

TEST NAME: **Conflict**  
TEST ID: **788365**  
GRADE: **10 - Tenth Grade**  
SUBJECT: **Social Sciences and History**  
TEST CATEGORY: **My Classroom**

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. **What impact did the northern victory in the Civil War have on the plantation system in the South?**

- A. Many plantations were taken over by foreign immigrants.
- B. Plantations were forced to find other sources of labor.
- C. Plantations grew larger due to a greater need for cotton.
- D. Many plantations were replaced by factories.

2. **What was the outcome of the signing of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?**

- A. The United States gained control of Oregon.
- B. Mexico ceded territory to the United States.
- C. The Republic of Texas was established.
- D. Mexico achieved independence from Spain.

3. **Use the passage to answer the question.**

**Illinois during the Civil War**

The Civil War affected more than the soldiers who fought. In Illinois, farmers were no longer able to send their grain down the Mississippi River to be sold to people in the South. Because they had fewer customers, they had to sell their grain to people in the North at lower prices. At the start of the Civil War there were 112 banks in Illinois. By the end there were only 17 left. Citizens of Illinois affected by the problems with farming and banks criticized President Lincoln. Many believed the war was responsible for their troubles.

**How did the Civil War impact the economy of Illinois?**

- A. Farmers lost money.
- B. The banks appreciated President Lincoln.
- C. Farmers were unable to sell their grain.
- D. The banks became larger because there were fewer.

4. **Which of the following was a result of the Mexican War?**

- A. The U.S. restricted slavery west of the Mississippi River.
- B. The U.S. gained control over Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.
- C. The U.S. forced European countries to leave Central America.
- D. The U.S. gained the territory in present-day California, Nevada, and Utah.

5. **Which phrase describes the policy that guided how the British ruled the American colonies during most of the colonial period?**

- A. triangular trade
- B. salutary neglect
- C. Manifest Destiny
- D. Great Awakening

6. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

... as an express and fundamental condition of the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico, ... neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory ...

—Wilmot Proviso, 1846

**Why was the proposal above considered necessary at the end of the Mexican War?**

- A. Northerners feared an increase in the number of slave states.
- B. Southerners feared losing their slaves to Mexican landowners.
- C. Mexico attempted to arm runaway slaves to fight against the Americans.
- D. The federal government attempted to limit slave contact with Native Americans.

7. Use the information in the table to answer the question that follows.

Legislative Landmarks, 1862

Law	Purpose
Homestead Act	Gave farmers free title to undeveloped federal land under certain conditions
Morrill Act	Granted land to states for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges
Pacific Railway Act	Approved the route and subsidized the construction of the western branch of the Transcontinental Railroad

**Which of the following statements best explains the passage of this legislation?**

- A. Laws aiding small farmers were easier to pass after the South seceded.
- B. Northerners passed these laws as a form of economic warfare against the South.
- C. Congress passed these laws to convince some Southern states to stay in the Union.
- D. These laws were intended to support former slaves make the transition to freedom.

8. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Witness the present Mexican war, the work of comparatively a few individuals using the standing government as their tool; for, in the outset, the people would not have consented to this measure.

—Henry David Thoreau, *Civil Disobedience*

**Based upon the excerpt, which statement most reflects Thoreau's understanding of support for the Mexican War?**

- A. Supporters hoped to remove European influences from the region.
- B. Supporters hoped it would lead to the relocation of American Indian tribes.
- C. Supporters were limited to the powerful southern slaveholders.
- D. Supporters were hoping to gain access to gold in western territories.

9. Use the chart below to answer the question.

Texas during Reconstruction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The 13th Amendment abolished slavery.</li><li>• Texas plantation owners had very little cash.</li><li>• A new system of labor was necessary for farming.</li></ul>

How did Texas address the labor problems described above?

- A. Farmers began to recruit workers from northern cities.
  - B. Freed slaves began sharecropping in Texas.
  - C. Local leaders began hiring temporary workers from Europe.
  - D. Texas repealed child labor laws that were in effect during the war.
10. Why did the British Parliament believe it had the right to levy taxes on American colonists in the 1760s?
- A. Britain defended the colonists in the French and Indian War.
  - B. People living in Britain paid higher import taxes than the colonists.
  - C. Parliament provided colonists with representation.
  - D. Colonists forfeited their rights by coming to America.
11. In 1832, a convention in South Carolina issued an “Ordinance of Nullification” in reaction against tariffs enacted by the United States Congress. What principle did advocates of nullification use to support their cause?
- A. due process
  - B. states’ rights
  - C. judicial review
  - D. separate but equal

12. Use the map below to answer the question.



How did the darker area become part of the United States?

- A. The territory was lost by the British in the Revolutionary War.
- B. The territory was purchased from France after the War of 1812.
- C. The land was purchased from the Canadian government.
- D. The land was ceded by the Spanish government.

13. Use the chart below to answer the question.

Confederate States during the Civil War
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many families lost family members.</li><li>• Many farms faced a shortage of workers.</li></ul>

**What change came about in the South because of the conditions described in the chart?**

- A. Northern politicians began seizing family farms.
- B. Plantation owners began using workers from Mexico.
- C. African Americans began taking factory jobs in Southern states.
- D. Women began performing traditionally male jobs.

14. Use the information below to answer the question.

- Northerners who moved to the South after the Civil War
- Sought financial gain through business ventures
- Appointed or elected to political offices as Republicans

**The information above is most closely associated with which group?**

- A. Scalawags
- B. Carpetbaggers
- C. KKK members
- D. Know-Nothing Party

15. What did the Proclamation Line of 1763 declare?

- A. Colonists stay on the east side of the line, Indians stay to the west of the line.
- B. Colonists could not hunt beyond the line.
- C. Indians and colonists could not trade with one another.
- D. The land would be controlled by Indians.

16. Which of the following identifies a contribution that Alexander Hamilton made as George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury?

- A. establishing a national bank
- B. building a merchant marine fleet
- C. negotiating foreign trade agreements
- D. deciding cases about interstate commerce

17. Use the information in the list to answer the question.

Compromise of 1850

- California admitted to the Union as a free state
- New Mexico and Utah to decide for themselves whether to be free state or slave state
- Slave trade ended in District of Columbia
- Stronger fugitive slave law enacted

**What event made it necessary to negotiate the Compromise of 1850?**

- A. The United States defeated Mexico in the Mexican War.
- B. Texas secured its freedom from Mexico.
- C. Native American tribes were relocated to lands west of the Mississippi River.
- D. Mormon Church members began settling in the Utah Territory.

18. Why did southern states oppose the Tariff of 1824?

- A. It limited the importation of slaves.
- B. It caused southern states to pay more for manufactured goods.
- C. It applied only to agricultural goods.
- D. It forced southern states to ship more cotton to New England.

19. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

After fighting during the Civil War, Marshall Harvey Twitchell of Vermont settled in Red River Parish, Louisiana, as an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. Over the next decade, he became a landowner, businessman, and politician.

**Which statement describes how some Southerners most likely viewed Twitchell?**

- A. White southerners saw him as a carpetbagger who threatened their way of life.
- B. Newly freed slaves resented him for helping former slave owners keep their power.
- C. Former Confederate soldiers considered him a scalawag who had betrayed the South.
- D. Politicians who held office during the Confederacy welcomed his new political ideas.

20. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment [stir up] a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation.

—Abigail Adams, Letter to John Adams, 1776

**What do Abigail Adams' comments indicate about post-revolutionary American society?**

- A. Women led the movement to eliminate property rights for voting.
- B. The post-war period found strong support for the immediate emancipation of slaves.
- C. There was great support in the new nation for a British parliamentary government.
- D. Women began to apply Enlightenment principles to their own lives.

21. Use the information to help answer the question.

Women's Roles on the  
Civil War Battlefield

- Seamstress
- Laundress
- Cook
- ?

Which role should be added to the list?

- A. Chaplain
- B. Officer
- C. Nurse
- D. Journalist

22. Which statement is most accurate about individuals known as scalawags?

- A. They were predominantly the owners of large plantations in the South.
- B. They were predominantly free blacks living in the South.
- C. They were often politicians in the pre-Civil War South.
- D. They were often supporters of the Republican Party in the South.

23. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

Sometime during the spring or summer a firm in a neighboring city consigned to a merchant of Clarksville a considerable quantity of salt . . . . [T]he consignees . . . proceeded to re-ship the very scarce and necessary article in question, and succeeded in sending off by the train . . . fifty sacks. There still remained sixty-nine sacks, and Mr. Henry Wood, the President of the Roanoke Valley Railroad, positively interdicted [prohibited] its transportation over his road. The reasons by which he was governed were that there was no supply of salt in Clarksville to meet the necessities of the people, and that, when once in the city market, it could never be gotten out of the hands of speculators at any price, if the object is . . . to monopolize the pork-packing business, and thus compel the country people to submit to enormous prices for bacon during the coming year.

—*The Richmond [Virginia] Times Dispatch*, November 12, 1861

This excerpt describes an effort to prevent what practice?

- A. union organization
- B. wartime profiteering
- C. a foreign trade embargo
- D. protectionist tariff policies

24. What was a primary goal of the Ku Klux Klan in the post-Civil War South?

- A. to force southern states to vote for secession
- B. to force African Americans to migrate to northern cities
- C. to prevent black Republicans from voting in elections
- D. to prevent women from gaining equal citizenship rights

25. Use the information in the box to answer the question.

\_\_\_\_\_?  
Sewing  
Working on the farm  
Working in shops

Which title best summarizes the information in the box?

- A. Roles of Nurses During the Civil War
- B. Roles of Women During the Civil War
- C. Roles of Soldiers During the Civil War
- D. Roles of Merchants During the Civil War

26. What was one major consequence of Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan for the new nation?

- A. It established a permanent trading partnership with the British.
- B. It contributed to an economic depression after the Revolutionary War.
- C. It led to further division between the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties.
- D. It created an economic system that favored southern farmers over New England merchants.

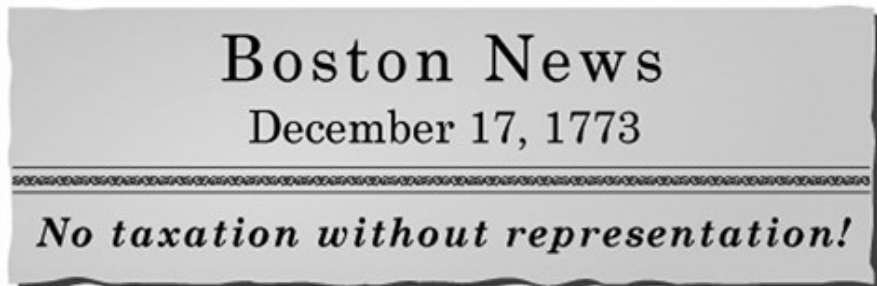
27. How did the British victory in the French and Indian War contribute to the call for revolution in the American colonies?

- A. Great Britain forced the colonies to end the Atlantic slave trade during the war.
- B. Great Britain instituted a blockade on American ports after the war.
- C. Great Britain eliminated colonial legislatures after the war.
- D. Great Britain began increasingly taxing the colonies to pay for the war.

28. The Hartford Convention in 1814 was a response to what American action?

- A. going to war against Great Britain
- B. relocating American Indian tribes
- C. prohibiting participation in the Atlantic slave trade
- D. aiding South American independence movements

29. Use the newspaper to answer the question.



Which opinion is expressed in the headline?

- A. Colonists considered new taxes unfair.
- B. Parliament wanted more representation.
- C. Parliament lacked the authority to levy taxes.
- D. Colonists refused to pay any taxes to Britain.



30. Why did many manufacturers in the northeastern United States favor high tariff rates after the War of 1812?

- A. to promote competition among producers that would benefit American consumers
- B. to raise revenue to pay for rebuilding parts of the country destroyed during the war
- C. to protect domestic markets that had grown due to lack of competition from British imports
- D. to ensure that goods produced in the country would be sold domestically rather than overseas

31. Use the table to answer the question that follows.

African Americans in Congress, 1869 – 1881

Congress	Number of Congressmen
1869 – 71	3
1871 – 73	5
1873 – 75	7
1875 – 77	8
1877 – 79	4
1879 – 81	1

What best explains the trend shown in the table?

- A. African Americans leaders left public office to focus on business opportunities.
- B. African Americans were barred from holding public office after Reconstruction.
- C. African Americans had more political opportunities while Reconstruction lasted.
- D. African Americans voters decreased as more people began migrating to the North.

32. What impact did President Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation have on the course of the Civil War?

- A. It made the abolition of slavery a primary goal of the war.
- B. It caused the desegregation of the Union army.
- C. It brought the British into the war on the side of the Confederacy.
- D. It established the first wartime draft.

33. Use the map below to answer the question.



**How did the United States acquire the shaded area on the map?**

- A. through the Texas War for Independence
- B. through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- C. through the Compromise of 1850
- D. through the Civil War

34. **What was one major reason the Federalist-controlled Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798?**

- A. to put in place immigration quotas
- B. to strengthen the powers of state legislatures
- C. to create procedures for processing immigrants coming in to Ellis Island
- D. to limit the influence of the Democratic-Republican party

35. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

... when I know that the Colonies in general owe little or nothing to any care of ours . . . , but that, through a wise and salutary neglect, a generous nature has been suffered to take her own way to perfection . . . .

—Edmund Burke, On Moving His Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, 1775

**What was one unintended consequence of the British practice of “salutary neglect” with the American colonies?**

- A. It allowed the colonies to sign a military alliance with France.
- B. It led to better relations between colonists and the American Indian tribes.
- C. It led the colonies to push for independence from Britain.
- D. It encouraged the colonies to be involved in the Atlantic slave trade.

36. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

... loans in times of public danger, especially from foreign war, are found an indispensable resource, even to the wealthiest of them [nations] . . . it is equally evident, that to be able to borrow upon good terms, it is essential that the credit of a nation should be well established . . . . States, like individuals, who observe their engagements [honor their agreements], are respected and trusted: while the reverse is the fate of those, who pursue an opposite conduct.

—Alexander Hamilton, *The First Report on Public Credit*, 1790

**This excerpt reflects Alexander Hamilton’s concern with what national issue?**

- A. paying off the debt borrowed from other countries to finance the Revolution
- B. weighing the costs and benefits of creating a common currency for the country
- C. settling the debate over whether to raise tariffs to protect the domestic economy
- D. dealing with the economic consequences of British taxes imposed on the colonies

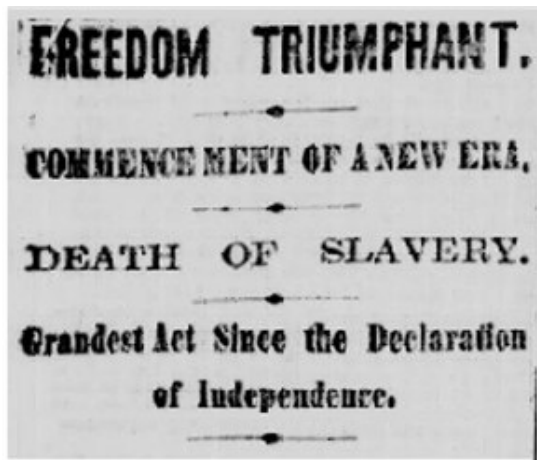
37. Use the table to answer the question that follows.

Prices and Real Wages During the Civil War				
	Union		Confederacy	
Year	Prices	Real Wages	Prices	Real Wages
1860	100	100	100	100
1862	113	93	388	35
1864	176	77	3,992	11

**This table shows the change in prices and real wages over the course of the Civil War. Which statement best summarizes an economic impact of the Civil War?**

- A. The cost of labor increased for both sides during the war.
- B. The Union experienced a higher rate of inflation than the Confederacy.
- C. The Union economy remained more stable than the Confederate economy.
- D. The use of slave labor made up for the rising price of goods in the Confederacy.

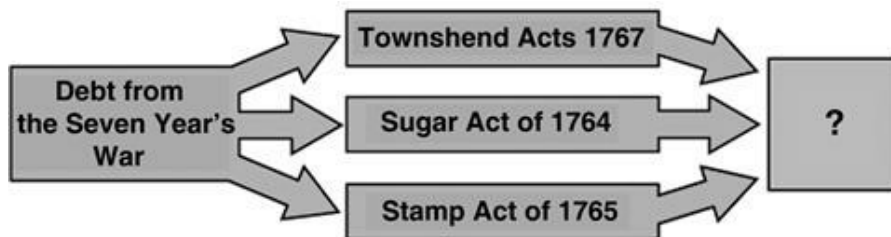
38. Look at the headline.



This headline reported the news about which government act?

- A. the Monroe Doctrine
- B. the Dred Scott decision
- C. the Missouri Compromise
- D. the Thirteenth Amendment

39. Use the graphic organizer to answer the question.



Which immediate colonial response best completes the graphic organizer?

- A. Colonists Throw Tea in Boston Harbor
- B. Colonists Petition Parliament's Actions
- C. Colonists Write the Declaration of Independence
- D. Colonists Fire at British Soldiers at Lexington and Concord

40. What impact did the XYZ Affair have on American politics?

- A. It led the Federalists to call for a war against France.
- B. It led to the establishment of a long-term trade agreement with France.
- C. It contributed to the re-election of President John Adams.
- D. It contributed to the popularity of the Democratic-Republic Party.

41. What action did the British take as a result of the French and Indian War to make it easier to manage the American colonies?

- A. They seized control over shipping in Boston Harbor.
- B. They took control over the Massachusetts colonial government.
- C. They banned the spread of slavery into the Northwest Territories.
- D. They prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

42. Use the information to answer the question.

Great Britain borrowed heavily to pay for the costs of fighting the French and Indian War. As a result, its national debt doubled from approximately £70,000,000 to £140,000,000. In addition, the British estimated at £300,000 per year the cost of maintaining the 10,000 troops stationed in North America to defend the territory it had won during the war.

How did this financial situation affect British policy towards its North American colonies?

- A. The British sold colonial land to Spain and France to reduce the debt.
- B. The British introduced taxes to get colonists to pay some of the costs.
- C. The British relaxed colonial trade restrictions in order to raise revenue.
- D. The British developed colonial infrastructure to stimulate economic growth.

43. Which British action motivated enslaved men to fight with the British in the American Revolution?

- A. The British Parliament outlawed the slave trade.
- B. The British people voted to free all enslaved people.
- C. The British king promised to abolish slavery if they won the war.
- D. The British military promised freedom to enslaved men who fought for them.

44. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

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.

—15th Amendment to the United States Constitution

Which group was excluded from the rights guaranteed by this amendment?

- A. naturalized citizens
- B. southerners
- C. freed slaves
- D. women

45. What was a primary goal of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1860s?

- A. to run third-party candidates in southern elections
- B. to do away with the plantation economy in the South
- C. to support reconstruction efforts in southern states
- D. to intimidate Republican voters in the South

46. Use the information in the box to answer the question.

\_\_\_\_\_?

- Camp cooks
- Nurses
- Laundresses

Which title best fits this list?

- A. Roles of Women at Home
- B. Roles of Women During Colonial Times
- C. Roles of Men During the Revolutionary War
- D. Roles of Women During the Revolutionary War

47. **What best explains how one group in the United States benefited economically from the War of 1812?**

- A. Southern farmers were able to charge high prices to ship cotton to Northern states.
- B. Women had more employment opportunities after they had filled the jobs of men who had gone to war.
- C. Settlers purchased good farmland cheaply in territories that the United States acquired as a result of the war.
- D. Manufacturers profited because they began making goods that used to be imported from Great Britain.

48. **What was one result of the American victory in the War of 1812?**

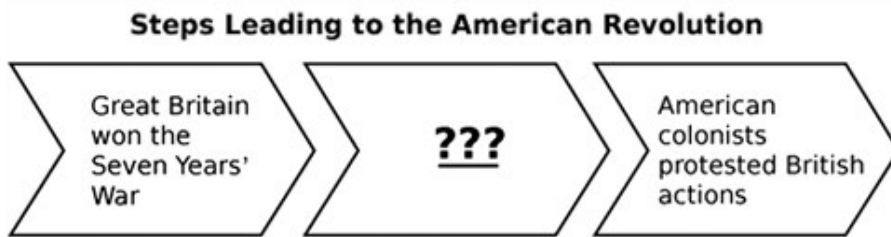
- A. Many Americans began moving westward toward the Mississippi River.
- B. American Indian tribes gained citizenship rights due to their assistance in the war.
- C. The British agreed to leave the Northwest Territory.
- D. France sold land west of the Mississippi River to the United States.

49. **The Kentucky Resolution was approved by that state’s legislature in 1798 to protest against the Alien and Sedition Acts. It argued that all powers not specifically granted to the national government belonged to the individual states or the people. It claimed that states had the right to declare any acts of Congress that not specifically authorized by the Constitution unconstitutional.**

**The Kentucky Resolution based its argument on what principle?**

- A. due process
- B. states’ rights
- C. separate but equal
- D. separation of church and state

50. **Use the diagram to answer the question.**



**Which statement best completes the diagram?**

- A. Britain returned Louisiana to France.
- B. Britain demanded new taxes from American colonists.
- C. Britain ended the slave trade across the Atlantic Ocean.
- D. Britain only allowed the colonies to make laws about trade.

51. **How did the British policy of “salutary neglect” affect the American colonists?**

- A. It left American colonists without sufficient resources to provide for their economic needs.
- B. It allowed American colonists to govern themselves without interference from Great Britain.
- C. It required American colonists to pay heavy taxes on the crops and goods they produced.
- D. It prevented American colonists from developing their own institutions of government.

52. **How did the Proclamation of 1763 attempt to limit colonial expansion in North America?**

- A. It ceded all British lands west of the Appalachians to Spain.
- B. It banned the colonists from settling west of the Appalachians.
- C. It imposed a tax on colonists who settled west of the Appalachians.
- D. It forced Native Americans to relocate west of the Appalachians.

53. **Which war was a major factor in the beginning of the American Revolution?**

- A. King Philip's War
- B. English Civil War
- C. French and Indian War
- D. Hundred Years' War

54. **Which event resulted from the U.S. victory in the Mexican War?**

- A. California entered the Union as a free state with the Compromise of 1850.
- B. Texas gained its independence and became a republic.
- C. Native American tribes were removed from the southeastern states.
- D. The Transcontinental Railroad was completed.

55. **How did the British defeat in the War of 1812 affect American Indian populations in the United States?**

- A. Many American Indian tribes lost their tribal lands.
- B. The U.S. government extended voting rights to tribal members.
- C. American Indians became citizens of the United States.
- D. American Indians gained the land that the British surrendered.

56. **How did the passage of the Stamp Act contribute to the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War?**

- A. It raised the price of French goods shipped into the colonies.
- B. It influenced the colonists rebel against British taxation.
- C. It restricted colonial trade with foreign countries.
- D. It limited the power of colonial legislatures.

57. **Use the information in the table to answer the question that follows.**

Legislative Landmarks, 1862–1864

Law	Years	Purpose
Legal Tender Act	1862	Permitted the government to print and circulate paper money not backed by gold and silver reserves
Revenue Acts	1862 & 1864	Created a government department to collect taxes and set tax rates
National Banking Acts	1863 & 1864	Established a system of national banks, standardized and stabilized the national currency

**Which of the following statements best explains the passage of this legislation?**

- A. These laws were needed to help pay off the debt borrowed by the Confederacy.
- B. Wartime concerns led to the transformation of the United States monetary system.
- C. Congress wanted government control to replace private enterprise in the economy.
- D. Some of the Southern states seceded from the Union in reaction against these laws.

58. **How did the War of 1812 affect the economy of the United States?**

- A. More people turned to farming because the war disrupted overseas trade.
- B. Manufacturing increased because British goods were no longer imported.
- C. The destruction of factories caused by the fighting resulted in a slow recovery.
- D. Labor costs increased due to shortages of workers who went to fight in the war.