\*a. True

b. False

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 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  e. Puritans |
|  | a |  | 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 |
|  | b |  | 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 |
|  |  |  | The American victory over the British that brought about the French alliance occurred at  \*a. Saratoga  b. Yorktown  c. Breed's Hill  d. Trenton |
|  |  |  | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1. | a | 1789 | 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 |
| 1. | b | 1789 | 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 |
| 1. | c |  |  |
| 1. | d |  |  |
| 2. | a | 1789 | 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** |
| 2. | b | 1789 | 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 |
| 2. | c |  |  |
| 2. | d |  |  |
| 3. | a | 1789 | 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](#redress) of [grievance](#grievance)s”  e. right to a “speedy and public trial” |
| 3. | b | 1789 | 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](#redress) of [grievance](#grievance)s”  e. right to a “speedy and public trial” |
| 3. | c |  |  |
| 3. | d |  |  |
| 4. | a | 1789 | 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 |
| 4. | b | 1789 | 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 |
| 4. | c |  |  |
| 4. | d |  |  |
| 5. | a | 1789 | 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 |
| 5. | b | 1789 | 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 |
| 5. | c |  |  |
| 5. | d |  |  |
| 6. | a | 1789 | 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) |
| 6. | b | 1789 | 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) |
| 6. | c |  |  |
| 6. | d |  |  |
| 7. | a | 1783 | 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 |
| 7. | b | 1790 | 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 |
| 7. | c |  | made Congress realize how powerless they were, shays phrase |
| 7. | d |  |  |
| 8. | a |  |  |
| 8. | b |  | 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 full time.  \*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. |
| 8. | c |  |  |
| 8. | d |  |  |
| 9. | a |  | authors of the Federalist Papers, a set of publications explaining the Constitution and the principles behind the organization of the new government. |
| 9. | b |  |  |
| 9. | c |  |  |
| 9. | d |  |  |
| 10. | a |  | 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 |
| 10. | b |  | 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 |
| 10. | c |  | 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  e. Benjamin Franklin |
| 10. | d |  | 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  e. Benjamin Franklin |
| 11. | a |  | 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 |
| 11. | b |  | 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 |
| 11. | c |  | 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 |
| 11. | d |  |  |
| 12. | a |  | 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 |
| 12. | b |  | 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 |
| 12. | c |  | 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 |
| 12. | d |  |  |
| 13. | a |  | The first American factories were located in New England and produced:  a. Cotton gins.  \*b. Cotton textiles.  c. Conestoga wagons  d. Railroad engines |
| 13. | b |  | What simple 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 |
| 13. | c |  |  |
| 13. | d |  |  |
| 14. | a |  | This immigrant group usually had enough resources to buy land and they settled more in rural than in urban areas.  \*a. German  b. Scot  c. Canadian  d. Russian  e. Irish |
| 14. | b |  | 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 |
| 14. | c |  |  |
| 14. | d |  |  |
| 15. | a |  | 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 |
| 8 | b |  | In the first half of the 1800s, support for a national bank, protective tariffs, and internal improvements is:  a. economic nationalism |
| 15. | c |  |  |
| 15. | d |  |  |
| 16. | a | 1820 | In the 1800s, the federal government restricted the spread of slavery in several ways. Congress excluded slavery from most of the Louisiana Purchase, the territory west of the Mississippi River– meaning **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 |
| 16. | b |  | In the 1800s, 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 |
| 16. | c |  | When the 20 years of protection in the Constitution ended, Congress ended the slave trade—the legal purchase of Africans by Americans |
| 16. | d |  |  |
| 17. | a |  | The fundamental reason that 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 |
| 17. | b |  |  |
| 17. | c |  |  |
| 17. | d |  |  |
| 18. | a |  |  |
| 18. | b |  |  |
| 18. | c |  |  |
| 18. | d |  |  |
| 19. | a |  | 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 |
| 19. | b |  |  |
| 19. | c |  |  |
| 19. | d |  |  |
| 20. | a | 1828 | Although Jackson was against an overreaching federal government, South Carolina’s attempted nullification of a tariff showed that he was not always a supporter of states’ rights.  the result of Jackson’s vetoing of the Bank of the United States bill was it caused a prolonged depression.  Rising tensions between North and South over slavery  c. The creation of the second party system  This looser in the election of 1824, an election he and his followers considered a “corrupt bargain,” was able to win the Presidency in 1828.  a. John Quincy Adams  \*b. Andrew Jackson  c. Thomas Jefferson  d. John Marshall  e. James Monroe |
| 20. | b |  | 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 |
| 20. | c |  |  |
| 20. | d |  |  |
| 21. | a |  | The phrase giving out government jobs as political rewards for working for the election of the winning candidate defines:  Monroe Doctrine  “spoils system" |
| 21. | b |  |  |
| 21. | c |  |  |
| 21. | d |  |  |
| 22. | a |  | customers moving goods between east and west and the canal will connect the west with the Atlantic. |
| 22. | b |  |  |
| 22. | c |  |  |
| 22. | d |  | Slave owners had protection in their ownership of slaves from both the national Constitution and state laws. Read this protection: 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. From the national Constitution  \*b. From state “slave codes” |
| 23 | a |  | 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” |
| 23 | b |  | 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” |
| 23c |  |  |  |
| 23 | d |  |  |
| 24 | a |  | In the 1800s, the federal government restricted the spread of slavery in several ways.  a. Articles of Confederation Congress passes the Northwest Ordinance to regulate the Northwest Territories  b. When the 20 years of protection in the Constitution ended, Congress ended the slave trade—the legal purchase of Africans by Americans  c.  Tallmadge Amendment |
| 24 | b |  | 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 |
| 24 | c |  |  |
| 24 | d |  |  |
| 25 | a |  | 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 |
| 25 | b |  | 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 |
| 25 | c |  | Among the many inventions in the North was this individual’s steel plow, which is credited with transforming the West into farmland.  a. Eli Whitney  b. Ross Perot  \*c. John Deere  d. Samuel Clemens  e. Earl Wood |
| 25 | d |  |  |