

**Multiple Choice Questions** (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

1. In 1492, how many people lived on the continents of North and South America?
  - a. 50 million
  - b. 70 million
  - c. 80 million
  - d. 100 million
  
2. Which group dominated Mexico from 900 to 1100 C.E.?
  - a. Aztecs
  - b. Toltecs
  - c. Mayans
  - d. Olmecs
  
3. Which of the following is an example of a “mound-building” society?
  - a. Mississippian
  - b. Cree
  - c. Toltecs
  - d. Cherokee
  
4. Which religion took root in West Africa in the eleventh century?
  - a. Christianity
  - b. Buddhism
  - c. Islam
  - d. ancestor worship
  
5. Calvin emphasized the doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. salvation through faith
  - b. salvation through works
  - c. predestination
  - d. apostolic succession
  
6. Which European country funded Columbus’s voyages?
  - a. Italy
  - b. Spain
  - c. Portugal
  - d. England

7. Which disease devastated the Mexican population?
- a. smallpox
  - b. typhoid
  - c. malaria
  - d. Dutch elm disease
8. Who founded a permanent settlement in Quebec in 1608?
- a. Thomas Dudley
  - b. Jesuit missionaries
  - c. Samuel de Champlain
  - d. Vasco de Gama
9. The Dutch Republic was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. predominantly Catholic
  - b. predominantly Protestant
  - c. about an equal mix of Catholics and Protestants
  - d. predominantly a secular country
10. The first permanent Dutch settlers on mainland North America arrived in 1624 to set up \_\_\_\_\_ at Fort Orange.
- a. farms
  - b. fur trading
  - c. merchant trade
  - d. ship building
11. What was the House of Burgesses?
- a. a large trading center in Virginia
  - b. the home of the colonial governor
  - c. the first legislative body in English America
  - d. the colonial courthouse
12. Which law, passed in 1649, called for freedom of worship for all Christians?
- a. the Act for Religious Toleration
  - b. the Separatist Act
  - c. the Freedom of Religion Act
  - d. the Scrooby Act

13. Which of the following was a common disease in the Chesapeake colonies?
- a. malaria
  - b. syphilis
  - c. smallpox
  - d. influenza
14. Which European settlers sought the greatest amount of direct control over Indian laborers?
- a. French
  - b. Spanish
  - c. Russians
  - d. English
15. Which European group was the most successful in adapting to the Native American understanding of trade?
- a. the French
  - b. the English
  - c. the Spanish
  - d. the Italians
16. Property rights among the Indians were held \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. collectively
  - b. by the chief only
  - c. privately by individuals
  - d. by oral agreement
17. Franciscan missionaries insisted that Indian converts \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. live as brothers
  - b. go to church every Sunday
  - c. abandon their former ways of life and adopt everything from Spanish culture and life
  - d. go to confession regularly
18. Where did Bacon's Rebellion occur?
- a. New England
  - b. Pennsylvania
  - c. Carolina
  - d. Virginia

19. The Arabic word for slave, *abd*, became synonymous with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. black man  
b. infidel  
c. non-Muslim  
d. African
20. England's economic system between 1651 and 1733 could best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. feudal  
b. mercantilist  
c. socialist  
d. physiocratic
21. Which of the following was an enumerated product?  
a. indigo  
b. silk  
c. tea  
d. fish
22. Merchants brought sugar byproducts back to New England to be distilled into \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. schnapps  
b. vodka  
c. gin  
d. rum
23. Courtesy books \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. contained the rules of polite behavior  
b. were used as advertisements for merchants who sold wares to the colonial elite  
c. were left as "calling cards" by wealthy colonial women when they went visiting  
d. listed families with high social status
24. Most Congregationalist ministers were trained at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. The University of Pennsylvania  
b. The College of William and Mary  
c. Princeton University  
d. Harvard University

25. A 1691 royal charter granted “liberty of conscience” to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. all Christians
- b. people of all faiths
- c. all Protestants
- d. Anglicans

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1. The Proclamation of 1763 forbade white settlement \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. west of the Appalachians
  - b. in Louisiana
  - c. in Canada
  - d. west of the Rockies
  
2. The Cherokee War took place in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the southern Virginia highlands
  - b. New England
  - c. Florida
  - d. the Mississippi River valley
  
3. Pontiac, who led the Indians against the colonists and British troops, was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ chief.
  - a. Ottawa
  - b. Cherokee
  - c. Delaware
  - d. Oneida
  
4. The American Revenue Act was commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Sugar Act
  - b. Navigation Act
  - c. Stamp Act
  - d. Corn Act
  
5. Republicanism finds its roots in the writings of ancient \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Rome
  - b. Greece
  - c. Turkey
  - d. Egypt
  
6. Under the British Constitution, which of the following had to consent to laws in order for them to go into effect?
  - a. House of Lords
  - b. House of Commons
  - c. House of Lords and the King
  - d. House of Lords and House of Commons

7. Which act was the first to impose an internal tax on the colonies?
- a. the Sugar Act
  - b. the Navigation Act
  - c. the Stamp Act
  - d. the Tea Act
8. Who headed the Massachusetts Committee of Safety in 1774?
- a. Samuel Adams
  - b. John Hancock
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Paul Revere
9. The Conciliatory Proposition pledged not to tax the colonists if they \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. swore allegiance to the king
  - b. purchased all of their finished goods from England
  - c. quartered British troops in America
  - d. voluntarily contributed to the defense of the empire
10. During the Revolutionary War, loyalists made up about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the colonial population.
- a. 3
  - b. 5
  - c. 10
  - d. 20
11. In its early days, one of the acts of the Second Continental Congress was to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. establish the Supreme Court
  - b. set up shelters for war veterans
  - c. accept North's Conciliatory Proposition
  - d. create the Continental Army
12. Fort Ticonderoga was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. a British fort taken over by Americans
  - b. an American fort taken over by the British
  - c. the site of a significant victory against the Native Americans
  - d. the location of a major slave rebellion

13. German mercenaries were called what by the Americans?
- a. Prussians
  - b. Badens
  - c. Bavarians
  - d. Hessians
14. Benedict Arnold offered to surrender what to the British?
- a. West Point
  - b. Annapolis
  - c. Valley Forge
  - d. Providence
15. State constitutions tended to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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
16. Official state constitutional support for religions in the 1780s was strongest in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the middle Atlantic states
  - b. New England
  - c. the Lower South
  - d. the Chesapeake region
17. The number of free African Americans was highest in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1730
  - b. 1750
  - c. 1790
  - d. 1800
18. The American economy in the mid-1780s was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. highly inflationary
  - b. growing at a slow rate
  - c. growing at a rapid rate
  - d. in a depression
19. By the end of the war, Continental money was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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



20. The Land Ordinance of 1785 encouraged a certain type of settler by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. requiring a minimum purchase of 640 acres
  - b. allowing Indians to remain settled in their ancestral lands
  - c. prohibiting the spread of Catholicism west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - d. requiring new states to pay for all the costs of education in new territories
21. In 1790, the highest percentage of people of English descent lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the West
  - b. the mid-Atlantic
  - c. the South
  - d. New England
22. What was different about the population of New England compared to other regions?
- a. It had the largest number of free blacks in America.
  - b. Women outnumbered men in parts of the region.
  - c. Catholics and Quakers made up a great deal of the population.
  - d. New Englanders exhibited the widest range of social diversity.
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment discussed the need for a well-regulated militia.
- a. First
  - b. Second
  - c. Fourth
  - d. Fifth
24. The first government's base of support was strengthened by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. stopping Fries' Rebellion
  - b. repealing the Sedition Act
  - c. passing the Bill of Rights
  - d. calming Southerners with Jay's Treaty
25. The first Secretary of Treasury was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Alexander Hamilton
  - c. James Madison
  - d. John Jay

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1. Jefferson believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ promoted aristocratic pretensions and courtly intrigue through such practices as weekly levees, or formal receptions, for presidential guests.
  - a. Whigs
  - b. Nationalists
  - c. Federalists
  - d. Republicans
  
2. By the time Jefferson left the presidency in 1809, \_\_\_\_\_ held nearly all the appointive offices.
  - a. Republicans
  - b. Federalists
  - c. Arch-Federalists
  - d. Whigs
  
3. France's inability to reconquer \_\_\_\_\_ helped convince Napoleon to sell Louisiana.
  - a. Saint-Dominique (Haiti)
  - b. Cuba
  - c. Puerto Rico
  - d. Florida
  
4. Members of the Essex Junto believed that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the federal government should do nothing about slavery
  - b. the Louisiana Purchase would weaken the political power of the Northeast
  - c. President Jefferson should have run for a third term in 1808
  - d. there was no real threat from the Barbary pirates
  
5. The pan-Indian resistance movement focused its efforts on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. promoting the peaceful westward migration of white settlers
  - b. bargaining to get constitutional rights for Indians
  - c. uniting Indian opposition to white settlement in the West
  - d. drawing Indians into the capitalist economy
  
6. Tecumseh and the prophet Tenkwatawa originally urged a policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. military alliance with Great Britain
  - b. peace
  - c. violent raids on small western communities
  - d. submission to whites' claims on Indian lands

7. Which group strongly supported the American cause in the War of 1812?
- a. Congregationalists
  - b. Federalists
  - c. Methodists
  - d. Canadians
8. The demand for equality made republicanism by the 1820s synonymous with \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. restriction
  - b. availability
  - c. simple majority rule
  - d. none of the above
9. Many evangelical preachers of the Second Great Awakening \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. were wealthy Federalists
  - b. directly challenged slavery
  - c. emphasized a solemn approach to religion
  - d. saw no connection between religion and the common person
10. The Albany Regency, a tightly disciplined political machine, was run by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. John Quincy Adams
  - b. Nelson Biddle
  - c. John Tyler
  - d. Martin Van Buren
11. The spoils system features a strategy in which \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. government jobs are given to supporters of the victorious party
  - b. large land speculators have the strongest influence in government
  - c. the military is aggressively used as a factor in foreign relations
  - d. the Bank of the United States is the central facet of the economy
12. The Cherokee Indians \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. never experienced significant grievances with white political authorities
  - b. were seen by whites as the most savage tribe in the South
  - c. always refused to assimilate with white culture
  - d. had their own newspaper and a constitution

13. The Indian Removal Act \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. did not affect the Cherokee tribe
  - b. focused on Indians west of the Mississippi
  - c. passed over Jackson's veto
  - d. included Indians living in Florida
14. Which of the following was a part of the Lower South?
- a. Georgia
  - b. North Carolina
  - c. Virginia
  - d. Maryland
15. The plantation system spread to the \_\_\_\_\_ after the War of 1812.
- a. north
  - b. west
  - c. east
  - d. south
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ system involved a division of labor in which teams of field hands worked at a regimented pace.
- a. plantation
  - b. group
  - c. gang
  - d. planter
17. In 1860, \_\_\_\_\_ of white southerners lived in the Upper South.
- a. two-thirds
  - b. three-fourths
  - c. one-third
  - d. three-fifths
18. Which of the following people was a leader in the push for agricultural diversification in the Upper South?
- a. Edmund Ruffin
  - b. James Hammond
  - c. Albert Tidewater
  - d. George Mason

19. Which of the following crops replaced tobacco in many parts of the Virginia and North Carolina Tidewater?
- a. wheat
  - b. rice
  - c. sugar
  - d. potatoes
20. Who first demonstrated the practical commercial use of the steamboat?
- a. Samuel Slater
  - b. Robert Fulton
  - c. Samuel Morse
  - d. Walt Whitman
21. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court held that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. rail companies could not purchase farmland without the consent of farmers
  - b. states could not restrict trade within their jurisdictions
  - c. monopolies were better for the public good than open competition
  - d. the national government had no say in supervising interstate commerce
22. Which of the following was America's first large-scale, planned city for the sole purpose of manufacturing?
- a. Rochester, New York
  - b. Lowell, Massachusetts
  - c. Reading, Pennsylvania
  - d. Buffalo, New York
23. The putting-out system \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. did not develop until the years just before the Civil War
  - b. created a business relationship between merchants and household artisans
  - c. gave property owners the right to evict tenants from specific ethnic groups
  - d. was the foundation of the first large-scale factories in Pittsburgh
24. The Rhode Island system of employment was based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the recruitment of adolescent girls as millworkers
  - b. the use of children as laborers in mills
  - c. the use of German immigrants in factories
  - d. the recruitment of workers through the promise of unionization

25. Where was the growing middle class most likely to find jobs during the Industrial Revolution?
- a. western towns
  - b. northern cities
  - c. southern rural areas
  - d. southern cities

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1. By 1850, the population of the United States had grown to \_\_\_\_\_ million.
  - a. twelve
  - b. twenty-three
  - c. fifty-five
  - d. one hundred
  
2. Which product became the Old Northwest's major cash crop for the northern market?
  - a. corn
  - b. hogs
  - c. soybeans
  - d. wheat
  
3. By the 1840s, there was an extraordinary demand for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. corn
  - b. wheat
  - c. rice
  - d. cotton
  
4. In 1840, approximately \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans lived in the plains and mountains of the Trans-Mississippi West.
  - a. 250,000
  - b. 500,000
  - c. 350,000
  - d. 100,000
  
5. What were the two products traded by branches of the Sioux tribe at the yearly trade fair?
  - a. buffalo robes and corn
  - b. beaver pelts and buffalo robes
  - c. horses and beaver pelts
  - d. corn and rifles
  
6. A treaty signed in 1818 created joint control of the Oregon Territory by the United States and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Great Britain
  - b. the Nez-Perces Indians
  - c. the Sioux Indians
  - d. France

7. The greatest cause of the 5,000 deaths that occurred on the Oregon Trail was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. lack of water
  - b. starvation
  - c. disease
  - d. Indian raids
8. Which of the following was one of the proposed solutions to slavery in the territories that dominated the debate from the late 1840s until 1861?
- a. extension of the Missouri Compromise line to Utah
  - b. popular sovereignty
  - c. temporary protection of the right to own slaves
  - d. gradually legislating an end to slavery
9. The revolutions of 1848 were driven by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. peasant laborers
  - b. the working and middle classes
  - c. the Protestant clergy
  - d. high-ranking army officers
10. In January of 1848, gold was discovered in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. New Mexico
  - b. California
  - c. Texas
  - d. Florida
11. Reaction against the Fugitive Slave Act was strongest among \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. members of the Free-Soil Party
  - b. northern blacks
  - c. working-class ethnic groups
  - d. conscience Whigs
12. The influential novel Uncle Tom's Cabin was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Hinton Rowan Helper
  - b. Angelina Grimke
  - c. Frederick Douglass
  - d. Harriet Beecher Stowe



13. Stephen Douglas supported which of the following ideas?
- a. limiting the nation's rail system
  - b. popular sovereignty
  - c. the Oklahoma-Nebraska Act
  - d. immediatism
14. Which state refused the call when President Lincoln called for troops?
- a. Virginia
  - b. Arkansas
  - c. Tennessee
  - d. All of the above
15. Several counties in the western part of \_\_\_\_\_ supported the Union and eventually became the 35th state.
- a. Kentucky
  - b. Tennessee
  - c. West Virginia
  - d. Missouri
16. At the beginning of the war, the North controlled \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the nation's industrial capacity.
- a. 25
  - b. 50
  - c. 77
  - d. 90
17. When Joseph Johnston was badly wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, he was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Ulysses S. Grant
  - b. Thomas Jackson
  - c. Robert E. Lee
  - d. Ambrose Burnside

18. The Confiscation Act of 1862 \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. earned French support for the Union's cause
  - b. ordered the seizure of land from disloyal southerners
  - c. was unpopular among northern abolitionists
  - d. extended the naval blockade of the South
19. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution outlawed \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. slavery in just the Deep South
  - b. slavery in just the border states
  - c. slavery everywhere in the United States
  - d. illegal trade with the Confederacy
20. Following the Civil War, most southern whites resisted African Americans as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. equals
  - b. foreigners
  - c. neutral to their interests
  - d. none of the above
21. In the early years of Reconstruction, the Freedmen's Bureau was successful at \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. permanently securing suffrage for black males
  - b. stopping all violence committed against ex-slaves
  - c. raising black literacy above 30 percent
  - d. convincing southern whites to accept the Wade-Davis Bill
22. After the Civil War, many southern blacks \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. received job training through federal programs
  - b. voted for Democrats in national elections
  - c. migrated to southern cities
  - d. objected to passage of the Fifteenth Amendment
23. President Johnson, like most white northerners, believes that African Americans \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. were inferior
  - b. should have a voice in government
  - c. lacked a free man's will
  - d. deserved reparations

24. The first United States president to be impeached in the House of Representatives was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. John Adams
- b. Andrew Jackson
- c. Andrew Johnson
- d. Bill Clinton

25. Which statement about the Fourteenth Amendment is true?

- a. It guaranteed all citizens equality before the law.
- b. It weakened the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- c. It was supported by President Johnson.
- d. It guaranteed all females the right to vote.