1. The relationship between Native Americans and English colonists can best be categorized as which of the following?
	1. Always very hostile, with war between the two groups from the start of exploration.
	2. Always peaceful, with Native Americans assimilating into the European culture with ease.
	3. **The relationship fluctuated, peaceful and cooperative at times, but at other times very hostile.**
	4. For the most part the groups avoided each other, and had limited interaction only for fur trade.
2. The Virginia Company is an example of a:
	1. **Joint-Stock Company**
	2. British Law
	3. Continental Congress
	4. Peace Treaty

In the early years of Jamestown, John Smith notoriously said, “He who will not work, will not eat.”

1. Which of the following prompted John Smith to state the above quote?
	1. Protests from indentured servants who didn’t want to farm cotton
	2. **Colonists more focused on finding gold than planting crops**
	3. The kidnapping of Pocahontas
	4. The discovery of silver in the Appalachian Mountains
2. Puritans in Massachusetts Bay did not tolerate dissent, often kicking people out of the colony. Which event most closely supports this idea?
	1. Bacon’s Rebellion
	2. Town Hall Meetings
	3. The Great Awakening
	4. **The creation of Rhode Island**
3. Which of the following describes the time period in which Great Britain allowed the colonies to govern themselves?
4. Parliamentary Sovereignty
5. Era of Absolutism
6. The Reform
7. **Salutary Neglect**
8. Which event led to the transition from indentured servants to African slaves?
	1. American Revolution
	2. Shays’ Rebellion
	3. **Bacon’s Rebellion**
	4. French and Indian War
9. Why was the British system of mercantilism opposed by many American colonists?
	1. It placed quotas on immigration.
	2. It discouraged the export of raw materials to England.
	3. **It placed trade restrictions on the colonists, limiting their a**bility to trade with nations other than Great Britain.
	4. It limited the growth of manufacturing, specifically textile factories in the South.
10. Which statement about the Columbian Exchange/Triangular trade is NOT true?
	1. Native Americans introduced corn, tobacco, potatoes, and even guns to white settlers
	2. White settlers introduced horses and livestock to Native Americans
	3. An estimated 90% of Native Americans died as a result of European diseases
	4. **African exports did not play a role in this global exchange of goods, only Europe and Native Americans.**
11. Which region of the British colonies was dependent on cash-crop economies, large gaps between the rich and poor, and slavery?
	1. New England Colonies
	2. **Southern Colonies**
	3. Middle Colonies
	4. Ohio River Valley Colonies

“The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes have ever been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures.” –Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

1. What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from the quotation above?
	1. **Only the colonists elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes**
	2. The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament
	3. The English King should have the right to tax the colonists
	4. The colonists should be opposed to all taxation
2. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?
	1. The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
	2. **Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.**
	3. The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
	4. The movement for independence was sudden and equally strong in all of the colonies.
3. During the Revolutionary War period, Thomas Paine’s Common Sense was important because it
4. described a military plan for the defeat of England
5. **convinced many Americans who had been undecided to support independence**
6. contained a detailed outline for a new form of government
7. argued for the addition of a bill of rights to the Constitution
8. How did John Locke’s Enlightenment ideas influence the founding fathers and the Declaration of Independence?
	1. He advocated for the separation of powers
	2. He created the idea that the people should have a social contract with their government
	3. **He argued that people have certain natural rights including life, liberty and property**
	4. He argued that the colonists should revolt now, instead of waiting
9. George Washington’s primary goal as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army was to:
	1. Prevent British reinforcements from coming ashore
	2. Destroy the British navy
	3. **Avoid decisive military losses, and prolong the war.**
	4. Secure financial aid from foreign sources
10. What was one advantage that the colonists had fighting against Great Britain during the Revolutionary War?
	1. The colonists had superior military technology compared to the British.
	2. **The colonists had more knowledge of the region in which the fighting would be taking place.**
	3. The colonists had a superior naval force, allowing them to control the seas and trade.
	4. The colonists had more military experience than the British Generals from fighting in the French and Indian War.
11. An important turning point in the Revolutionary War took place following the Battle of Saratoga, which of the following happened after that battle took place?
	1. **The French decided to join the war effort and support the colonists.**
	2. The British suffered massive casualties, and were never able to mount another successful offensive.
	3. George Washington was killed, and the colonists rallied around the loss of their leader.
	4. The colonists were able to recapture New York and gain access to much needed factories and resources.
12. Which of the following was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
	1. It did not provide an organized way to bring states into the union.
	2. **It lacked the power to levy taxes, making it difficult to fund a military.**
	3. Voting was based on population; therefore the large states had all the power.
	4. There was no Congress, so there were no “checks and balances” on the President.

Thirteen Sovereignties pulling against each other, and all tugging at the federal head, will soon bring ruin on the whole . . . - George Washington, 1786

1. Which weakness of the Articles of Confederation is Washington describing in the above quote?
	1. Inability to tax
	2. Small and weak army
	3. **Lack of unity under the central government**
	4. Too little state power
2. Which of the following incidents made it clear that the Articles of Confederation would need to be improved or replaced?
	1. The Whiskey Rebellion
	2. The War of 1812
	3. The French and Indian War
	4. **Shay’s Rebellion**
3. During the Constitutional Convention, which of the following did the delegates agree upon?
	1. George Washington should be the head of the convention as an unbiased leader.
	2. That the Articles of Confederation should be thrown out and a new constitution drafted.
	3. The federal government would need to be more powerful than it was in the Articles of Confederation.
	4. **All of the above.**
4. The doctrine of separation of powers calls for which of the following?
	1. Separation of church and state
	2. Separation of civilian and military authority
	3. Separation of campaign finances from legislative appropriation decisions
	4. **Separation of the functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches**
5. The Great Compromise settled which key issue that allowed for the Constitutional Convention to continue forward successfully?
	1. The issue of how to determine population of slave states.
	2. The issue of how to tax individuals to support a national military.
	3. **The issue of how to balance power between states with larger populations and smaller populations.**
	4. The issue of how to punish Great Britain for damages caused during the Revolutionary War.
6. Which argument did the authors of the United States Constitution use when they insisted that tax bills originate in the House of Representatives?
	1. **Frequent elections would make members of the House more responsive to the wishes of the voters.**
	2. Members of the House would have a superior understanding of economics.
	3. The national budget should be determined solely by the House of Representatives.
	4. Political parties would have less influence on Members of the House than on Senators.
7. Which of the following best describes the handling of the issue of slavery during the Constitutional Convention?
	1. **No resolution was made on the issue of slavery; therefore it was not addressed in the Constitution and discussions pushed off for 20 years.**
	2. The Constitution prohibited slavery, however it was not enforced until after the Civil War.
	3. Delegates from slave states would get rid of slavery only if a provision was included in the Constitution to prohibit tariffs, however George Washington vetoed the idea.
	4. Slavery was not a major issue at the time of the Constitutional Convention so there was no need to address the issue.
8. The Federalist Papers were published in 1787 and 1788 to help gain support for:
	1. The Bill of Rights
	2. **The ratification of the Constitution**
	3. The Declaration of Independence
	4. The abolition of slavery and the slave trade
9. Anti-Federalists insisted that the Bill of Rights be included as part of the Constitution to ensure that
	1. Nobody would ever try and overthrow the President and create a tyrannical government.
	2. **That individual rights would be protected and create a balance of power between government and individual.**
	3. That all people in the United States, including minority groups and women, would receive equal treatment from the government from the moment the Constitution was put in place.
	4. That states’ rights would remain in place, allowing for individual states to be more powerful than the federal government.
10. During George Washington’s presidency, what was a major reason for conflict between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton?
	1. Washington’s decision not to seek a third term
	2. the distribution of power between the judicial branch and the legislative branch
	3. Washington’s handling of the Whiskey Rebellion
	4. **Hamilton’s objection to Jefferson’s strict interpretation of the constitution**
11. A key difference between our first two political parties, the Federalist and the Democratic-Republicans, was that:
	1. **Federalist believe in a strong national government, while Democratic-Republicans favored states’ rights.**
	2. Democratic-Republicans wanted a national bank to help increase industrial production in the Northeast, something Federalist opposed.
	3. Federalist wanted to go to war with Great Britain and settle Canadian border disputes, while Democratic-Republicans preferred to negotiate instead.
	4. Federalist believed in expanding slavery to the Northern states to increase industrial production, which Democratic-Republicans opposed.
12. The Whiskey Rebellion proved significant because:
	1. It led to the United States revising their entire governmental system due to farmers unhappy with the government.
	2. **The rebellion was squashed by President Washington, proving the power of the Constitution.**
	3. It significantly increased taxes for farmers due to a disruption in the whiskey trade.
	4. Harsher slave codes were put in place following the rebellion.
13. Despite the pleas from women like Abigail Adams who reminded her husband to “remember the ladies”, which statement *best* describes the civil rights offered to women during the Federalist Period?
	1. Most women only briefly gained the right to vote and hold political office during the Federalist era.
	2. Women made significant political gains during this period such as earning the right to vote but they could not sit on juries.
	3. Women were treated as equals in almost every way with the exception of being able to hold the office of President of the United States
	4. **Social equality applied mainly to white landholding males and basically ignored women’s rights.**
14. When John Marshall was Chief Justice, United States Supreme Court decisions tended to strengthen the power of:
	1. **the National Government**
	2. state and local governments
	3. labor unions
	4. trusts and monopolies
15. The significance of the Supreme Court case *Marbury v. Madison* is that the decision:
	1. Advanced civil rights for minorities.
	2. Upheld the constitutionality of the national bank.
	3. Limited Presidential control of foreign policy.
	4. **Established the power of judicial review.**
16. During John Adams's presidency, why were Democratic-Republicans outraged by the Alien and Sedition Acts?
	1. They believed the laws would draw the United States into foreign wars.
	2. **They believed the laws violated freedom of speech.**
	3. They believed the laws would open the gates to French immigrants.
	4. They believed the laws would give too much power to the courts.
17. How did the Lewis and Clark expedition influence patterns of settlement?
	1. It opened the Rio Grande River as a means for the United States to navigate to new land.
	2. It destroyed the power of American Indians to establish villages along the Missouri River.
	3. It increased the French presence and control in the Louisiana Territory.
	4. **It provided maps and routes of the Louisiana Territory for further migration.**
18. During Thomas Jefferson’s presidency, which event challenged his philosophy of strict interpretation of the constitution?
	1. The Judiciary Act of 1801
	2. The Alien and Sedition Acts
	3. **the Louisiana Purchase**
	4. the Lewis and Clark Expedition
19. What impact did the Battle of New Orleans have on the United States in 1815?
	1. **It boosted a sense of nationalism and unity among U.S. citizens**
	2. It resolved the issue of British impressment of U.S. ships
	3. It caused the United States to lose access to the Gulf port
	4. It weakened the strength of the U.S. military
20. The American System proposed by Henry Clay attempted to:
	1. Increase the size and strength of our military to promote patriotism.
	2. Decrease our national debt by increasing trade with South America.
	3. **Unite the economy of the United States with improved transportation and a national bank.**
	4. Put an end to the Electoral College as the method for selecting the president and replace it with a true direct election system.
21. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 allowed for:
	1. Missouri to enter the union as a Free State, and Maine to come in as a slave state.
	2. Slavery to expand into Texas and Arizona.
	3. Oregon to be split between the United States and Great Britain.
	4. **A balance of free and slave states to remain, but slavery wouldn’t be allowed into the north part of the Louisiana Territory.**
22. Washington’s Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), Jefferson’s Embargo Act (1807), and the Monroe Doctrine (1823) were all efforts to
	1. **avoid political conflicts with European nations**
	2. directly support European revolutions
	3. aid Great Britain in its war against France
	4. promote military alliances
23. A major reason for the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
	1. discourage United States trade with Latin America
	2. defend the Panama Canal from Great Britain
	3. **prevent further European colonization in the Latin American region**
	4. provide economic aid to Latin American nations
24. The event that prevented Andrew Jackson from becoming president in 1824 and instead allowed John Quincy Adams to become president due to a deal with Henry Clay is known as the:
	1. Square Deal
	2. Shady Compromise
	3. Judicial Swap
	4. **Corrupt Bargain**
25. The Tariff of Abominations negatively impacted which region of the country the most?
	1. North
	2. **South**
	3. East
	4. West
26. One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each
	1. **claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws**
	2. formed part of the unwritten constitution
	3. supported the federal government’s power to declare war
	4. provided a way for new states to enter the Union
27. What was the significance of the nullification crisis?
	1. **It showed the deep feeling of sectionalism in the country**
	2. It brought together the country and promoted nationalism
	3. Andrew Jackson strongly agreed with his Vice President
	4. The South was removed from the United States of America
28. The period of revivalism that swept the nation in the first half of the19th century is called
	1. Perfectionism
	2. **the Second Great Awakening**
	3. the Methodist Rebirth
	4. Arminianism
29. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was known for the major women’s rights convention known as:
	1. The Philadelphia Convention
	2. **The Seneca Falls Convention**
	3. The Sentiments Convention
	4. The Suffrage Convention
30. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, , the spoils system resulted in
	1. federal laws being nullified by the states
	2. **elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs**
	3. all free males being given the right to vote
	4. the end of political corruption in the federal government
31. What was a major reason that slavery expanded in the South in the first half of the 1800s?
	1. Federal government regulations favored Southern exports.
	2. **New inventions led to an increase in cotton production.**
	3. Most early textile mills were built in the South.
	4. The federal government encouraged the importation of enslaved persons.
32. The annexation of Texas, the acquisition of the Mexican Cession, and the Oregon Territory are best described as efforts by the United States to
	1. remove European threats
	2. limit the spread of slavery
	3. end wars of aggression
	4. **fulfill Manifest Destiny**

. 

1. In the above picture, what is Jackson trying to do to the National Bank?
	1. Prop up the bank so it would be successful.
	2. **Destroy the bank.**
	3. Increase the power of the bank.
	4. Encourage the growth of the bank so it could lend more money to businesses.
2. Which of the following groups would have been most likely to support President Jackson's policies?
	1. **western common men**
	2. the ruling elite
	3. New England bankers
	4. supporters of nullification
3. The slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight" was used in the U.S. in connection with
	1. annexation of Texas
	2. dispute over the Maine border
	3. **dispute over the Oregon border**
	4. the proclamation of the Bear Flag Republic in Sonoma, California
4. An important result of the Mexican-American War was
	1. annexation of Texas
	2. statement of the Monroe Doctrine
	3. contentment from the expansionist forces because of the Oregon Treaty
	4. **the acquisition of the Mexican Cession, completing Manifest Destiny**
5. As the United States acquired more land between 1803 and 1850, controversy over these territories focused on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. need for schools and colleges
	2. failure to conserve natural resources
	3. **expansion of slavery**
	4. construction of transcontinental railroads
6. Which of the following parts of compromises allowed for California to enter the Union as a free state in 1850?
	1. Oregon would also enter the Union as a slave state to maintain the balance of slave vs. Free states.
	2. **A reinforced Fugitive Slave Act** meant harsher punishments for those that didn’t return escaped slaves to the south.
	3. The slave trade would be allowed to continue in Washington, D.C. the nation’s capital.
	4. All tariffs currently in place would be revoked.
7. In the 1850s, the phrase “Bleeding Kansas” was used to describe clashes between:
	1. **Proslavery and antislavery groups.**
	2. Spanish landowners and new American settlers.
	3. Chines and Irish railroad workers.
	4. Native American Indians and white settlers.
8. Which of the following was an immediate cause of the civil war?
	1. **Firing on Fort Sumter**
	2. Uncle Tom’s Cabin
	3. Nat Turner’s Rebellion
	4. Kansas-Nebraska Act
9. Which phrase best completes the title for the partial outline shown below?

Reasons for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Increasing sectionalism
2. Disagreements over states’ rights issues
3. Breakdown of compromise
4. Election of 1860

	1. Start of the Revolutionary War
	2. **Succession of Southern States**
	3. Failure of the Whiskey Rebellion
	4. Adoption of the Bill of Rights
5. Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of:
	1. Allowing states to secede from the Union.
	2. Permitting voters to nullify federal laws.
	3. **Deciding to legalization of slavery in a new state.**
	4. Overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court.
6. Choose the correct sequence of events for the Battle of Fort Sumter.
	1. **Lincoln Elected, Federal Troops in Sumter need food, Lincoln sends food, SC fires on Ft Sumter.**
	2. Federal Troops in Sumter need food, SC fires on Ft Sumter, Lincoln Elected, Lincoln sends food.
	3. Lincoln Elected, Lincoln sends food to Ft Sumter, Ft Sumter fires on SC, SC fires on Ft Sumter.
	4. SC fires on Ft Sumter, Lincoln Elected, Lincoln sends food, SC surrenders.
7. Which of the following was NOT part of the Anaconda Plan?
	1. Blockade the Coast.
	2. **Capture key Confederate generals.**
	3. Control the Mississippi.
	4. Conquer Richmond, VA.
8. The strategy used by the South during the Civil War can best be described as:
	1. **A defensive strategy, aimed to prolong the war and wear down the North.**
	2. A slow suffocation of the North, using naval blockades and pressure from multiple fronts.
	3. A disorganized war effort, due to a lacking of qualified military leaders.
	4. Quick strike warfare, with many small groups of troops attacking Northern cities and then retreating.
9. Why were Border States important in the Civil War?
	1. **They acted as** a buffer between the Union and the Confederacy, they had slaves, but did not secede from the Union.
	2. They allowed the Union to spy on the Confederate States.
	3. They caused a lot of trouble for the Union because they had slaves and desperately wanted to secede and join the Confederacy.
	4. Border States did not play a role in the Civil War.
10. Which of the following best describes one significance of the Battle of Antietam?
	1. **The British and French decided not to support the Confederacy**
	2. The Union captured the Mississippi and successfully divided the Confederacy in two
	3. The Confederacy never again attacked Union Soil
	4. The Confederacy signed documents stating their surrender
11. Who did the Emancipation Proclamation free?
	1. All citizens of US.
	2. Slaves in the Border States.
	3. **Slaves in the Confederate States.**
	4. Slaves in the Union.
12. Which statements best explains President Abraham Lincoln’s public justification for the Civil War?
	1. As an abolitionist, Lincoln wanted to end slavery throughout the entire United States.
	2. President Lincoln wanted to hurt the Southern economy and improve the Northern Economy.
	3. **His role as the president required that he defend and preserve the Union.**
	4. In order to remain an ally with France and Britain he had to end slavery immediately.
13. What was the motivation behind Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address?
	1. Freeing the Slaves.
	2. Convincing the South to come back to the Union.
	3. **Encouraging soldiers to “finish the job” so their friends would not have “die in vain”.**
	4. Encouraging soldiers to “sacrifice their lives” as their friends had.
14. Which best describes Appomattox Courthouse?
	1. The First Battle of the Civil War.
	2. The Turning Point of the Civil War.
	3. The Bloodiest Battle of the Civil War.
	4. **The place of surrender to end the Civil War.**
15. Which of the following was a major result of the Civil War?
	1. The economic system of the South came to dominate the United States economy
	2. **The Federal Government’s power over the States was strengthened**
	3. members of Congress from Southern States gained control of the legislative branch
	4. nation’s industrial development came to a standstill
16. Based on the following quote, which of the following would Frederick Douglass have supported?

“You gave us no acres. You turned us loose to the sky, to the storm, to the whirlwind, and worst of all, you turned us loose to the wrath of our infuriated masters.”- Fredrick Douglass

* 1. Presidential Reconstruction
	2. **The Freedman’s Bureau**
	3. The Klu Klux Klan
	4. The Missouri Compromise
1. The following excerpt is a part of which Amendment to the United States Constitution:

"the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

* 1. 12th
	2. 13th
	3. 14th
	4. **15th**
1. Following the end of the Civil War Radical Republicans disagreed with President Johnson’s approach to reconstruction because they felt that:
	1. He was being too harsh on the South, and he should be more merciful.
	2. **He was not doing enough to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves.**
	3. He was taxing the South too heavily, and hurting their rebuilding economy.
	4. He was being unreasonable requiring 90% of southern citizens to take an Oath of Loyalty to the United States.
2. Which best describes Lincoln’s Ten-Percent Plan?
	1. A state would pay 10% of its income to the national government to repay war debts.
	2. A state would send 10% of its people to work for the national government.
	3. **A state had to have 10% of its people pledge loyalty to the US in order to re-join the Union.**
	4. A state had to send 10% of its African American population to public schools.
3. Johnson was the first president to
	1. **Be impeached.**
	2. Be fired.
	3. Break the law.
	4. Be Court-Marshalled.
4. What is the difference between Presidential Reconstruction and Congressional Reconstruction?
	1. Presidential Reconstruction wanted to punish the Southern states, while Congressional Reconstruction wanted to regain the tax money of the Southern States.
	2. Presidential Reconstruction sought to end the war quickly, and Congressional Reconstruction sought to end slavery.
	3. **Presidential Reconstruction wanted to bring the Southern States back into the Union quickly, Congressional Reconstruction wanted to punish the South and Southern leaders.**
	4. Presidential Reconstruction wanted to protect African Americans, Congressional Reconstruction wanted to educate African Americans.