

**TEST NAME: Goal 6: Changing role of the US**  
**TEST ID: 788466**  
**GRADE: 10 - Tenth Grade**  
**SUBJECT: Social Sciences and History**  
**TEST CATEGORY: My Classroom**

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

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

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

1. **Which of the following was one contributing factor to the outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico?**

- A. The United States claimed the Nueces River as the southern border of Texas.
- B. The United States outlawed trade between the two countries.
- C. Mexico was opposed to the annexation of Texas by the United States.
- D. Mexico sought to regain shipping ports along the Gulf Coast.

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

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate [entangle] ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes [fluctuations] of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

—George Washington, *Farewell Address*, 1796

**Which statement best explains why George Washington proposed this foreign policy position?**

- A. Involvement in other countries' affairs could draw the U.S. into wars.
- B. He wanted the U.S. to take over the European colonies in Latin America.
- C. The U.S. was forced to choose sides in a war between two of its military allies.
- D. He believed that the U.S. could help to negotiate an end to the war among Europeans.

3. **What was one reason the United States went to war with Mexico in 1846?**

- A. Mexico and the United States were engaged in a border dispute.
- B. The United States retaliated against Mexico for signing a military alliance with France.
- C. The Mexican government had blockaded shipments in the Gulf of Mexico.
- D. The United States feared an invasion by Mexico.

4. **Use the quote below to answer the question.**

The occupation, separation, and annexation were, from the inception of the movement to its final consummation, a conspiracy to acquire territory out of which slave states might be formed for the American Union.

—*Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*, 1885

**Based on the excerpt, what action by the United States did Grant oppose?**

- A. initiating war with Mexico
- B. removing Cherokee from lands in Georgia
- C. acquiring lands in the Pacific Northwest
- D. purchasing Louisiana from France

5. **Why did Southerners believe that the British would support their move to secede from the Union in 1860?**

- A. The British supported the use of slave labor in the South.
- B. The British purchased large amounts of cotton from the South.
- C. The Confederacy had secured a military agreement with the British.
- D. The Confederacy agreed to purchase weapons from the British.

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

ARTICLE II

His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida.

—*Adams-Onis Treaty*, 1819

**The United States concluded this treaty with the same country that it concluded what earlier agreement?**

- A. Jay's Treaty
- B. Pinckney's Treaty
- C. the Treaty of Ghent
- D. the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

7. **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world . . .

—George Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

**Why did Washington urge a policy of non-involvement in foreign affairs at the end of his presidency?**

- A. He feared the possibility of a British invasion from Canada.
- B. He had signed a military agreement with France.
- C. He believed that sending American troops overseas was unconstitutional.
- D. He wanted to prevent the United States from becoming entangled in European wars.

8. **How did the War of 1812 affect the relationship between the United States and Britain?**

- A. It brought about an end to the slave trade between the two countries.
- B. It resulted in a military alliance between the two countries.
- C. It ended the presence of British troops on U.S. soil.
- D. It gave Britain the status of a "most favored" trade partner.

9. **What was the primary foreign policy goal of the United States during the War of 1812?**

- A. To remove British influence in North America
- B. To terminate a military alliance with France
- C. To increase trans-Atlantic trade with Spain
- D. To gain access to ports in South America

10. Why was the Monroe Doctrine a significant foreign policy achievement during the 1820s?

- A. It brought about a gradual end to the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- B. It gave the United States control over Spain's South American colonies.
- C. It gave the United States control over Spain's South American colonies.
- D. It established the United States as a major power in the Western Hemisphere.

11. Use the map below to answer the question.



In what way was the land shaded on the map important to the outbreak of the Mexican War?

- A. Mexico maintained its seat of government in the area.
- B. The land was desired for construction of a southern railroad.
- C. The land was known to have large deposits of gold.
- D. Mexico disputed the land claimed by the United States.

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

United States Trade Legislation, 1807–1810

Legislation	Year	Purpose
Embargo Act	1807	Closed U.S. ports to export shipping
Non-Intercourse Act	1809	Lifted embargo on foreign shipping except for France and Great Britain
Macon's Bill Number 2	1810	Offered incentives to France and Great Britain to end aggressive practices against U.S. ships

Why did United States legislators believe these measures were necessary?

- A. The war between France and Great Britain was disrupting the U.S. economy.
- B. An alliance treaty required the U.S. to support France against Great Britain.
- C. U.S. manufacturers exported most of their goods to France and Great Britain.
- D. The U.S. wanted to improve its trade relations with France and Great Britain.

13. Which event resulted in the addition of this shaded territory on this map?

### U.S. Territorial Acquisition, 1848



- A. a land purchase from France
- B. a war with Spain
- C. a treaty with Mexico
- D. a revolution against Great Britain

14. Use the map below to answer the question.



How did the shaded area on the map become part of the United States?

- A. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase.
  - B. It was sold to the United States by Spain.
  - C. It was won by the United States in the Mexican War.
  - D. It was lost by the British in the Revolutionary War.
15. Why was President George Washington's proclamation of neutrality in 1793 important for U.S. foreign policy goals?
- A. It allowed the United States to secure colonies throughout Latin America.
  - B. It kept the United States from becoming entangled in European wars.
  - C. It allowed the United States to maintain troops throughout Europe.
  - D. It secured an open trade policy between the United States and Asia.
16. Use the list to answer the question that follows.

Key Provisions of Treaty

- Great Britain agreed to remove troops from forts in the Northwest Territory.
- The United States guaranteed payment of debts owed by Americans to British merchants from before the American Revolution.
- The United States granted Great Britain most favored nation status in trade.
- Commissions were created to settle disputes over boundaries.

This list identifies some of the provisions in what treaty signed in 1794?

- A. Jay's Treaty
- B. Pinckney's Treaty
- C. the Treaty of Ghent
- D. the Adams-Onis Treaty

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

Few nations can have stronger inducements [incentives] than the U[nited] States to cultivate peace. Their infant state in general . . . would render war in an extreme degree a calamity. It would not only arrest our present rapid progress to strength and prosperity, but would probably throw us back into a state of debility [weakness] and impoverishment [poverty] from which it would require years to emerge. Our trade, navigation, and mercantile capital would be essentially destroyed.

—Alexander Hamilton, “The Defence, No. 2,” July 25, 1795

**Alexander Hamilton wrote this article to defend what agreement?**

- A. Jay’s Treaty
- B. Embargo Act
- C. Monroe Doctrine
- D. Louisiana Purchase

18. **During the 1840s, which issue caused growing tensions between the United States and Mexico?**

- A. the annexation of Texas into the Union
- B. the sinking of Mexican ships along the Texas border
- C. the establishment of Catholic missions in Texas
- D. the discovery of gold in the mountains of western Texas

19. **What effect did the Emancipation Proclamation have on foreign involvement in the Civil War?**

- A. It encouraged Mexico to become a safe haven for freed slaves.
- B. It brought the Spanish in on the side of the Union.
- C. It convinced Canada to participate in the Underground Railroad.
- D. It kept the British from providing aid to the Confederacy.

20. **How did members of Parliament react to American resistance to the Stamp Act?**

- A. They repealed the act.
- B. They imprisoned the protestors.
- C. They passed an act with higher taxes.
- D. They encouraged Americans to move west.

21. **Which of the following events contributed to the outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico in 1846?**

- A. the growing slave trade in Mexico
- B. the granting of statehood to California
- C. the United States annexation of Texas
- D. a military alliance between Mexico and Spain

22. Use the map below to answer the question.



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

- A. It was purchased from France.
- B. It was ceded by Mexico.
- C. It was purchased from Spain.
- D. It was ceded by Great Britain.

23. Read the passage and answer the question that follows.

On December 2, 1823, President James Monroe delivered his annual message to Congress in which he claimed as a matter of U.S. interests that the recently independent countries in the Americas could no longer "be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." Monroe described it as "impossible" that any European powers "should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our independence and happiness."

What best describes the justification used by President Monroe to explain this doctrine?

- A. The U.S. wanted to expand its own territory in the western hemisphere.
- B. The U.S. economy relied on developing markets throughout Latin America.
- C. The U.S. shared political values with other independent American countries.
- D. The U.S. had signed treaties to defend other American countries from invasion.

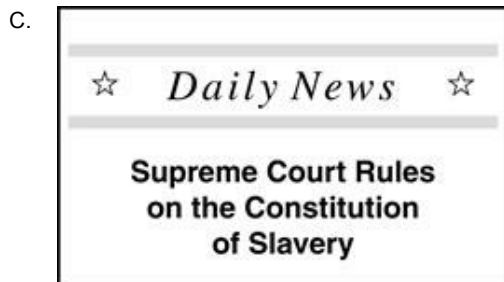
24. "The United States will conquer Mexico but it will be as the man who swallows the arsenic which brings him down in turn. Mexico will poison us." Ralph Waldo Emerson

How does the quote from Emerson reflect the view of those who opposed the Mexican War?

- A. Many citizens believed it would trigger a battle over the expansion of slavery.
- B. Congress believed it would increase the power of the U.S. president.
- C. Congress believed any territory won in the war would be too hard to govern.
- D. Many business leaders believed it would damage trade relations between the two countries.



25. Which headline would have most likely been published immediately following this event?



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

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition [interference] for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation [expression] of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

—James Monroe, December 2, 1823

Which statement best explains why James Monroe proposed this foreign policy position?

- A. The U.S. planned to establish colonies of its own through Latin America.
- B. European efforts to regain control in Latin America threatened U.S. interests.
- C. The U.S. had signed military alliances with several Latin American countries.
- D. European actions in Latin America violated agreements to respect human rights.

27. Which document freed the slaves in states that were rebelling against the Union?

- A. Bill of Rights
- B. Gettysburg Address
- C. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D. Emancipation Proclamation

28. How did the War of 1812 help establish the reputation of the United States in international affairs?

- A. It proved that the United States could protect the interests of South American countries.
- B. It showed that the United States could negotiate treaties between warring countries.
- C. It proved that the United States Navy was superior to European navies.
- D. It showed that the United States could defend itself against the British.

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

[T]he occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers . . . .

This excerpt comes from an 1823 speech made before Congress by which historical figure?

- A. James Monroe
- B. John Paul Jones
- C. Stonewall Jackson
- D. Frederick Douglass

30. Why did American colonists support the British in the French and Indian War?

- A. The French established trading centers on lands claimed by the colonists.
- B. The French forced Indian communities off of their native lands.
- C. The French sought to bring about an end to the Atlantic slave trade.
- D. The French monopolized trade along the Mississippi River.

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

ARTICLE XXII

. . . [H]is Catholic Majesty will permit the Citizens of the United States for the space of three years from this time to deposit their merchandise and effects in the Port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores . . . .

—*Pinckney's Treaty*, 1795

**What was another provision of this treaty?**

- A. Spain agreed to respect the Monroe Doctrine.
- B. The United States gained territory extending to the Pacific Ocean.
- C. Spain promised to provide military aid if Great Britain attacked the United States.
- D. The United States and Spain defined the borders between their countries' territories.

32. Which event resulted from a dispute over the southern border of Texas?

- A. the outbreak of the U.S.-Mexican War
- B. the passage of the Wilmot Proviso
- C. the passage of the Missouri Compromise
- D. the formation of the Whig Party

33. What was one result of the British victory in the French and Indian War?

- A. The French were forced to give up their major land holdings in North America.
- B. The British were able to purchase land west of the Mississippi River from the French.
- C. The Cherokee were punished and forced to move to lands west of the Mississippi River.
- D. The American colonies sought an alliance with Spain to achieve independence.

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

Some Foreign Policy Measures

- Embargo Act of 1807
- Tariff Act of 1816
- Tariff Act of 1828

**Foreign policy measures like the ones listed above directly affected interactions between the United States and other countries in what way?**

- A. limiting immigration
- B. settling territorial disputes
- C. imposing trade restrictions
- D. establishing military alliances

35. Which action best describes the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. forming alliances that avoid conflicts among rival European powers
- B. establishing permanent colonial settlements in distant countries
- C. intervening to prevent European involvement in regional affairs
- D. offering aid to developing countries experiencing economic hardships

36. Which action resulted in Mexico ceding 525,000 square miles of land to the United States?

- A. the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
- B. the passage of the Compromise of 1850
- C. the victory of Texas in its war for independence
- D. the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

37. Use the map below to answer the question.

## Pinckney's Treaty, 1795



Why was negotiation of Pinckney's Treaty important to the expansion of the United States?

- A. It provided the United States access to the Mississippi River.
- B. It ended the Native American presence in the southeast.
- C. It granted the United States access to ports in Florida.
- D. It ended the British presence in North America.