

TEST NAME: Goal 4: Conflict and Compromise have shaped the US
TEST ID: 788432
GRADE: 10 - Tenth Grade
SUBJECT: Social Sciences and History
TEST CATEGORY: My Classroom

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. In June 1788, William Grayson wrote, “Infuse new strength and spirit into the state governments; for, when the component parts are strong, it will give energy to the government, although it be otherwise weak.”

Which statement about government would Grayson most likely support?

- A. Large states should have more say than small states.
- B. New states should be added to strengthen the country.
- C. The Articles of Confederation left the states too weak.
- D. The Constitution took too much power away from the states.

2. Use the information below to answer the question.

The presidential race of 1876 led to a contested election. After several months of disagreement, in 1877 Democratic and Republican leaders agreed to a compromise. The Democratic leaders would accept the Republican presidential candidate in exchange for Republican promises to withdraw federal troops from the South. Furthermore, the federal government agreed to stay out of southern affairs.

Which statement is supported by this information?

- A. The parties remained in competition for political control.
- B. The South began to be concerned with industrial expansion.
- C. The national focus had shifted away from civil rights issues.
- D. The North continued to be concerned with protecting states' rights.

3. What impact did the Northwest Ordinance have on the spread of slavery through the United States?

- A. It provided slaveholders with additional land that could be farmed by slaves.
- B. It eliminated the sale of slaves north of the Virginia border.
- C. It was the first action by the federal government to prohibit the spread of slavery.
- D. It attempted to maintain a balance between free and slave states.

4. Use the information below to answer the question.

1828 - Georgia enacts laws to strip Cherokee of their rights under the laws of the state. Georgia legislature annuls Cherokee constitution.

1830 - Indian Removal Act authorizes the federal government to negotiate treaties with eastern tribes where eastern lands are exchanged for western lands

1831 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* declares tribes are “domestic dependent nations”

1832 - *Worcester v. Georgia* rules the federal government, and not the states, has jurisdiction over Indian territories

1838 - Trail of Tears begins when President Martin Van Buren orders the army to remove remaining tribal members to Indian Territory

What conclusion can be drawn about the federal government’s role in Indian removal?

- A. The federal government gave states power to remove Cherokee tribes.
- B. The federal government refused to protect Cherokee lands from white settlers.
- C. The legislature supported Cherokee leaders’ lawsuits against the state of Georgia.
- D. The legislature continued supporting a policy of Cherokee assimilation.

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

The whole of our exports from the Thirteen United Colonies, in the year 1769, amounted only to £2,887,898 sterling; which is not so much, by near half a million, as our annual expense would be were we independent of Great Britain . . . What then must our situation be, or what the state of our trade, when oppressed with such a burden of annual expense! When every article of commerce, every necessary of life, together with our lands, must be heavily taxed to defray that expense!

—Charles Inglis, 1776

According to this author, what would be an economic result of American independence?

- A. Americans would be free of national debt.
- B. Americans would have to pay higher taxes.
- C. Americans would invest more in manufacturing.
- D. Americans would expand trade with other countries.

6. Use the chart below to answer the question.

- Belief in the concept of Manifest Destiny
- The desire of Southerners to expand slavery westward
- Passage of a joint resolution of Congress supported by President John Tyler

Which action resulted from the events listed in the chart?

- A. the secession of Texas from the Union
- B. the purchase of Texas from Spain
- C. the annexation of Texas into the Union
- D. the independence of Texas from Mexico

7. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- It would stimulate the economy by lending money to businesses.
- It would loan money to the government when needed.
- It would provide a place for the government to deposit its money.

The above list includes reasons that Alexander Hamilton gave in support of what proposal?

- A. a national bank
- B. a free trade zone
- C. a publicly owned stock market
- D. a committee on economic planning

8. Based on this excerpt, the first Great Awakening was primarily a response to

[T]he first Great Awakening . . . [was] a revitalization of religious piety that swept through the American colonies between the 1730s and the 1770s. . . . [It reaffirmed] the view that being truly religious meant trusting the heart rather than the head . . . and relying on biblical revelation rather than human reason.
—Christine Leigh Heyrman, “The First Great Awakening” (National Humanities Center, 2008)

- A. the Enlightenment.
- B. the Industrial Revolution.
- C. mercantilism.
- D. democracy.

9. Use the table below to answer the question.

The Great Compromise

Senate	House of Representatives
One official per state	Number of officials determined based on population

Which phrase best explains the cause of the results in this table?

- A. the issue of slavery
- B. the concerns of colonial loyalists
- C. the conflict between large and small states
- D. the need of the federal government to levy taxes

10. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

In February 1861, a convention in Texas adopted an “Ordinance of Secession” that protested against the United States government. It stated that Texas had become a state in 1845 “with her own constitution under the guarantee of the federal constitution and the compact of annexation,” and argued that since that time the federal government had acted “for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power . . . to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas.”

Which statement best describes a reason why delegates to this convention claimed Texas could secede?

- A. Texas had never ratified the Constitution.
- B. Texas disagreed with the principle of nullification.
- C. The federal government had failed to respect states’ rights.
- D. The federal government had forced Texas to enter the Union.

11. **Why would politicians of the American South support the statement “You dare not make war on King Cotton” during the pre-Civil War era?**

- A. The northern states depended on southern cotton for a successful industrial complex.
- B. England was dependent on American cotton for its textile industry.
- C. Cotton was the largest and most valuable export for the entire nation.
- D. Railroads and canals had been developed to support the cotton industry.

12. **Use the information in the box to answer the question that follows.**

[Y]ou should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government . . . economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid

—Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

Based on this excerpt, what would Jefferson most likely support?

- A. low tax rates
- B. high interest rates
- C. restrictive trade policies
- D. government monopolies

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

Wars in the American Colonies

War	Years	Location
The Pequot War	1636–1637	Southern New England
King Philip’s War	1675–1678	New England
Pontiac’s War	1763–1766	Great Lakes region

The wars listed in the table occurred as the result of tensions between which groups of people?

- A. Catholic and Protestant colonists
- B. enslaved laborers and plantation owners
- C. European colonists and Native Americans
- D. French trappers and settlers from England

14. **Use the information to answer the question that follows.**

Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery in 1838 and became one of the most important abolitionists in the United States. He gave his first public speech against slavery in 1841 at a meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He went on to give many more speeches, publish his autobiography in 1845, and in 1848 began to edit an abolitionist newspaper titled *The North Star*.

The life of Frederick Douglass demonstrates the importance of what feature of a constitutional republic?

- A. majority rule as the foundation of a government based on just laws
- B. public education as a benefit allowing people to advance in society
- C. freedom of speech and of the press as means to bring about change
- D. due process rights as protection against mistreatment by the government

15. Use the list below to answer the question.

Taxes Imposed on the American Colonies

- Sugar Act, 1764
- Stamp Act, 1765
- Townshend Revenue Acts, 1767

What was one unintended consequence of these taxes?

- A. They pushed the American colonies into a trade agreement with France.
- B. They brought about greater representation for the colonies in the British Parliament.
- C. They contributed to increased colonial unity in opposition to the British government.
- D. They contributed to an economic depression in the American colonies.

16. In what way did the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 contribute to growing sectionalism within the United States?

- A. It allowed states in the territory to vote on slavery.
- B. It outlawed slavery within the new territories.
- C. It protected Native American land claims within territorial boundaries.
- D. It granted women voting rights within the territories.

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

In 1841, riots took place in Cincinnati when resentments directed against African Americans by immigrant groups erupted during a period of economic hardship.

In 1853, German immigrants in Cincinnati protested the visit of a Catholic official. They clashed with the police, many of whom were Irish Catholics.

In 1855, a nativist group tried to fix an election by stealing ballot boxes from a voting district mostly inhabited by German immigrants.

Which statement best explains what these events demonstrate about United States society during the 1800s?

- A. Immigrant groups had little interest in democratic values.
- B. Religious differences were the main source of tension in cities.
- C. Many people settled in frontier towns that lacked law and order.
- D. Rival interests among different groups led to conflict as cities grew.

18. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Providence had given to the American people a great and glorious mission to perform, even that of extending the blessings of Christianity and civil and religious liberty over the whole North American continent.

—James Buchanan

The ideas expressed by President Buchanan are most closely associated with what term?

- A. Roosevelt Corollary
- B. Manifest Destiny
- C. Good Neighbor
- D. Moral Diplomacy

19. Use the charts below to answer the question.

Election of 1824

Candidate	Number of Votes
John Quincy Adams	113,122
Henry Clay	47,531
William Harris Crawford	40,856
Andrew Jackson	151,271
Total	352,780

Election of 1828

Candidate	Number of Votes
John Quincy Adams	500,897
Andrew Jackson	642,553
Total	1,143,450

Which conclusion is best supported by the information in the charts?

- A. Women secured the right to vote in federal elections after 1824.
- B. The repeal of property restrictions allowed more adult men to vote by 1828.
- C. Many states began extending voting rights to free blacks after 1820.
- D. The influence of political parties diminished during the 1820s.

20. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

In February 1861, a convention in Texas adopted an "Ordinance of Secession" that protested against the United States government. It argued that the federal government had acted "for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power . . . to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas."

This "Ordinance of Secession" was adopted as a result of a conflict between Texas and the federal government over what issue?

- A. laissez-faire
- B. states' rights
- C. education reform
- D. religious freedom

21. **Most of the provisions found in the Great Compromise made at the Constitutional Convention were taken from:**

- A. the Albany Plan.
- B. the New Jersey Plan.
- C. the Connecticut Plan.
- D. the Virginia Plan.

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

From the 1730s to the 1770s, a religious movement called the First Great Awakening deeply influenced colonial American society. Popular preachers who traveled around the colonies appealed to people's emotions more than their intellect. This meant that even those with little or no education could play leading roles in congregations, breaking down class and even racial barriers that had existed in churches. Another result was greater religious toleration. As new religious groups developed, their members challenged policies that favored one religious group over others.

Which statement best explains the First Great Awakening's influence?

- A. It helped to make American colonial society more democratic.
- B. It strengthened traditional institutions that favored colonial elites.
- C. It led to a closer relationship between churches and colonial governments.
- D. It opened the American colonies to small religious groups for the first time.

23. In what way did passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 deepen the sectional differences between the North and South?

- A. It provided acres of land that were specifically for industry.
- B. It prohibited the spread of slavery into the new territory.
- C. It protected new territories from federal taxation.
- D. It limited access to prime agricultural lands.

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

In 1844, tensions between nativist groups and Catholics in Philadelphia grew because of a disagreement over which version of the Bible students should read in public schools. That May and June, violence broke out between nativists and Catholics in what became known as the "Bible Riots," leaving many people hurt and buildings destroyed.

What action was taken in response to conflicts like this one?

- A. Nativist groups were made illegal.
- B. Quotas were set on Catholic immigrants.
- C. Catholics organized their own school systems.
- D. Officials banned Catholics from public schools.

25. Use the map below to answer the question.



Which action resolved the dispute over the land shaded in the map?

- A. the declaration of war against Mexico
- B. the Compromise of 1850
- C. the Compromise of 1820
- D. the outbreak of the Civil War

26. The U.S. Constitution’s objective to “provide for the common defense” was intended to address which deficiency of the Articles of Confederation?

- A. the absence of a national court system
- B. the inability of Congress to collect taxes
- C. the lack of an effective national military
- D. the failure of congressional foreign policy

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

We made arrangements last night, and sent away Harriet Tubman, with six men and one woman to Allen Agnew’s, to be forwarded across the country to the city. Harriet, and one of the men had worn their shoes off their feet, and I gave them two dollars to help fit them out, and directed a carriage to be hired at my expense, to take them out

—Letter from Thomas Garrett to James Miller McKim, December 29, 1854

What best explains the reason for Thomas Garrett’s actions?

- A. He was interested in finding laborers to work in his factory.
- B. He was helping prospectors travel to California during the gold rush.
- C. He was assisting slaves as they escaped on the Underground Railroad.
- D. He was providing support for immigrants settling in their new country.

28. Which event showed that Thomas Jefferson accepted a broader interpretation of the Constitution than he had before?

- A. the elections of 1800
- B. the Embargo of 1807
- C. the War of 1812
- D. the Louisiana Purchase

29. Use the excerpt to answer the question.

For if our Trade may be taxed why not our Lands? Why not the Produce of our Lands & every thing we possess or make use of? This we apprehend annihilates our Charter Right to govern & tax ourselves—It strikes at our British Privileges, which as we have never forfeited them, we hold in common with our Fellow Subjects who are Natives of Britain . . .

—*Protest against Taxation*, Samuel Adams, 1764

Based on this excerpt, which statement best describes the beliefs of Samuel Adams?

- A. New taxes are a very small burden on colonists.
- B. The King makes economic decisions for the colonies.
- C. Parliament already provides colonists with representation.
- D. Colonists should have the same rights as citizens living in Britain.

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

The difference between us is very marked. Most that I have done and suffered in the service of our cause has been in public, and I have received much encouragement at every step of the way. You, on the other hand, have labored in a private way . . . I have had the applause of the crowd and the satisfaction that comes of being approved by the multitude, while the most that you have done has been witnessed by a few trembling, scarred, and foot-sore bondmen and women, whom you have led out of the house of bondage . . .

—From a letter written by Frederick Douglass in 1868

What best explains the purpose for this letter?

- A. to congratulate the American Anti-Slavery Society for its success
- B. to thank Abraham Lincoln for the passage of the 15th Amendment
- C. to express approval to Congress for creating the Freedmen's Bureau
- D. to recognize Harriet Tubman for her work on the Underground Railroad

31. What was a major disagreement between Federalists and anti-Federalists during the ratification of the U.S. Constitution?

- A. which party leader should be elected president
- B. whether the legislature should override a veto
- C. how much power state governments should retain
- D. when to enforce the concept of judicial review

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

Hence I came to Trenton Ferry, where I met with no small Mortification upon hearing that my Relations were Quakers I was Sorry to hear it, for I was Exceedingly prejudiced against these People I Repented my Coming and had a mind to have turned back. At Last I Concluded to go & see them since I was so far on my journey, but Expected little Comfort from my Visit —I went from Trenton to Philadelphia by Water, thence to my Uncle's on Horseback, where I met with very kind reception I had not been there three Hours before . . . my opinion began to alter with respect to these People.

—Elizabeth Ashbridge, *Some Account of the Fore Part of the Life of Elizabeth Ashbridge*, 1755

Which statement best explains how the experience described in this passage affected Elizabeth Ashbridge?

- A. Traveling to different colonies helped her to develop an identity as an American.
- B. Interacting with people of different ethnic groups influenced her views on equality.
- C. Experiencing religious diversity in colonial society led her to become more tolerant.
- D. Meeting people opposed to British policies strengthened her appreciation for liberty.

33. **Which plan proposed at the United States Constitutional Convention solved the issue of representation in Congress?**

- A. The Three-Fifths Compromise
- B. The Connecticut Compromise
- C. Elastic Clause
- D. Preamble

34. **What did the Boston Tea Party cause Britain to do?**

- A. stop the tax on tea
- B. set fair prices for goods
- C. approve new strict laws
- D. ban western settlement

35. **Which issue was addressed at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention?**

- A. child labor
- B. gender equality
- C. public education
- D. westward expansion

36. [The Revolution was not] “the affair of a city, a country, a province, or a kingdom, but of a continent.”

Thomas Paine’s comments regarding the American Revolution indicate early support for what 19th century action?

- A. the protection of Native American tribal lands
- B. the westward migration of American ideals
- C. the abolition of slavery
- D. the secession of southern states

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

From the 1790s to the 1830s, a religious movement called the Second Great Awakening influenced American society. Methodists and Baptists were the leading religious groups in this revival, but members of other religious groups were affected, as well. Thousands attended camp meetings, where preachers led people in prayer. Many of the social reform movements of that time—such as the abolitionism and temperance—were led by people inspired by their religious experiences as a result of this movement.

Which statement best explains how American democracy made the Second Great Awakening possible?

- A. People gathered at religious events to discuss political issues.
- B. Government provided financial support to hold religious events.
- C. Preachers used religious events to campaign for election to public office.
- D. Religious events could take place because religious freedom was guaranteed.

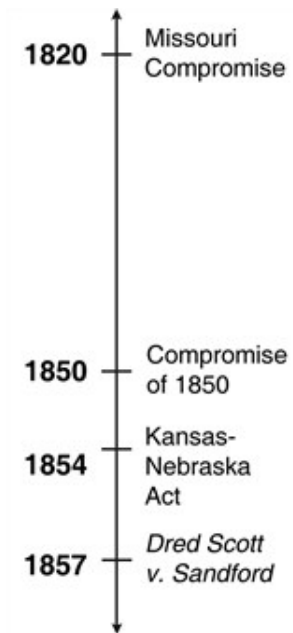
38. Use the table below to answer the question.

Federalists	Democratic-Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strongest support in New England• Favored a strong central government• Supported by bankers and big business owners• Led by Alexander Hamilton and John Adams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strongest support in the South• Favored states' rights• Supported by farmers and shopkeepers• Led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison

Which of the following individuals would have been most supportive of the Federalist Party in 1800?

- A. a large plantation owner in Virginia
- B. a small grocery store owner in Georgia
- C. a small farmer in rural Pennsylvania
- D. a large shipping company owner in Massachusetts

39. Look at the timeline.



This timeline identifies events that had what result?

- A. extending slavery
- B. reducing immigration
- C. strengthening voting laws
- D. advancing women's rights

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

Sincerely and earnestly hoping that this little book may do something toward throwing light on the American slave system, and hastening the glad day of deliverance to the millions of my brethren in bonds - faithfully relying upon the power of truth, love, and justice, for success in my humble efforts - and solemnly pledging myself anew to the sacred cause

This excerpt was added at the end of the 1845 autobiography written by which historical figure?

- A. James Monroe
- B. Stonewall Jackson
- C. Susan B. Anthony
- D. Frederick Douglass

41. What is the main difference between Federalists and Anti-Federalists?

- A. The Anti-Federalists were in favor of a strong federal government.
- B. The Federalists were in favor of a weak federal government.
- C. The Federalists were in favor of a monarchy.
- D. The Anti-Federalists were in favor of strong state governments.

42. How did the Compromise of 1850, which brought California into the Union, contribute to the growing sectional tension prior to the Civil War?

- A. It prohibited the spread of slavery into areas won during the Mexican War.
- B. It outlawed slavery in states carved out of the Northwest Territory.
- C. It forced officials in free states to return escaped slaves to their owners.
- D. It ruled that slaves could not be granted freedom after living in free states.

43. Use the information below to answer the question.

McCulloch v. Maryland

- The Second Bank of the United States opened a branch in Maryland.
- Maryland began taxing banks not chartered in the state.
- James McCulloch, federal cashier at the Maryland branch of the U.S. Bank, refused to pay the tax.
- Maryland filed suit to force payment of the tax.
- The Supreme Court ruled that Maryland could not tax the Bank of the United States.
- Supreme Court confirmed that the federal government had the authority to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carrying into execution the work of the government.

In what way did the Supreme Court's decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* contribute to economic stability of the United States?

- A. The decision made it possible for the government to borrow money.
- B. The decision gave the president the power to eliminate state banks.
- C. The decision gave Congress the power to reject the use of paper money.
- D. The decision confirmed the government's right to establish a national bank.

44. What argument was used by those in the United States who opposed the use of protective tariffs in the 1800s?

- A. The use of protective tariffs was unconstitutional.
- B. Tariffs made it more expensive to use slave labor.
- C. Tariffs benefitted manufacturers but not farmers.
- D. The use of tariffs reduced the price of manufactured goods.

45. Use the list below to answer the question.

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Opened the territory to settlement
- Contributed to clashes between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces
- Proposed that the slave issue be resolved by a vote of the settlers

In what way did the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act contribute to ongoing struggles between anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces?

- A. It protected slavery west of the Mississippi River.
- B. It effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise.
- C. It encouraged cotton farmers to move westward.
- D. It created more free states than slave states.

46. Which amendment extended voting rights to former slaves?

- A. 1st Amendment
- B. 15th Amendment
- C. 19th Amendment
- D. 26th Amendment

47. Use the information in the box to answer the question that follows.

The Tariff of 1816 raised rates placed on imported goods. In opposing the tariff, John Randolph of Virginia said, "I will buy where I can get manufactures cheapest; I will not agree to lay a duty on the cultivators of the soil to encourage exotic manufactures; because, after all, we should only get much worse things at a much higher price, and we, the cultivators of the country, would in the end pay all."

Which statement best explains Randolph's opposition to the tariff?

- A. It would hurt industry by increasing government regulations.
- B. It would hurt farmers by raising the price of manufactured goods.
- C. It would hurt industry by reducing demand for manufactured goods.
- D. It would hurt farmers by encouraging competition from foreign producers.

48. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Should its [the National Bank's] influence become centered [concentrated] . . . in the hands of a self-elected directory whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholders, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace and for the independence of our country in war?

—Andrew Jackson, Veto of the Bank of the United States Recharter Bill, 1832

Based upon the quote, what was one reason President Andrew Jackson opposed the existence of the National Bank?

- A. He argued that the bank's power might inflict harm on the country.
- B. He believed that the bank limited economic growth in the northern states.
- C. He saw the bank as an extension of British politics into the new nation.
- D. He determined that the bank enabled the expansion of slavery in the South.

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

The American Colonization Society was created in 1817 with the aim of helping free African Americans emigrate to Africa. It established its first colony along the west coast of Africa in 1822. That colony became an independent country in 1847, and by 1867 over 13,000 African Americans had settled there.

What country was settled by African Americans through the efforts of the American Colonization Society?

- A. Ghana
- B. Liberia
- C. Nigeria
- D. Senegal

50. Use the quote below to answer the question.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free . . .

—Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

What aspect of the Emancipation Proclamation caused some to believe it was more focused on protecting the Union rather than freeing slaves?

- A. It did not go into effect until after the end of the Civil War.
- B. It allowed the border states to maintain ownership of their slaves.
- C. It was promoted without any support from Republican lawmakers.
- D. It forced freed slaves to remain in the southern states.

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

Rebellions and Conspiracies in America

Event	Year	Location
The Stono Rebellion	1739	South Carolina
Gabriel's Rebellion	1800	Virginia
Denmark Vesey's Conspiracy	1822	South Carolina
Nat Turner's Revolt	1831	Virginia

What was the reason behind the attempted revolts listed in the table?

- A. religious discrimination
- B. anti-immigrant attitudes
- C. opposition to tax policies
- D. resistance against slavery

52. Thomas Jefferson believed that “a wall of separation between church and state” was created by what part of the Bill of Rights?

- A. the right to privacy clause
- B. the free exercise clause
- C. the establishment clause
- D. the exclusionary clause

53. Which statement describes the outcome of the Nullification crisis of 1832?

- A. The power of the federal government was challenged by the states.
- B. The federal government used the military to enforce the laws.
- C. Northern states protested price increases of imported goods.
- D. Congress passed the Tariff of Abominations.

54. During the period from the Constitutional Convention until the final ratification of the Constitution, Federalists and Anti-Federalists made different arguments about the proper form of government for the United States. Which one of the following statements represents an argument that Federalists made?

- A. The Articles of Confederation needed only minor revision.
- B. The ratification of the Constitution needed to be unanimous.
- C. The Constitution needed a Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms.
- D. The national government needed to be stronger in order to work effectively.

55. Use the list to answer the question that follows.

Some Reformers of the 1800s

- John Brown
- Lydia Maria Child
- Frederick Douglass
- William Lloyd Garrison
- Sojourner Truth
- Harriet Beecher Stowe

This list identifies reformers who were all active in the movement for what cause?

- A. to annex Texas
- B. to organize labor
- C. to abolish slavery
- D. to limit immigration

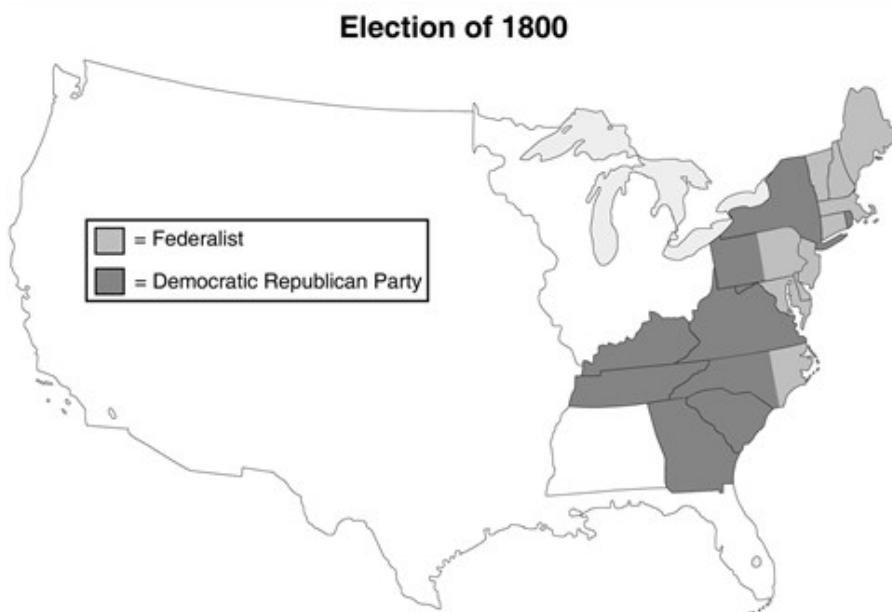
56. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

Clara Barton started working at the United States Patent Office in Washington, DC, in 1854. When the Civil War broke out, she volunteered to tend wounded soldiers who were brought back to the city. She then began a campaign across the country to collect needed supplies and traveled to sites near battlefields where the wounded had been brought to provide care. After the war, she worked to help people affected by wars and natural disasters.

What best describes the importance of Clara Barton's actions?

- A. They led to the founding of the American Red Cross.
- B. They convinced medical schools to begin accepting women.
- C. They inspired Congress to create an organization to help veterans.
- D. They earned her an appointment as the first woman Cabinet member.

57. Use the map to answer the question.



What conclusion can be drawn from the map regarding the growth of political parties in the United States by 1800?

- A. Both parties shared widespread support in the southern states.
- B. The Federalist Party obtained most of its support from northern merchants.
- C. The Democratic Republican Party achieved its greatest support in the New England region.
- D. Neither political party had overwhelming support in the primary agricultural regions.

58. All of the following were causes of the American Revolution except

- A. the Coercive Acts.
- B. the Stamp Act.
- C. Quebec Act.
- D. Articles of Confederation.

59. Harriet Beecher Stowe published her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852. It sold 10,000 copies in its first week and 300,000 copies in its first year. What best explains the importance of Stowe's novel?

- A. It encouraged more people to settle the West.
- B. It inspired many people to support abolitionism.
- C. It helped to increase literacy rates in the country.
- D. It was the first book written by an American woman.

60. Use the list below to answer the question.

- 1820 Missouri Compromise
- 1850 Compromise of 1850
- 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 1857 *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision

What one topic is common to all of the events listed above?

- A. the spread of slavery
- B. the rights of women
- C. the relocation of Native Americans
- D. the extension of suffrage to free blacks

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

Mr. WILSON & Mr. HAMILTON move. . . to give the Executive an absolute negative on the laws. . .

Mr. SHERMAN was agst. [against] enabling any one man to stop the will of the whole. No one man could be found so far above all the rest in wisdom. He thought we ought to avail ourselves of his wisdom in revising the laws, but not permit him to overrule the decided and cool opinions of the Legislature.

—James Madison, Notes on the Debates in the Federal Convention, June 4, 1787

How did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention resolve the issue described in the excerpt?

- A. They made the national laws superior to state laws.
- B. They established a legislative branch made up of two houses.
- C. They gave the president veto power and Congress power to override vetoes.
- D. They included a Bill of Rights to protect individual liberties and states' rights.

62. Use the excerpt below to answer the question that follows.

The right of equal suffrage among the States is another exceptionable [unwanted] part of the Confederation. Every idea of proportion and every rule of fair representation . . . condemn a principle, which gives to Rhode Island an equal weight in the scale of power with Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or New York; and to Delaware an equal voice in the national deliberations with Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or North Carolina. Its operation contradicts the fundamental maxim of republican government, which requires that the sense of the majority should prevail.

—Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist Papers*, No. 22, December 1787

Alexander Hamilton would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. The Constitution will give large states influence that is equal to their size.
- B. The Constitution will allow majority rule to threaten the rights of minorities.
- C. The Articles of Confederation uphold the principles of republican government.
- D. The Articles of Confederation are fair because they protect the rights of small states.

63. Use the information to answer the question.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. . . .

Which group in revolutionary-era America was excluded from this ideal?

- A. British immigrants
- B. wealthy landowners
- C. indigenous peoples
- D. European leaders

64. Which event facilitated the end of Reconstruction in the South?

- A. the assassination of Abraham Lincoln
- B. the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1875
- C. the impeachment of Andrew Johnson
- D. the Compromise of 1877

65. Use the list to answer the question that follows.

British Legislation in North America, 1764–1765

- Sugar Act, 1764
- Quartering Act, 1765
- Stamp Act, 1765

What was the purpose of these measures?

- A. to promote trade between the colonies and other European countries
- B. to penalize the colonists for acts of rebellion committed against British rule
- C. to raise revenue needed for improving roads and building canals in the colonies
- D. to get colonists to pay some of the costs resulting from the French and Indian War

66. Which event most directly influenced the passage of this amendment?

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. . . .

—12th Amendment

- A. the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln
- B. the appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice
- C. the election of 1800 between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
- D. the election of 1824 between Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay

67. Use the information below to answer the question.

First Bank of the United States

- Chartered by Congress in 1791
- Created a standard form of currency
- Provided a way to manage debt from the Revolutionary War
- Held government money, sold government bonds, made commercial loans

What role did the First Bank of the United States play in the economic development of the country?

- A. It provided economic stability for the new nation.
- B. It restricted foreign investments in new businesses.
- C. It eliminated the use of paper currency.
- D. It generated profits that were used to provide public services.

68. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Their object in the Tariff is to keep down foreign competition, in order to obtain a monopoly of the domestic market. The effect on us is to compel us to purchase at a higher price both what we purchase from them and from others, without receiving a corresponding increase of price for what we sell.

—John C. Calhoun, South Carolina Exposition and Protest, 1828

Why did southern states like South Carolina oppose the use of tariffs during the early 1800s?

- A. The tariffs protected northern manufactures at the expense southern plantation owners.
- B. The tariffs made it more difficult to purchase slaves in the markets.
- C. The tariffs caused the price of cotton to increase and the price of manufactured goods to decrease.
- D. The tariffs regulated trade between the individual states.

69. Which event did Shay's Rebellion lead to?

- A. the passage of the Intolerable Acts
- B. the beginning of the Revolutionary War
- C. the meeting of the Constitutional Convention
- D. the signing of the Declaration of Independence

70. Use the table below to answer the question.

Total British Trade with the Americas 1714–1773

Location of Colonies	Percentage of Exports to Britain	Percentage of Imports from Britain
British West Indies	64.0%	38.8%
Lower South and Chesapeake	31.2%	25.7%
Middle Colonies and New England	4.7%	35.4%
Total	99.9%	99.9%

Based on the information in the table, which statement about trade is most accurate?

- A. The New England economy was dependent on exporting goods to the British.
- B. The British were more dependent on goods from the Southern colonies than the New England colonies.
- C. The Southern colonies were less dependent on trade with Britain than the Northeast.
- D. The American economy was self-sufficient without trade with Britain.

71. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- Missouri Compromise of 1820
- Compromise Tariff of 1833
- Compromise of 1850

Which statement best describes the role played by an historical figure in the debates that led to these agreements?

- A. John Quincy Adams sought to open more territories to slavery.
- B. John C. Calhoun argued that the states must obey all federal laws.
- C. Henry Clay offered solutions to satisfy different sides of the issues.
- D. Daniel Webster threatened secession if his state's needs were not met.

72. Use the excerpt below to answer the question that follows.

The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce The powers reserved to the several states will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State.

—James Madison, *The Federalist Papers*, No. 45, January 1788

James Madison would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. The Constitution takes away too much power from the state governments.
- B. The Constitution gives most of the power over foreign policy to the states.
- C. The Constitution leaves the powers of the federal and state governments unclear.
- D. The Constitution divides power fairly between the federal and state governments.

73. Which statement best explains how the Tariff of 1816 affected the economy in southern and western states?

- A. It benefited farmers as food prices increased.
- B. It weakened slavery as demand for cotton declined.
- C. It hurt farmers who could not sell their crops abroad.
- D. It caused a shift away from farming towards manufacturing.

74. Use the chart below to answer the question.

Missouri Compromise, 1820	Compromise of 1850	Kansas Nebraska Act, 1854
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How did each of the acts impact the spread of slavery within the United States?

- A. Each act limited slavery to places where it already existed.
- B. Each act left the decision regarding the spread of slavery to the individual states.
- C. Each act helped to maintain a balance between free and slave states.
- D. Each act was an attempt to balance the demands of northern and southern states.

75. Use the quote below to answer the question.

We are the nation of human progress, and who will, what can, set limits to our onward march? Providence is with us, and no earthly power can.

—John O’Sullivan, “The Great Nation of Futurity” in *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, 1839

What impact did American beliefs about expansion, as expressed by John O’Sullivan, have on the statehood of Texas?

- A. It forced Spain to give up its claim to Texas.
- B. It led to the establishment of reservations in Texas.
- C. It made Texans less likely to want to join the Union.
- D. It caused many in Congress to want to annex Texas.

76. During the period from the Constitutional Convention until the final ratification of the Constitution, Federalists and Anti-Federalists made different arguments about the proper form of government for the United States. Which one of the following statements represents an argument that Anti-Federalists made?

- A. The Articles of Confederation needed to be replaced.
- B. The Constitution adequately protected individual freedoms.
- C. A strong national government threatened individual freedoms.
- D. The national government needed to be stronger than state governments.

77. This excerpt demonstrates Thomas Jefferson’s support for which feature of the U.S. Constitution?

Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between Man & his God, . . . I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people . . . building a wall of separation between Church & State.

—President Thomas Jefferson, 1802

- A. the establishment clause of the First Amendment
- B. the principle of popular sovereignty
- C. the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment
- D. the principle of checks and balances

78. Use the list to answer the question that follows.

1850 – Fugitive Slave Act
1854 – The Kansas-Nebraska Act
1857 – *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision

What was one way that abolitionists responded to these government actions?

- A. They urged their states to secede from the Union.
- B. They worked with officials to ensure they were enforced.
- C. They continued helping slaves escape on the Underground Railroad.
- D. They campaigned to have more western territories admitted as states.

79. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- Missouri Compromise of 1820
- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

These legislative acts were all efforts to resolve disagreements over what issue?

- A. war
- B. tariffs
- C. slavery
- D. immigration

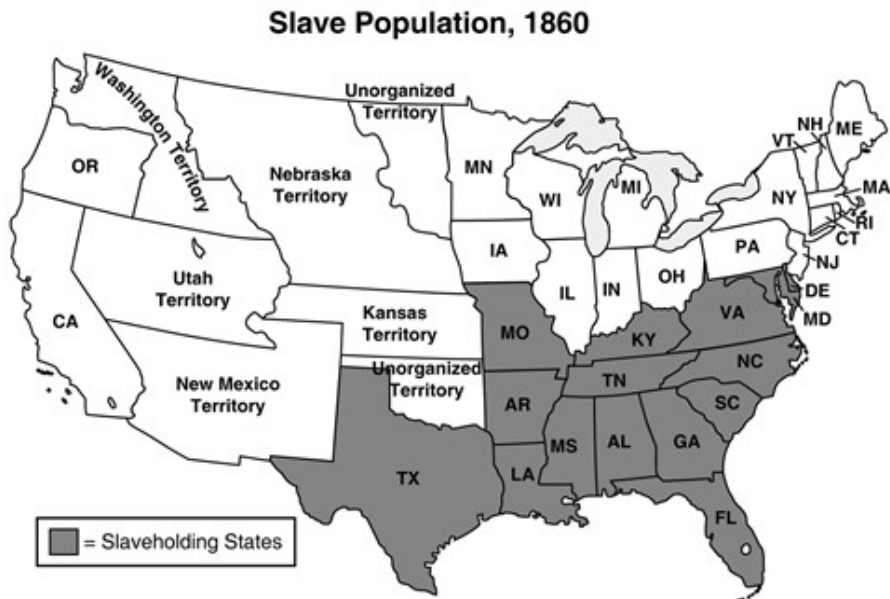
80. Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, and Harriet Tubman all played leading roles in the abolitionist movement. What else did they have in common?

- A. They had once been slaves themselves.
- B. They made trips to the South to help slaves escape.
- C. They were known for their public speaking abilities.
- D. They wrote books to convince people to support their cause.

81. Why were the Articles of Confederation replaced?

- A. The Articles provided for a weak national government.
- B. The Articles provided for a strong national government.
- C. The Articles provided for a monarchy.
- D. The Articles provided for unequal representation in the legislature.

82. Use the map to answer the question that follows.



Based upon the map, what conclusion can be drawn regarding the distribution of slaves prior to the Civil War?

- A. The largest percentage of slaves lived along the Eastern coast.
- B. The expansion of cotton westward brought slaves into the deep South.
- C. The large amount of lumbering in Alabama diminished the slave population in the region.
- D. The geography of Texas did not support the use of slaves for agriculture.

83. Use the passage to answer the question.

In 1776, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband John Adams:

“If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

How did Abigail Adams hope the Revolutionary War would change the lives of women?

- A. It would give women the right to vote.
- B. It would give women the right to work.
- C. It would give women the right to an equal education.
- D. It would give women the right to serve in the military.

84. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were leaders most closely associated with which movement?

- A. socialism
- B. suffrage
- C. environmentalism
- D. nativism

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

To put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and friendly intercourse between the said United States and Indian tribes, Anthony Wayne, major general commanding the army of the United States, and sole commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by their sachems [leaders], chiefs, and warriors, met together at Greenville, the head quarters of the said army, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

—*Treaty of Greenville*, 1795

Which statement best explains how this agreement advanced U.S. interests?

- A. It enabled the westward expansion of pioneer settlement.
- B. It marked the end of conflict between the U.S. and Native Americans.
- C. It created an alliance with Native American tribes against Great Britain.
- D. It established recognition by Native Americans of U.S. political authority.

86. Delegates met in Philadelphia in 1787 to create a new government. Soon after the convention began, two competing plans for representation developed. Large states supported a plan that created a strong national government. Their plan would base representation by the size of population. Small states supported a plan for a weaker national government that would have a one-house legislature represent all states equally. Disputes between big states and small states nearly broke up the convention. The delegates finally compromised on a plan that created a powerful national government. The legislature would have two houses. The number of representatives to the lower house would be based on population. Each state would send two representatives to the upper house.

What did small states gain in the compromise plan?

- A. a powerful national government to protect their interests against big states
- B. some ability in the upper house to check large states' power in the lower house
- C. the right to elect some members to the upper house based on their populations
- D. the right to have two representatives per state in the upper house, rather than just one per state

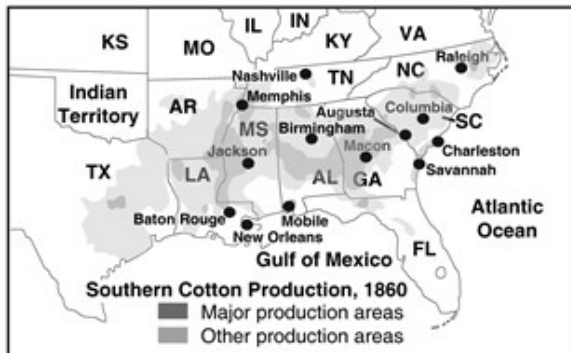
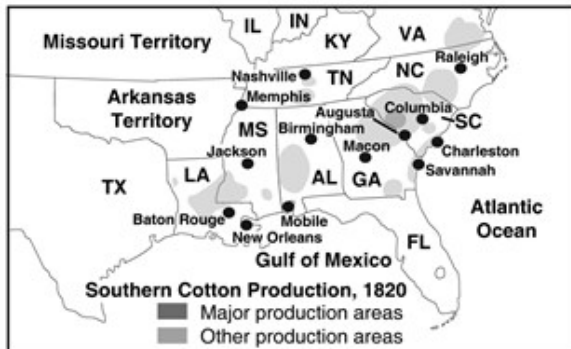
87. Use the information in the box to answer the question that follows.

Some of the most popular folk stories in American culture feature the character known as Brer Rabbit. Tales like these come from an oral tradition in which less powerful creatures use their wits to triumph over those with more power. Starting in the 1870s, a journalist from Georgia named Joel Chandler Harris began to write some of these stories down and publish them.

What group contributed to the creation of these stories from American folklore?

- A. Puritan settlers
- B. French trappers
- C. Asian immigrants
- D. enslaved Africans

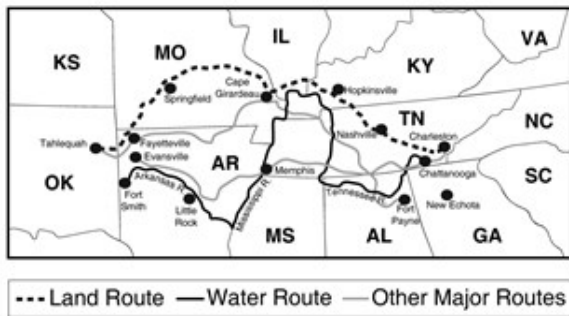
88. Use the maps below to answer the question.



Which statement best identifies a result of the changes shown on the maps?

- A. Treaties with European nations brought new southern lands into the United States.
- B. Technological changes caused the southern economy to shift from agricultural to industrial.
- C. The expansion of slavery in the South led to increased political divisions.
- D. Federal land grants promoted the growth of small family farms.

89. Use the map below to answer the question.



What statement best reflects the main reason for the migration shown on the map?

- A. Tribal leaders argued that they needed vast open spaces to survive.
- B. New settlers began to move into American Indian lands.
- C. American Indian tribes gained access to lands with valuable natural resources.
- D. Many states west of the Mississippi offered citizenship rights to American Indians.

90. Which event led for a call to strengthen the Articles of Confederation?

- A. Shays' Rebellion
- B. the outbreak of war with France
- C. the drafting of the Kentucky Resolutions
- D. Whiskey Rebellion

91. The Articles of Confederation were replaced by which document?

- A. Bill of Rights
- B. Constitution
- C. Magna Carta
- D. Emancipation Proclamation

92. Why did the Stamp Act anger the colonists?

- A. It was new tax for the colonists to pay.
- B. It forced the colonists to buy only British goods.
- C. It was a new law for all British citizens to follow.
- D. It forced the colonists to provide housing for British soldiers.

93. Use the chart below to answer the question.

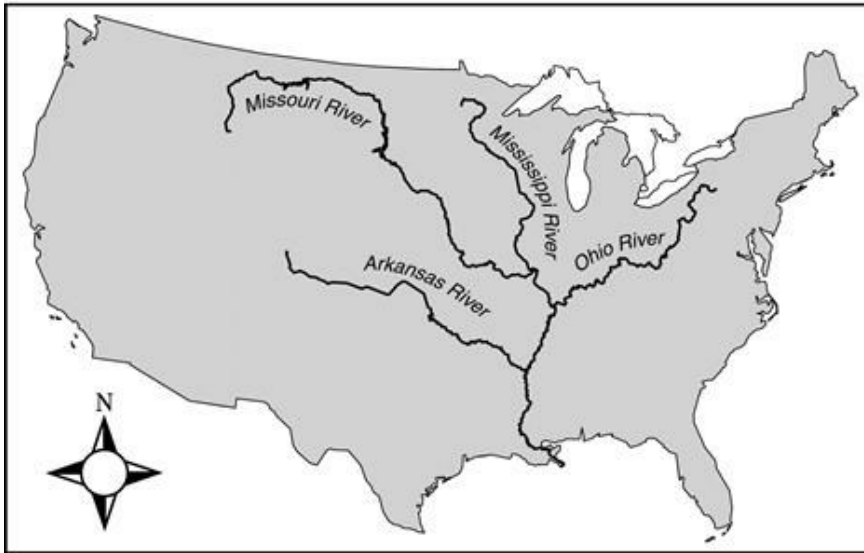
- Concerns about war with Mexico
- Concerns about an imbalance of slave and free states

What was one action that resulted from the above concerns about Texas?

- A. The Republic of Texas eliminated slavery in its new constitution.
- B. Texas was forced to delay statehood immediately after winning its independence.
- C. Southern leaders requested the federal government purchase Texas from Spain.
- D. The Republic of Texas requested to join the Confederacy to protect slavery.

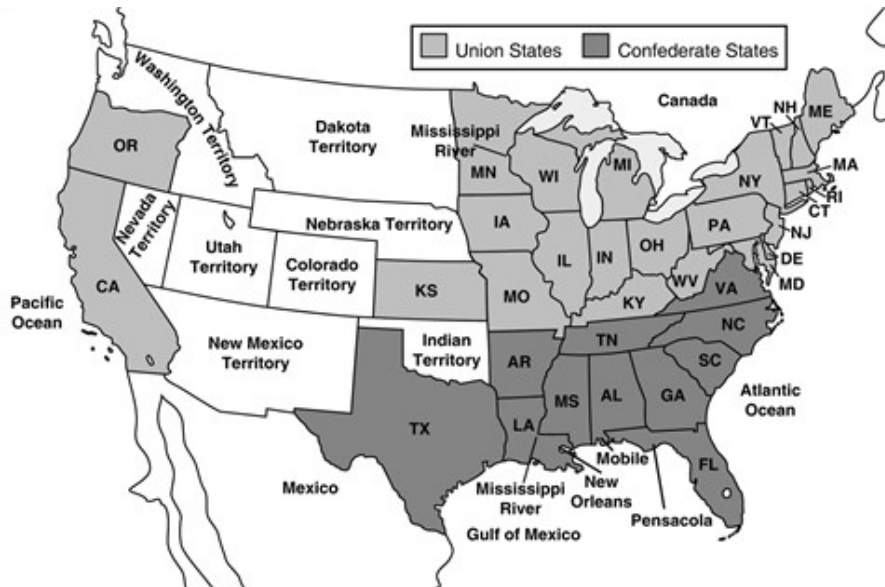
94. During the late 1800s, what was the importance of the geographic system shown on this map?

Selected Major Rivers in the United States



- A. Goods from the Midwest could be shipped overseas to Europe.
- B. Markets in the Northeast were linked with customers in Mexico.
- C. Western states could transport products to the Pacific coast.
- D. Crops from the South could be shipped directly to Canada.

95. Use the map to answer the question that follows.



What geographic advantage did the Confederacy have compared with the Union?

- A. control over most of the Mississippi River
- B. major ports located along the Gulf of Mexico
- C. extensive river systems to help transport troops
- D. long mountain ranges protecting it from invasion

96. Use the map below to answer the question.



How did the Compromise of 1850 affect the land shaded on the map?

- A. The Mexican government retained control of the land for another ten years.
- B. Texas agreed to cede the land to the New Mexico Territory.
- C. Texas was forced to recognize Mexican land claims in the area.
- D. The United States utilized the land as Indian Territory.

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

[T]he establishment of a productive system of revenue, expressly appropriated for the discharge of the national debt, would, we trust, give success to negotiations for making the future annual payments more adequate to the resources of the union, than they are at present By the union of the several states they have rescued themselves from the tyranny of a powerful nation, and established constitutions on the free consent of the people But these constitutions cannot long outlive the fate of the general union; and this union cannot exist without adequate funds to defray the expences of the government, and to discharge those engagements which have been entered into with the concurrence of the citizens of all these states, for their common benefit.

—An address[s] from the United States in Congress assembled to the legislatures of the several states, 1786

This excerpt reflects concern with what national issue?

- A. the constitutionality of establishing a national bank
- B. the consequences of government intervention to promote employment
- C. the costs and benefits of raising tariffs to protect the domestic economy
- D. the difficulties of paying the national debt under the Articles of Confederation

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

When we arrived at the wharf, there were three of our number who assumed an authority to direct our operations, to which we readily submitted We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found in the ship, while those in the other ships were disposing of the tea in the same way, at the same time. We were surrounded by British armed ships, but no attempt was made to resist us.

Which statement best explains the reason for the event described in this excerpt?

- A. Abolitionists were objecting to goods produced by slaves.
- B. Colonists were protesting against tax policies they disliked.
- C. Union members were demonstrating against unfair labor practices.
- D. Consumer advocates were raising awareness about unhealthy products.

99. What was the purpose of adding the Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. to increase federal authority
- B. to advance universal suffrage
- C. to protect the rights of citizens
- D. to define the rights of states

100. Tariff of 1824
- Wheat
 - Imported textiles
 - Iron

Based upon the items included in the Tariff of 1824, why did southerners object to the use of tariffs in the United States?

- A. They primarily benefited northern and western regions of the country.
- B. They prohibited southern exports to European countries.
- C. They attempted to restrict trade between northern and southern states.
- D. They granted too much control to state governments.

101. Read the passage.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course. We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal.

—*Declaration of Sentiments*, 1848

Which goal is expressed in the passage?

- A. new laws of nature
- B. different roles for workers
- C. independence from Great Britain
- D. equality between men and women

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

From the 1790s to the 1830s, a religious movement called the Second Great Awakening influenced American society. Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers were among the leading religious groups of this movement. Its message emphasized the idea of equality, which appealed to ordinary people and challenged elites. It also expressed a belief that people had the ability to make choices and act in ways that would improve themselves.

Which statement best explains how the Second Great Awakening influenced change in American society?

- A. It inspired the growth of social reform movements.
- B. It encouraged Southerners to assert their rights by seceding.
- C. It brought about a closer relationship between church and state.
- D. It led to industrialization by encouraging people to become wealthy.

103. Use the passage to answer the question.

In the first draft of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson criticized the King for allowing the slave trade to continue. He wrote:

He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither.

The Continental Congress eliminated the statement before signing the Declaration.

Which reason best explains the Congress's decision to eliminate the statement?

- A. The Congress knew that some colonies profited in the slave trade.
- B. The Congress worried that the passage would inflame tensions with American Indians.
- C. The Congress knew that Jefferson owned slaves and found the passage contradictory.
- D. The Congress thought that the passage would make it hard to win support from France.

104. **One of the decisions reached at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 became known as the Three-Fifths Compromise. Which statement best explains support for this compromise?**

- A. Larger states supported it for requiring indirect election to the Senate.
- B. Smaller states supported it for expanding the power of the House of Representatives.
- C. Northern states supported it for guaranteeing states with more industry a lower tax rate.
- D. Southern states supported it for counting part of states' enslaved population towards representation.

105. Use the chart below to answer the question.

- Texas gained independence from Mexico in 1836
- Texas was granted statehood in 1845

Which factor contributed most to the delay in Texas becoming a state?

- A. increasing debt from the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
- B. lack of a long-distance transportation system
- C. the outbreak of the Civil War
- D. the national debate over the spread of slavery

106. **Why did Andrew Jackson’s administration support the removal of Native Americans from the eastern states?**

- A. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Jackson’s policy.
- B. The Native Americans had fought with the British during the War of 1812.
- C. Whites wanted to settle and live on the Native American lands.
- D. The federal government wanted to protect the Native Americans from violent white settlers.

107. **Which document established the northern boundary of the state of Texas?**

- A. the Treaty of Paris
- B. the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- C. the Compromise of 1820
- D. the Compromise of 1850

108. **Use the information to answer the question that follows.**

In 1851, the state of Maine passed laws that prohibited the sale of all alcohol except what was used for medicinal, mechanical, or manufacturing purposes. Fourteen other states passed their own “Maine Laws” during the 1850s.

The passage of “Maine Laws” was due to the influence of what movement?

- A. suffrage
- B. nativism
- C. temperance
- D. abolitionism

109. **Which action did the first Congress take to satisfy anti-Federalist concerns regarding constitutional reform?**

- A. revising the Articles of Confederation
- B. approving the Connecticut Compromise
- C. ratifying the Virginia Plan
- D. adding the Bill of Rights

110. **Use the excerpt below to answer the question that follows.**

I never expect to see a perfect work from imperfect man. The result of the deliberations of all collective bodies must necessarily be a compound, as well of the errors and prejudices, as of the good sense and wisdom, of the individuals of whom they are composed.

—Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist Papers*, No. 85, August 1788

Alexander Hamilton would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. The Constitution should be rejected because of its flaws.
- B. The Constitution can be amended to improve it as needed.
- C. The Constitution should be ratified only if all states accept it.
- D. The Constitution can be replaced if it proves to be ineffective.

111. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

Achievements of Alexander Hamilton
Secretary of the Treasury (1789–1795)

- Funding the national debt by selling government bonds
- Authorizing the federal government to assume state debts
- Establishing a national bank
- Raising federal revenue from taxes on imports and whiskey

What statement best explains the importance of these achievements?

- A. They carried out duties specified in the Constitution.
- B. They gave the government control over the economy.
- C. They reduced the country's involvement in foreign trade.
- D. They created a stable economic system for the new nation.

112. During the Civil War, with which of the following statements would a southern state most likely agree?

- A. A strong federal government is the best government.
- B. State and federal governments should have equal power in determining what is best for the country.
- C. The Federalists were correct in their assumptions about government.
- D. State governments should have the power to determine their own destinies.

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

AMERICAN PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856
. . . 3. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices of government employment, in preference to all others.
. . . 9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

—*The True American's Almanac and Politician's Manual for 1857*

The points of this platform represent the political goals of what party?

- A. the Free Soil Party
- B. the Federalist Party
- C. the Know-Nothing Party
- D. the Democratic Republican Party

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

NONE BUT AMERICANS FOR OFFICE Such is one of the planks of our platform . . . America, we take it, is the land of Americans. *It is theirs.* Its offices, its destiny, its genius, its laws, institutions, should all be in their hands and keeping. Not an office in this whole land should be filled by any *but Americans*. There is a full supply. They are capable. They are intelligent, patriotic and all that. Then where is the logic, justice, even decency, of permitting foreigners to hold these places.

—*The Know-Nothing: and American Crusader*, July 29, 1854

What viewpoint is expressed in this excerpt?

- A. nativist
- B. suffragist
- C. abolitionist
- D. transcendentalist

115. Use the chart below to answer the question.

- Texas declared independence from Mexico in 1836
- Within 10 years following independence, over 100,000 immigrants arrived in Texas

The above events in Texas led to what action by the U.S. government?

- A. It annexed Texas into the Union in 1845.
- B. It refused to recognize the Republic of Texas.
- C. It required Texas to abolish slavery prior to statehood.
- D. It established Texas as a U.S. territory.

116. The influence of the Second Great Awakening is demonstrated by this excerpt because citizens were expected to

Democracy is self-government, and can never be safe or useful except . . . to enforce by the power of public sentiment, the practice of those virtues which are indispensable to the highest good of any community.

—Charles Grandison Finney, 1851

- A. accept the legal supremacy of states' rights.
- B. submit to political control by an elite minority.
- C. unite to support constitutional reform policies.
- D. surrender individual rights to guarantee majority rule.

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

Mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control, . . . and unless you become more watchful in your States . . . you will find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away

—Andrew Jackson, "Farewell Address," March 4, 1837

This excerpt explains one reason why Andrew Jackson pursued what policy during his presidency?

- A. closing down the national bank
- B. protecting domestic industries with high tariffs
- C. controlling inflation through government regulations
- D. stimulating the economy through government investment

118. Use the table below to answer the question.

Post-Civil War Events

Date	Event
November 1876 - January 1877	Election of 1876 results disputed.
March 1877	?
April 1877	Federal troops left former Confederate states.

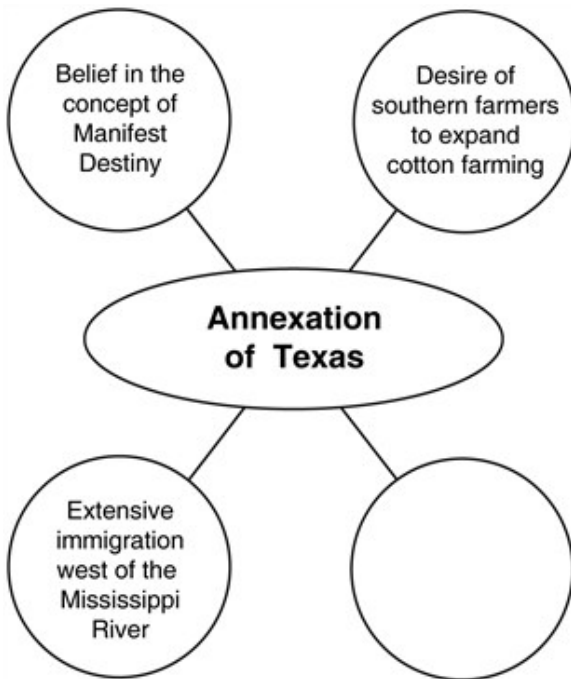
Which action best completes the table of events?

- A. A Congressional compromise was reached to end Reconstruction
- B. The Congress overturned a presidential veto
- C. The Supreme Court impeached the president
- D. A Supreme Court case ruled that segregation was constitutional

119. American Transcendentalists would least likely promote which of the following views?

- A. American writers should avoid emulating European models.
- B. By giving up material luxuries, humans can better discover meaning in life.
- C. Traditional education should be the source of American culture.
- D. Civil disobedience is an effective weapon against an unresponsive government.

120. Use the graphic organizer below to answer the question.



Which of these options fits best in the graphic organizer?

- A. Disagreements with Mexico regarding the Rio Grande border
- B. Discovery of gold in the southern Rocky Mountains
- C. Removal of Native Americans to Indian Territory
- D. Exploration by Lewis and Clark

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

Colony	Year Founded	Founder
Maryland	1632	Lord Baltimore
Providence	1636	Roger Williams
Pennsylvania	1681	William Penn

Anne Hutchinson helped to settle Rhode Island as a colony after she left the Massachusetts in 1638. What best explains why she belongs with the others on this list?

- A. She made slavery illegal in the colony.
- B. She established the colony as a refuge for debtors.
- C. She opened the colony to a persecuted religious group.
- D. She made the colony profitable by growing cash crops.

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

During the early nineteenth century, reformers like Dorothea Dix worked to make prisons more humane. Dix and others supported the establishment of prison libraries and literacy classes, fewer physical punishments, and shorter sentences. Reformers believed that a prison stay could help inmates to improve themselves.

How did the reforms advocated by people like Dorothea Dix affect life in the United States?

- A. Prisons became more focused on rehabilitation.
- B. Fewer people went to prison for committing crimes.
- C. Public officials appointed religious groups to manage prisons.
- D. Inmates gained higher literacy rates than the general population.

123. Use the information in the boxes to answer the question that follows.

Constitutional Convention, 1787

Northern States	Southern States
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enslaved population should not be counted to determine representation in the House of Representatives• Enslaved population should be counted for determining taxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enslaved population should be counted to determine representation in the House of Representatives• Enslaved population should not be counted for determining taxation

What solution did the delegates at the Constitutional Convention design to resolve this debate?

- A. the Virginia Plan
- B. the New Jersey Plan
- C. the Great Compromise
- D. the Three-Fifths Compromise

124. Of the concepts listed, which was the most significant cause of American discontent with British control?

- A. religious freedom
- B. taxation without representation
- C. too many new immigrants
- D. availability of labor

125. **What most accounts for the large increase of native Spanish speakers in the United States population between 1840 and 1850?**

- A. Texas was annexed and land was acquired from Mexico.
- B. Industrialization attracted many Latin Americans to work in factories.
- C. The discovery of gold in California caused many people to settle there.
- D. Political trouble in Spain led to a rise in immigration from that country.

126. **Which action describes one role of the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction?**

- A. promoting industrial development
- B. financing western migration
- C. investigating war crimes
- D. providing social services

127. **Use the information in the box to answer the question that follows.**

European settlers from England, Sweden, Holland, Germany, and France lived closer to each other in this region of colonial North America than they did in Europe. Algonquian and Iroquois tribes as well as enslaved Africans also inhabited the region. A population belonging to various religious groups, including Dutch Calvinists, Lutherans, Mennonites, Presbyterians, and Quakers, added to the region's diversity.

Which colony was located in the region described in this passage?

- A. Rhode Island
- B. Pennsylvania
- C. Massachusetts
- D. South Carolina

128. **Use the information to answer the question that follows.**

1818 – Born into slavery in Maryland

1838 – Escaped from slavery

1841 – Made first speech at an abolitionist meeting

1847-51 – Published *The North Star*, an abolitionist newspaper

1848 – Began helping slaves escape on the Underground Railroad; participated in the Seneca Falls Convention to support women's rights

1863 – Recruited African Americans to be soldiers in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment; met with Abraham Lincoln to discuss treatment of African American soldiers in the Union Army

This list identifies some of the contributions made by which historical figure?

- A. John Paul Jones
- B. Susan B. Anthony
- C. Stonewall Jackson
- D. Frederick Douglass

129. Use the passage to answer the question that follows.

The proposed Constitution, so far from implying an abolition of the State governments, makes them constituent parts of the national sovereignty, by allowing them a direct representation in the Senate, and leaves in their possession certain exclusive and very important portions of sovereign power.

—Publius, *The Independent Journal*, November 21, 1787

The author of this passage wrote it in support of what political cause?

- A. declaring independence
- B. ratifying the Constitution
- C. adding states to the Union
- D. amending the Constitution

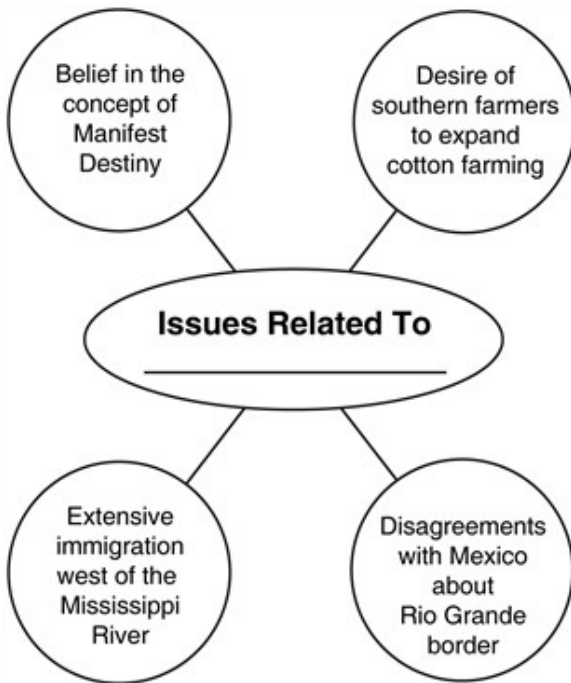
130. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

In 1840, disagreement among members of the American Anti-Slavery led that organization to split in two. Some remained members of the original organization under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison. Others formed a new organization, the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

This change occurred because of disagreement over what issue?

- A. accepting women in leadership roles
- B. refusing to pay taxes as an act of protest
- C. supporting the violent actions of John Brown
- D. helping slaves escape on the Underground Railroad

131. Use the graphic organizer below to answer the question.



Which option completes the organizer?

- A. Texas' Annexation into the United States
- B. Spain's Abandoning of Catholic Missions in Texas
- C. Texas' Population Decline after Independence
- D. France's Sale of Texas to the United States

132. Which of the following could the national government not do under the Articles of Confederation?

- A. impose taxes
- B. declare war and make peace
- C. coin money
- D. establish a postal system

133. What was a major reason for the rise of the Federalist and the Democratic - Republican parties during George Washington's presidency?

- A. differences regarding political and economic issues
- B. differences regarding Indian removal
- C. differences regarding the rights of women
- D. differences regarding the status of free blacks and slaves

134. The poetry of Ralph Waldo Emerson is an example of which literary movement?

- A. the Lost Generation
- B. realism
- C. the Harlem Renaissance
- D. transcendentalism

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

Horace Mann was an advocate for reform in the United States during the nineteenth century. Mann believed that democratic government would be stronger if its citizens were educated. He argued that the state should provide education for students of all social, religious, and ethnic backgrounds.

How did Horace Mann's ideas affect life in the United States?

- A. They forced schools run by religious groups to close.
- B. They influenced the growth of the public school system.
- C. They resulted in the adoption of exams required to hold citizenship.
- D. They led to laws accepting only immigrants who could already read and write.

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

The American Republicans of the city and county of Philadelphia, who are determined to support the NATIVE AMERICANS in their Constitutional Rights of peaceably assembling to express their opinions on any questions of Public Policy, and to SUSTAIN THEM AGAINST THE ASSAULTS OF ALIENS AND FOREIGNERS are requested to assemble on MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 6th, 1844 . . . to express their indignation at the outrage on Friday evening last, which was perpetrated by the Irish Catholics, in tearing and trampling under their feet the American Flag, to take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of it.

—From *The Full Particulars of the Late Riots, with a View of the Burning of the Catholic Churches, St. Michaels & St. Augustines*, 1844

What best describes the group that published this appeal?

- A. They were opposed to hiring practices in factories.
- B. They wanted to protect civil liberties for everyone.
- C. They disliked the new immigrants settling in their city.
- D. They were protesting efforts to allow slavery in their state.

137. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- Permitted slavery north of the 36°30' parallel
- Allowed each territory to decide the issue of slavery on the basis of popular sovereignty
- Effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise

This list summarizes the results of which of the following?

- A. the Louisiana Purchase
- B. the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- C. the Thirteenth Amendment
- D. the Three-Fifths Compromise

138. **What was the function of the Declaration of Independence?**

- A. to announce to the world the American colonies' reasons for separation from England
- B. to demand representation in Parliament for the American colonies
- C. to establish a government for the American colonies
- D. to claim new territory for American colonists

139. Use the passage to answer the question.

... there should be a confederated national government, but it should be one that would have a control over national and external matters only, and not interfere with the internal regulations and police of the different states in the union. Such a government, while it would give us respectability abroad, would not ... subvert our liberties at home.

—An Observer, *Boston American Herald*, December 3, 1787

The author wrote this passage to argue that ratifying the Constitution would have what result?

- A. a weakening of the rights of states and citizens
- B. the return of British rule over the United States
- C. stronger protection for the rights of states and citizens
- D. a proper balance between the states and national government

140. Use the excerpt below to answer the question that follows.

Here is a resolution as radical as that which separated us from Great Britain. It is radical in this transition; our rights and privileges are endangered, and the sovereignty [authority] of the states will be relinquished [given up] ... The rights of conscience, trial by jury, liberty of the press, all your immunities and franchises, all pretensions to human rights and privileges, are rendered insecure, if not lost, by this change

—Patrick Henry, Speech before the Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 1788

Patrick Henry would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. The Constitution creates a fair balance between states' rights and federal power.
- B. The Constitution protects the rights identified in the Declaration of Independence.
- C. The Constitution needs to be improved with stronger guarantees for people's rights.
- D. The Constitution should be ratified even with its flaws to keep the country together.

141. Use the table below to answer the question that follows.

Cotton Production in the United States 1790-1860

Year	Number of Bales
1790	3,135
1800	73,145
1810	177,638
1820	334,378
1830	731,452
1840	1,346,232
1850	2,133,851
1860	3,837,402

What happened as a result of the trend shown in this table?

- A. The price of cotton per bale increased.
- B. The total population of slaves increased.
- C. The number of migrant farm workers increased.
- D. The wages of workers on cotton farms increased.

142. Use the list of events to answer the question that follows.

- 1831 – William Lloyd Garrison began publishing *The Liberator*
- 1833 – The American Anti-Slavery Society was established
- 1837 – The first Antislavery Convention of American Women was held
- 1845 – *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* was published
- 1850 – Harriet Tubman led escaped slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad for the first time

What event most belongs on this list?

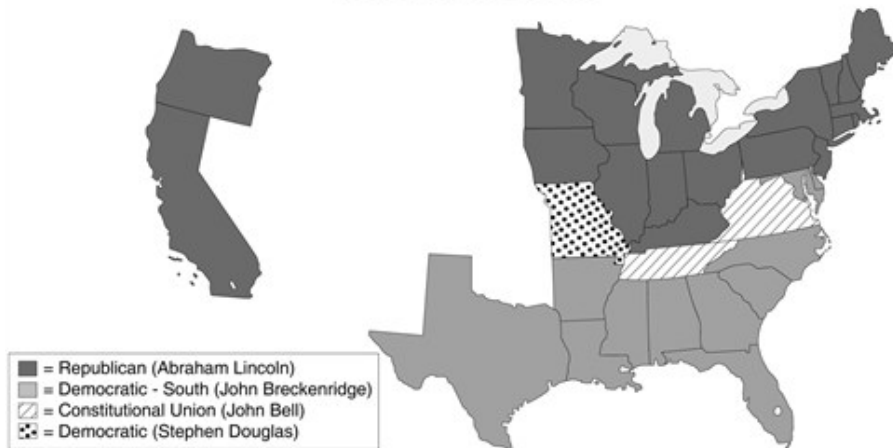
- A. 1825 – The Erie Canal was completed
- B. 1844 – The first telegraph message was sent
- C. 1852 – *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published
- D. 1859 – Oregon was admitted as a state

143. Which document was the basis for the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
- C. Magna Carta
- D. Proclamation of 1763

144. Use the map below to answer the question.

1860 Election Results



Based on the information in the map, what role did the Election of 1860 play in the outbreak of the Civil War?

- A. It caused a split in Southern Democrats in their support for Lincoln.
- B. It indicated that many non-slaveholders in the South supported Lincoln.
- C. It confirmed that Southern states feared the election of Lincoln would bring about the end of slavery.
- D. It showed that slave owners in the West viewed Lincoln as one who would protect slavery.

145. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

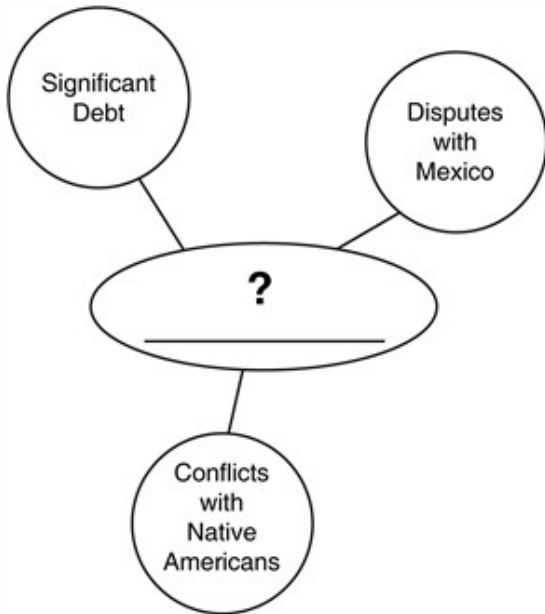
Missouri Compromise of 1820

- Slavery banned in the Louisiana Territory north of the 36°30' parallel
- Slavery allowed in the Louisiana Territory south of the 36°30' parallel
- Missouri joined the Union as a slave state

What other agreement was a part of this compromise?

- A. The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted to gain the support of southern states.
- B. A higher tariff was introduced to satisfy manufacturers from northern states.
- C. Kansas was given the choice whether to join the Union as a free or slave state.
- D. Maine joined the Union as a free state to keep the total of free and slave states equal.

146. Use the graphic organizer below to answer the question.



Which option best completes the graphic organizer?

- A. Reasons Texas Desired Annexation
- B. Reasons the United States Purchased Texas from France
- C. Reasons Texas Seceded from the United States
- D. Reasons the Texas Constitution Prohibited Slavery

147. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- California entered the Union as a free state
- Utah and New Mexico would decide for themselves whether to be slave states or free states
- The slave trade in Washington, DC, ended
- The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted

This list identifies provisions that were all part of which compromise?

- A. the Three-Fifths Compromise
- B. the Missouri Compromise
- C. the Compromise Tariff of 1833
- D. the Compromise of 1850

148. **Which federal action did Alexander Hamilton suggest to make the United States more economically secure?**

- A. providing subsidies to local industries
- B. assuming existing state debts
- C. creating an agency to collect income taxes
- D. prohibiting tariffs for imported goods

149. **Use the information in the box to answer the question.**

- _____ ?
- Lacked power to levy taxes
 - Lacked power to enforce laws
 - Lacked power to regulate trade

Which title best labels the information in the box?

- A. Criticisms of the Constitution by the Anti-Federalists
- B. Difficulties of State Governments During the American Revolution
- C. Grievances Against King George III in the Declaration of Independence
- D. Weaknesses of the U.S. Government Under the Articles of Confederation

150. **How did the First Continental Congress influence colonial resistance to British policies in 1774?**

- A. It planned the Boston Tea Party.
- B. It published the Declaration of Independence.
- C. It called for a boycott of British goods.
- D. It armed militiamen in Lexington and Concord.

151. **Use the information below to answer the question.**

Economic Activities in the United States Between 1833 and 1837

- National Bank Charter expired
- State banks issued many loans
- Speculation in western lands increased
- President Jackson announced that the government would only accept hard currency for land payments
- British banks called in American loans

What effect did these activities have on the American economy?

- A. The United States experienced a devastating economic panic.
- B. The United States began establishing a sphere of influence in Asia.
- C. The United States began favoring paper money over gold.
- D. The United States economy became dependent on Europe for loans.

152. Use the excerpt below to answer the question that follows.

There is no Declaration of Rights; and, the laws of the general government being paramount [supreme] to the laws and constitutions of the several States, the Declarations of Rights in the separate States are no security.

—George Mason, Objections to the Constitution, October 1787

George Mason would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. The Constitution threatens rights and should not be ratified.
- B. A government with strong states is ineffective and should be avoided.
- C. The state governments do not adequately protect the rights of citizens.
- D. A national government should have power to decide if state laws are valid.

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

Congregations in New Jersey, 1765

Congregation	Number
Presbyterian	55
Quaker	39
Church of England	21
Dutch Reformed	21
Baptist	19
Dutch Lutheran	4
Seventh Day Baptist	2
German Reformed	2

This information reflects what characteristic of colonial American society?

- A. the dominant influence of early Puritan settlers
- B. the close relationship between church and state
- C. the religious conformity required by British law
- D. the religious diversity typical of the Middle Colonies

154. Use the information below to answer the question.

- Gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill, 1848.
- Mexico cedes territory to the United States at the end of the Mexican War in 1848.
- The California population increases dramatically by 1850.
- California achieves statehood in 1850.

What conclusion can be drawn from the information regarding the statehood of California in 1850?

- A. The spread of slavery into California made it difficult to negotiate for its statehood.
- B. The state was forced to go through a long period as a recognized U.S. territory.
- C. The United States went to war with Britain to retain control of the gold in California.
- D. The gold rush accelerated the process for California to become a state.

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

You see as well as I do that we can no longer supply our needs, as we have done from our brothers, the French. The English sell us goods twice as dear as the French do, and their goods do not last. Scarcely have we bought a blanket or something else to cover ourselves with before we must think of getting another; and when we wish to set out for our winter camp they do not want to give us any credit as our brothers the French do From all this you can well see that they are seeking our ruin.

—Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa tribe, May 5, 1763

What best describes the purpose for Chief Pontiac’s speech?

- A. to convince members of other tribes to resist the British
- B. to negotiate a trade agreement with the French government
- C. to raise support for the colonists’ struggle for independence
- D. to appeal to British courts to address Native American grievances

156. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

[It is] . . . our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions.

—John O’Sullivan, *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, 1845

In what way did John O’Sullivan’s words reflect American ideas about westward expansion?

- A. They suggested that U.S. expansion toward the Pacific Ocean was divinely ordained.
- B. They indicated that Native Americans would willingly give up their tribal lands.
- C. They supported the idea that the U.S. government should provide free land to Americans.
- D. They demonstrated that slavery was well suited for farming in the West.

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

Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between Man & his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only, & not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should “make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,” thus building a wall of separation between Church & State.

—Thomas Jefferson, Letter to the Danbury Baptists, January 1, 1802

Thomas Jefferson would most likely agree with which statement about the relationship between religion and American democracy?

- A. The government should control the affairs of religious organizations.
- B. Membership in a religious group should be a requirement for citizenship.
- C. Public officials should get the approval of religious leaders before passing laws.
- D. Religious life in the United States is strong because the First Amendment protects it.

158. **These events are characteristic of which historical era?**

- Passage of the Quartering Act
- Meeting of the Continental Congress
- Formation of Committees of Correspondence

- A. Age of Jackson
- B. Revolutionary War
- C. Gilded Age
- D. Civil War

159. **Which Constitutional amendment ensures that federal laws apply equally to all people?**

- A. 1st Amendment
- B. 2nd Amendment
- C. 14th Amendment
- D. 19th Amendment

160. **Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.**

No, I will buy where I can get manufactures cheapest; I will not agree to lay a duty on the cultivators of the soil to encourage exotic manufactures; because, after all, we should only get much worse things at a much higher price, and we, the cultivators of the country, would in the end pay all.

—John Randolph, 1816

John Randolph made this speech for what purpose?

- A. to support slavery
- B. to argue against slavery
- C. to support a national bank
- D. to argue against protective tariffs

161. **Which type of service is provided by the government because of agreement with this statement?**

It is favourable to liberty. Freedom can exist only in the society of knowledge. Without learning, men are incapable of knowing their rights, and where learning is confined to a few people, liberty can be neither equal nor universal.

—Benjamin Rush, 1806

- A. legal aid programs
- B. universal health care
- C. public education
- D. food assistance programs

162. Use the table below to answer the question.

Group	Viewpoint
Federalists	Supported a strong central government based on separation of powers and consent of the governed
Anti-Federalists	Opposed authority being concentrated in a central government instead of the individual states and people

How did the Bill of Rights help resolve the differences between these two viewpoints?

- A. by establishing a confederation of states to advise Congress
- B. by creating a Supreme Court to interpret laws and policies
- C. by identifying liberties guaranteed to all citizens
- D. by providing a process for proposing and ratifying amendments

163. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- It benefited the rich more than it helped the common people
- It centralized financial power in a single institution
- It favored commercial centers in the Northeast more than the agrarian South and West

Which title best describes the information listed above?

- A. Reasons for the Decision in the *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- B. Reasons for Establishing the Department of the Treasury
- C. Reasons Why Andrew Jackson Opposed a National Bank
- D. Reasons Why Henry Clay Supported the American System

164. Use the list of events to answer the question that follows.

- 1831 – William Lloyd Garrison began publishing *The Liberator*
- 1845 – *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* published
- 1852 – *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- 1859 – John Brown arrested after leading a raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia

This list identifies events that were important in the movement for what goal?

- A. to annex Texas
- B. to organize labor
- C. to abolish slavery
- D. to limit immigration

165. Pre-Civil War Tariffs

- Placed taxes on imported goods
- Contributed to greater purchases of American-made goods
- Provided revenue for the federal government

Which of the following groups would have supported the use of tariffs during the early 1800s?

- A. northern manufacturers
- B. southern plantation owners
- C. small farmers in the West
- D. local shopkeepers in the South

166. **What was one significant factor that contributed to the election of Andrew Jackson as president in 1828?**

- A. the removal of property qualifications for voting
- B. the extension of voting rights to free blacks
- C. the passage of woman suffrage laws in numerous states
- D. the collapse of the two party political system