two members are elected from each state by popular vote for a six-year term” defines:

a. Cabinet

b. Electoral College

c. Federal Register

d. House of Representatives

\*e. Senate

9. The “fundamental law of the United States, framed in 1787, ratified in 1789, and variously amended since then” defines:

a. Articles of Confederation

b. Bill of Rights

\*c. Constitution

d. Federal Register

e. Laws of the United States

10. The phrase the “body … chosen to elect the President and Vice President of the United States” defines:

a. Cabinet

\*b. Electoral College

c. Federal Register

d. House of Representatives

e. Supreme Court

11. The phrase “formal written document requesting a right or benefit from a person or group in authority” defines this freedom or right covered in the Bill of Rights:

a. freedom of the press

b. freedom of speech

c. right of the people “peaceably to assemble”

\*d. right to “petition the government for a redress of grievances”

e. right to a “speedy and public trial”

12. The phrase “the right of newspapers, magazines, etc., to report news without being controlled by the government” defines this freedom or right covered in the Bill of Rights:

\*a. freedom of the press

b. freedom of speech

c. right of the people “peaceably to assemble”

d. right to “petition the government for a redress of grievances”

e. right to a “speedy and public trial”

13. Read this quotation from the Constitution carefully and then decide the letter that is most appropriate. “To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;” The framers of the Constitution solved problems revealed during the Articles of Confederation period by this action:

\*a. Giving power to the central government with Congress having this power

b. Giving power to the central government with the President having this power

c. Giving power to the central government with Supreme Court having this power

d. Limiting power of the central government

14. Read this quotation from the Constitution carefully and then decide the letter that is most appropriate. “… shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States;” The framers of the Constitution solved problems revealed during the Articles of Confederation period by this action:

a. Giving power to the central government with Congress having this power

\*b. Giving power to the central government with the President having this power

c. Giving power to the central government with Supreme Court having this power

d. Limiting power of the central government

15. Read this quotation from the Constitution carefully and then decide the letter that is most appropriate. “To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;” The framers of the Constitution solved problems revealed during the Articles of Confederation period by this action:

\*a. Giving power to the central government with Congress having this power

b. Giving power to the central government with the President having this power

c. Giving power to the central government with Supreme Court having this power

d. Limiting power of the central government

16. Read this quotation from the Constitution carefully and then decide the letter that is most appropriate. “… shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur;” The framers of the Constitution solved problems revealed during the Articles of Confederation period by this action:

a. Giving power to the central government with Congress having this power

\*b. Giving power to the central government with the President having this power

c. Giving power to the central government with Supreme Court having this power

d. Limiting power of the central government

17. Read this quotation from the Constitution carefully and then decide the letter that is most appropriate. “The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.” The faction that wanted this provision in the Constitution was:

a. Large states, such as Virginia and Pennsylvania

b. Small states, such as New Jersey and Delaware

c. Creditors (people who are owed money by others)

d. Merchants (people who buy and frequently sell goods, frequently in a world market place)

\*e. Slaveholders (people who owned slaves and frequently sell their cash crop in a world market place)

18. Read this quotation from the Constitution carefully and then decide the letter that is most appropriate. “No state shall … coin money; … make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts;” The faction that wanted this provision in the Constitution was:

a. Large states, such as Virginia and Pennsylvania

b. Small states, such as New Jersey and Delaware

\*c. Creditors (people who are owed money by others)

d. Merchants (people who buy and frequently sell goods, frequently in a world market place)

e. Slaveholders (people who owned slaves and frequently sell their cash crop in a world market place)

19. This was a rebellion of desperate farmers unable to pay their taxes and facing loss of their farms, it was suppressed by mercenaries, but it led to support for changes in the Articles of Confederation and eventually to the Constitution.

a. Bacon’s Rebellion

b. American Revolution

\*c. Shays’s Rebellion

d. Stono Rebellion

e. Whiskey Rebellion

20. This was a rebellion of farmers who did not want to pay the excise tax on the whiskey they distilled. The tax was levied to be sure New England’s rum would remain competitive with these western farmers in spite of the new tariff that was passed by the new Congress. It was suppressed by thousands of troops led by President George Washington.

a. Bacon’s Rebellion

b. American Revolution

c. Shays’s Rebellion

d. Stono Rebellion

\*e. Whiskey Rebellion

21. The issue of how should new territories be added to the union was resolved by the Articles of Congress. They also set up support for public schools and ended slavery in the new territories west of the Ohio River. This law was:

a. Missouri Compromise

b. Northwest Ordinance

\*c. Tallmadge Amendment

22. The issue dividing the North and the South at the Constitutional Convention was

a. The powers given to the states.

b. The powers given to the federal government.

c. Whether a navy should be kept in a time of peace

\*d. How should slaves be counted to determine a state’s taxes and its number of electors and members of the House of Representatives

e. How should new territories be added to the union.

23. This man was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 (when he was appointed by John Adams in the midnight appointments) through 1835 (at his death). With his influence on the decisions of the court, he enlarged the power of the central government over the states, of corporations even over the states’ ability to regulate them, and of the Supreme Court itself with the case of Marbury v. Madison.

a. John Quincy Adams

b. Andrew Jackson

c. Thomas Jefferson

\*d. John Marshall

e. James Monroe

24. Although this President favored small, independent farmers as the foundation of democracy, he did nothing against the national bank favored by the merchant class. In this President’s administration, the United States reduced taxes, strengthened the federal government, and purchased the vast Louisiana Territory by treaty. This President is:

a. John Quincy Adams

b. Andrew Jackson

\*c. Thomas Jefferson

d. John Marshall

e. James Monroe

25. This individual was one of the authors of the Federalist Papers. He was also the first Secretary of Treasury for the United States and set the financial policies of the United States. He advocated a national bank, assumption of state war debts, paying all debts the United States made under the Articles of Confederation, and a protective tariff. This individual was:

a. James Madison

b. Thomas Jefferson

\*c. Alexander Hamilton

d. John Jay

26. This individual is sometimes called the “Father of the Constitution” because of his work at the Philadelphia Convention, in writing some of the Federalist Papers, and in selecting and writing the Bill of Rights.

\*a. James Madison

b. Thomas Jefferson

c. Alexander Hamilton

d. John Jay

27. In spite of its self-chosen name, this group can be closely associated with the idea of a strong central government

a. The anti-Federalists

b. The Democratic Republicans (also called Republicans or Jeffersonian Republicans)

\*c. The Federalists

d. The Whigs

28. A set of publications explaining the Constitution and the principles behind the organization of the new government is:

a. Economic nationalism

\*b. Federalist Papers

c. Monroe Doctrine

d. “spoils system”

e. suffrage

29. The group that existed during ratification of the Constitution that insisted that the new document would eventually lead to corruption and tyranny was:

\*a. The anti-Federalists

b. The Democratic Republicans (also called Republicans or Jeffersonian Republicans)

c. The Federalists

d. The Whigs

30. The group that developed during the administration of Washington and John Adams but opposed such policies as the National Bank and the Alien and Sedition Acts was

a. The anti-Federalists

\*b. The Democratic Republicans (also called Republicans or Jeffersonian Republicans)

c. The Federalists

d. The Whigs

31. Read this statement: A period when the central government could not tax or effectively make treaties. Choose the correct time period.

\*a. The period when the new nation governed itself under the Articles of Confederation

b. The period of George Washington's two administrations

c. The administration of John Adams

32. Read this statement: A period of the establishment of many of the basic institutions set up in the Constitution, including Congress passing laws that set up the executive departments and the judiciary and that dealt with financial vulnerabilities of the new nation. Choose the correct time period.

a. The period when the new nation governed itself under the Articles of Confederation

\*b. The period of George Washington's two administrations

c. The administration of John Adams

33. A period when the nation became involved in the struggles between France and Britain, when the Congress passed laws restricting freedom of the press and speech, and when organization of political parties developed, including with grassroots organization of the Democratic-Republicans

a. The period when the new nation governed itself under the Articles of Confederation

b. The period of George Washington's two administrations

\*c. The administration of John Adams

34. The first American factories were located in New England and produced:

a. Cotton gins

\*b. Cotton textiles

c. Conestoga wagons

d. Railroad engines

35. What simple technology—an invention of a Northerner visiting the South—revitalized slavery in the South before the Civil War?

a. Cotton gins

\*b. Cotton textiles

c. Conestoga wagons

d. Railroad engines

36. This immigrant group usually had enough resources to buy land and to move west of the Ohio River and they settled more in rural than in urban areas.

\*a. German

b. Scot

c. Canadian

d. Russian

e. Irish

37. This immigrant group was poor, Roman Catholic, and usually could get no further than the Atlantic Coast and its factories.

. German

b. Scot

c. Canadian

d. Russian

\*e. Irish

38. As America moved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became more controversial.

a. South, immigration

b. North, tariffs

\*c. Westward, slavery

d. East, a national bank

e. East, slavery

39. The North was angry about the settlement of Missouri by slaveholders because they thought expansion of slavery at the latitude of the Northwest Territories was already forbidden by Congress.

\*a. True

b. False

40. Which term refers to support for a national bank, protective tariffs, and internal improvements in the first half of the 1800s?

\*a. Economic nationalism

b. Federalist Papers

c. Monroe Doctrine

d. “spoils system”

e. suffrage

41. The phrase giving out government jobs as political rewards for working for the election of the winning candidate defines what policy in the Jacksonian age:

a. Economic nationalism

b. Federalist Papers

c. Monroe Doctrine

\*d. “spoils system”

e. suffrage

42. In the late 1780s through 1820, the federal government restricted the spread of slavery in several ways. With the exception of one state, Congress excluded slavery from the Louisiana Purchase, the territory the United States owned west of the Mississippi River. The realities of the map meant that there would be more free states than slave states in the future. This action was:

\* a. Missouri Compromise

b. Northwest Ordinance

c. Slave trade in African slaves protected by the Constitution for 20 years

43. In the late 1780s through 1820, the federal government restricted the spread of slavery in several ways. At the same time Congress specified a process for a territory to become a state and provided support for public schools in the area, Congress excluded slavery in a v-shaped area between the Mississippi River on the west and the Ohio River on the east. This action was:

a. Missouri Compromise

\*b. Northwest Ordinance

c. Slave trade in African slaves protected by the Constitution for 20 years

44. By the 1830s, which of the following groups was not denied suffrage?

a. Blacks

\*b. White males

c. Native Americans

d. Women

e. Indentured servants

45. By the 1830s the right to vote had increased for white males because more males could get land in the west and owning property was the condition for a state letting men vote. The right to vote is:

a. Economic nationalism

b. Federalist Papers

c. Monroe Doctrine

d. “spoils system”

\*e. suffrage

46. This president was known for support of states’ right but also for stopping South Carolina’s attempted nullification of a tariff. He was known for starting a second political party, for using the “spoils system,” for vetoing of the Bank of the United States bill and the subsequent prolonged depression, and for the removal of the Cherokee from the South.

a. John Quincy Adams

\*b. Andrew Jackson

c. Thomas Jefferson

d. John Marshall

e. James Monroe

47. In the election of 1824, the House of Representatives named this man as President because of the influence of Henry Clay, who subsequently became Secretary of State, an event that many called a “corrupt bargain” because, at this time, the Secretary of State usually became the political party’s next candidate for President.

\*a. John Quincy Adams

b. Andrew Jackson

c. Thomas Jefferson

d. John Marshall

e. James Monroe

48. Legal ownership of slaves and increase in the power of slaveholders came from both the national Constitution and state laws. Read this protection (one of many): A child born of a free white man and a slave black woman was automatically a slave. Who provides this protection to slave owners?

a. The national Constitution

\*b. The state “slave codes”

49. Legal ownership of slaves and increase in the power of slaveholders came from both the national Constitution and state laws. Read this protection (one of many): In determining representation, the total white population and 3/5s of slave population determined the number of representatives in the House of Representatives. Who provides this protection to slave owners?

\*a. The national Constitution

b. The state “slave codes”

50. Among the reasons for the Native Americans being forced out of this region was that the Native Americans attempted to create a united Indian nation with British help in the War of 1812. It failed. The region was:

\*a. The North

b. The South

51. Although the Cherokee had their own constitution and language and they dressed and lived like their slave holding neighbors and although they sued in the Supreme Court, they and others were forced out of this region. The region was:

a. The North

\*b. The South

52. Among the developments in the early 1800s was this method of transportation which both speeded up transportation and made it possible to go up and downstream. It is more frequently associated with river travel in the South.

\*a. Steamboat

b. Turnpike or toll road

c. Canal

53. Among the developments in the early 1800s was this method of transportation most associated with cheap shipment of heavy goods. Its most famous example connected the Great Lakes with the Huron River and then with New York City and the world. It is most associated with the North and the connection of the Northwest and the Northeast into one economy.

a. Steamboat

b. Turnpike or toll road

\*c. Canal