

TEST NAME: **Goal 5: Tensions between equality**
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GRADE: **10 - Tenth Grade**
SUBJECT: **Social Sciences and History**
TEST CATEGORY: **My Classroom**

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

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

To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend [break] the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

—Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, 1865

Based on this excerpt, what did Abraham Lincoln believe could have prevented the Civil War?

- A. a national policy to acquire more land in the West
- B. an amendment that made it illegal for states to secede
- C. a guarantee by the federal government not to abolish slavery
- D. an agreement by Southerners to limit the expansion of slavery

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

In July 1846, Henry David Thoreau was arrested and put in jail for not paying his taxes. Thoreau refused to pay taxes as an act of civil disobedience against some government laws and actions that he believed were unjust. He argued that it was right for citizens to break unjust laws.

What best explains the reason for Henry David Thoreau's act of civil disobedience?

- A. He wanted more public money spent on education.
- B. He was protesting the government's support for slavery.
- C. He wanted the government to give women the right to vote.
- D. He was objecting to the lack of laws protecting industrial workers.

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

To say that the amendment destroys State rights, is to deny to the Government of the United States the first power of a Government; namely, to declare who are its citizens, and to define and defend their civil rights. The Amendment, in the first clause, simply says that as the Government of the United States is a supreme authority in its sphere, no other power whatever shall presume to deprive its citizens of civil rights.

—*Harper's Weekly*, "The Amendment at the South," December 1, 1866

In this excerpt, the author responds to objections made against which amendment?

- A. the Twelfth
- B. the Thirteenth
- C. the Fourteenth
- D. the Fifteenth

4. Which statement best supports Anthony's assertion?

Your denial of my citizen's right to vote, is the denial of my right of consent as one of the governed, the denial of my right of representation as one of the taxed, the denial of my right to a trial by a jury of my peers. . . .

—*United States v. Susan B. Anthony*

- A. Voting is a fundamental right of women.
- B. Government should allow women the right to counsel.
- C. Voting should remain private by using secret ballots.
- D. Government support of poll taxes is unconstitutional.

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

It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each.

—Chief Justice John Marshall, *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803

This excerpt supports what principle established in the United States Constitution?

- A. trial by jury
- B. laissez-faire
- C. nullification
- D. judicial review

6. Use the text to answer the question that follows.

The House of Burgesses

In 1619, the Virginia Company agreed to create a legislative assembly. This became the House of Burgesses, the first legislative assembly in the American colonies. Its first meeting brought together 22 elected representatives in Jamestown on July 30, 1619. Members met at least once a year with the royal governor.

Why would members of the House of Burgesses most likely meet?

- A. to approve laws passed in England
- B. to choose a representative to Parliament
- C. to appoint governors of the other colonies
- D. to make decisions about local laws and taxes

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

In the 1832 *Worcester v. Georgia* case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee Nation was a distinct community that had rights similar to the rights of a foreign country. Chief Justice John Marshall argued that the state and national governments' interactions with the Cherokee had to respect those rights. President Andrew Jackson disagreed with the Supreme Court's decision. He refused to order troops to leave Cherokee territory and worked instead to force the Cherokee to leave Georgia.

Which statement best describes the significance of President Andrew Jackson's response to the Supreme Court's decision?

- A. It established the rule that the president outranks the Chief Justice.
- B. It showed how the system of checks and balances worked effectively.
- C. It ignored the Supreme Court's authority to interpret the Constitution.
- D. It upheld the president's constitutional right to veto Supreme Court decisions.

8. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States. . . No state shall make or enforce a law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens. . . .

—14th Amendment, U.S. Constitution

Why was this amendment added to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. to guarantee due process of law to formerly enslaved people
- B. to guarantee that immigrants had a process by which they could become citizens
- C. to guarantee state governments the power to make and enact laws regarding the citizenship of formerly enslaved people
- D. to guarantee equal representation in Congress for formerly enslaved people

9. In March 1776, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband John Adams:

"I long to hear that you have declared an independency — and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies. . ."

According to the excerpt, which goal did Abigail Adams have?

- A. a presidential democracy
- B. a federal form of government
- C. more equality for women
- D. freedom for enslaved people

10. Which statement best explains the effect the 14th Amendment had on the system of federalism?

- A. It strengthened federalism by limiting state legislative authority.
- B. It weakened federalism by limiting the authority of the judiciary.
- C. It strengthened federalism by expanding the power of the president.
- D. It weakened federalism by expanding local government authority.

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

Beginning in 1831, William Lloyd Garrison edited an abolitionist newspaper called *The Liberator*. His views upset many people. He went to jail in Baltimore for libel, was attacked and nearly killed by a mob in Boston, and the Georgia legislature offered money to anyone who brought him to the state to be put on trial. Garrison stopped publishing *The Liberator* after the 13th Amendment passed in 1865.

The life of William Lloyd Garrison demonstrates the importance of what feature of a constitutional republic?

- A. freedom of the press as a way to bring about change
- B. a legal system that limits the spread of unpopular views
- C. public demonstrations to carry out the will of the majority
- D. legislative action to protect citizens from dangerous activities

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

The Coercive Acts, 1774

Boston Port Act	Closed Boston Harbor to trade
Massachusetts Government Act	Extended British control over the Massachusetts government
Administration of Justice Act	Gave the colonial governor the power to move trials of royal officials accused of crimes in Massachusetts to another colony or to Great Britain
Quartering Act	Established new provisions in all the colonies for lodging British soldiers

Why did American colonists object to these measures?

- A. They reduced the number of British troops that protected the colonists.
- B. They expanded the rights of colonists everywhere except in Massachusetts.
- C. They required colonists to make and carry out laws without British support.
- D. They eliminated the power of Massachusetts colonists to govern themselves.

13. Use the distribution of national assets to answer the question.

National Assets, 1850

	South	North
Population	42%	58%
Railroad	26%	74%
Canals	14%	86%
Factories	18%	82%

Which conclusion is best supported by the chart?

- A. The South was more prosperous than it had been in previous years.
- B. The South's economy depended on recent advances in transportation.
- C. The South's economy depended less on technology than the North's did.
- D. The South's share of manufacturing would increase to match its population.

14. In which area did the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 declare slavery illegal?

- A. Confederate states
- B. Union border-states
- C. the western territories
- D. all of the United States

15. Why was the 15th Amendment added to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. Political parties wanted to nominate presidential candidates.
- B. Segregation of public facilities was still legal.
- C. Residency requirements were difficult to verify.
- D. Former slaves were being denied rights as citizens.

16. Which mechanism did Justice Marshall propose for adapting the U.S. Constitution?

"We must never forget that it is a constitution we are expounding . . . intended to endure for ages to come, and consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs."

—John Marshall, 1819

- A. judicial review
- B. presidential veto
- C. impeachment
- D. term limits

17.

Nullification means insurrection and war; and the other states have a right to put it down.

—Andrew Jackson

President Andrew Jackson's strong statement is most closely associated with what event?

- A. the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- B. South Carolina's refusal to collect tariffs
- C. the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D. the removal of Native American tribes from the South

18. Use the list below to answer the question.

_____ ?

- Criticized traditional church hierarchies
- Focused on a personal relationship with God
- Led to the creation of new faiths

Which of these is the best title for this list?

- A. The Temperance Movement
- B. The First Great Awakening
- C. The Great Migration
- D. The Social Gospel Movement

19. **The Judiciary Act of 1789 laid out the federal court system and created the position of attorney general. Which statement best explains what this act accomplished?**

- A. It guaranteed the rights of people accused of crimes.
- B. It defined the responsibilities of courts at different levels.
- C. It established the judicial branch of the federal government.
- D. It abolished state courts and replaced them with federal courts.

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

In July 1788, a convention gathered in North Carolina to consider whether to ratify the Constitution. One of the resolutions adopted by the convention stated, "That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks [protectors] of liberty, and ought not to be violated."

What best explains the importance of this resolution?

- A. These freedoms let people to say or publish anything they want.
- B. These freedoms are more important than others that citizens enjoy.
- C. These freedoms guarantee that citizens have a voice in how they're governed.
- D. These freedoms ensure an education so that citizens can speak and write well.

21. **On September 22, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. His proclamation promised to free African Americans still held in slavery on January 1, 1863. Lincoln wrote "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." He went on to say that the Union government and army would support this freedom. The army would stop returning escaped slaves to their masters.**

Which groups of African Americans did Lincoln free?

- A. African Americans enslaved in U.S. territories.
- B. African Americans enslaved in Union states.
- C. African Americans enslaved in territory the Union Army had conquered.
- D. African Americans enslaved in territory the Union Army had no control over.

22. **Which event helped influence the protection of religious freedom in the Bill of Rights?**

- A. the creation of the Northwest Ordinance
- B. the passage of the Tea Act
- C. the development of the Great Awakening
- D. the drafting of the Declaration of Independence

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

Unjust laws exist: shall we be content to obey them, or shall we endeavor to amend them, and obey them until we have succeeded, or shall we transgress [break] them at once? . . . I do not hesitate to say, that those who call themselves abolitionists should at once effectually withdraw their support, both in person and property, from the government of Massachusetts, and not wait till they constitute a majority of one, before they suffer the right to prevail through them.

—Henry David Thoreau, *Resistance to Civil Government*, 1849

What action did Henry David Thoreau take in support of his views?

- A. He ran for Congress in order to change laws that he considered unjust.
- B. He went to jail after refusing to pay taxes as a protest against unjust laws.
- C. He supported secession to create a new government that would pass just laws.
- D. He organized a political party to convince voters to support laws that were just.

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

[T]he property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise [way] endangered by the now incoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

—Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, 1861

This excerpt expresses Abraham Lincoln’s support for what principle?

- A. nullification
- B. emancipation
- C. the rule of law
- D. the right to secede

25. The decision in the Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison* established the power of the courts to

- A. pass laws.
- B. enforce laws.
- C. interpret laws.
- D. revise laws.

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

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

—Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, 1863

What outcome did Abraham Lincoln believe would accomplish the goal mentioned in this excerpt?

- A. A new Constitution would be written.
- B. The Union would be preserved without slavery.
- C. The government would give more power to the states.
- D. New states would replace those lost to the Confederacy.

27. Which action by John Locke best explains his influence on the founding of the United States?

- A. popularizing the concept of natural rights
- B. accusing the monarchy of excessive taxation
- C. developing the idea of federalism
- D. championing the cause of national independence

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

- 1848 – Organized the Seneca Falls Convention with Lucretia Mott and helped write the Declaration of Sentiments
- 1855 – Spoke before the New York state legislature in favor of a proposed Women's Property Law
- 1866 – Ran for Congress but received only a small number of votes
- 1868 – Began co-publishing *The Revolution*, a women's rights newspaper
- 1869 – Became first president of the newly organized National Woman Suffrage Association

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

- A. Abigail Adams
- B. Sojourner Truth
- C. Harriet Beecher Stowe
- D. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

29. Why did the anti-Federalists support the 9th and 10th Amendments?

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

—Amendment 9, U.S. Constitution

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

—Amendment 10, U.S. Constitution

- A. The amendments denied individuals the right to challenge state governments.
- B. The amendments created a system of checks and balances over federal authority.
- C. The amendments established limits on federal powers over people and states.
- D. The amendments listed legislative powers granted to local governments.

30. Which of the following statements was included in the Supreme Court decision of *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)?

- A. "The powers of the Government and the rights and privileges of the citizen are regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself."
- B. "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states. . . ."
- C. "The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws. . . ."
- D. "We are unanimously of opinion, that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional. . . ."

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

In 1848, people gathered at a convention in Seneca Falls, New York, to discuss equal rights for women. In her opening speech, Elizabeth Cady Stanton said, “we are assembled to protest against a form of government existing without the consent of the governed.” The convention later wrote and adopted a “Declaration of Sentiments” that stated, “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal” It also declared, “We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the state and national legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf.”

The Seneca Falls Convention demonstrates the importance of what feature of a constitutional republic?

- A. freedom of speech and of the press as means to call for change
- B. the ability to abolish a government that has laws people dislike
- C. requiring the support of a majority to have ideas heard in public
- D. the creation of new laws by writing declarations at public meetings

32. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.

—Andrew Jackson, Proclamation Regarding Nullification, 1832

How did President Jackson’s response to South Carolina’s attempt to nullify the Tariff of 1832 show differences in their views regarding the Union?

- A. Jackson argued that state attempts to nullify the tariff were unconstitutional.
- B. Jackson recognized that states had the right to nullify federal laws.
- C. Jackson repealed the tariffs in the South because he agreed they hurt southern manufacturing.
- D. Jackson refused to enforce the tariffs because he believed Congress exceeded its power.

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

In 1832, President Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation after South Carolina rejected a tariff enacted by the United States Congress. In his proclamation, President Jackson wrote that South Carolina’s act was based “on the strange position that any one State may not only declare an act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution . . . [and that the Constitution] permits a State to retain its place in the Union, and yet be bound by no other of its laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional.”

Which statement best describes how Andrew Jackson viewed South Carolina’s action?

- A. He thought that it was only justified if other states did the same thing.
- B. He disagreed with its claim that states had the right to nullify federal laws.
- C. He saw it as a threat to the government’s effort to create a command economy.
- D. He believed that it gave the Supreme Court’s power of judicial review to the states.

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

Around one hundred reformers attended a convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, in July 1848. This convention adopted a "Declaration of Sentiments" that read in part: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal"

How did the ideas expressed at the Seneca Falls Convention affect life in the United States?

- A. More citizens organized to support women's rights.
- B. The Supreme Court agreed to uphold women's rights.
- C. States threatened to secede to avoid granting women rights.
- D. Congress limited women's rights to assemble and petition the government.

35. Use the list below to answer the question.

Key Points in the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* Decision

- Dred Scott, a slave in Missouri, sued for his freedom because he had lived in both a free state and a free territory.
- The Supreme Court decision declared that African-Americans, free or slave, were not citizens of the United States and therefore had no rights, including the right to sue.
- The decision also declared that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

Why was the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* Supreme Court decision a threat to northern regions of the country?

- A. The Supreme Court ruled that limiting slavery to slave-states was not legal.
- B. The decision meant that northern business owners could not use slave labor.
- C. The Supreme Court determined that Black Codes in northern states were illegal.
- D. The decision meant that slaves had to be paid the same wages as other workers.

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

In 1830, Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts debated Senator Robert Hayne of South Carolina on the topic of tariffs and the relationship between the states and the federal government. In one speech, Webster said that the federal government "is as popular, just as truly emanating from the people, as the State governments. It is created for one purpose; the State governments for another. It has its own powers; they have theirs. There is no more authority with them to arrest [prevent] the operation of a law of Congress, than with Congress to arrest the operation of their laws."

Which statement best describes Daniel Webster's position?

- A. He was for secession.
- B. He was for a command economy.
- C. He was against nullification.
- D. He was against judicial review.

37. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Imagine an extensive rice or cotton plantation cultivated by free laborers, who might perhaps strike for an increase of wages, at a season when the neglect of a few days would insure the destruction of the whole crop. Even if it were possible to procure laborers at all, what planter would venture to carry on his operations under such circumstances?

—Chancellor Harper, 1860

What impact did beliefs such as this have on the South prior to the Civil War?

- A. They encouraged the employment of female laborers.
- B. They promoted an economy based on the labor of indentured servants.
- C. They provided support for minimum wage laws.
- D. They strengthened the pro-slavery argument.

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

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual It follows . . . that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

—Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, 1861

In this excerpt, Abraham Lincoln expressed his opposition to what argument made by many Southerners?

- A. States had the right to secede from the Union.
- B. The federal government had supported slave rebellions.
- C. A convention should be held to rewrite the Constitution.
- D. Supreme Court decisions supporting nullification should be upheld.

39. Use the excerpt to answer the question.

Speech to the Illinois Republican State Convention

I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.

—Abraham Lincoln, 1858

Why did Lincoln's speech anger many Southerners?

- A. It suggested slave states should divide from the Union.
- B. It said each state should decide for itself whether to permit slavery.
- C. It argued that slavery concerned the whole nation, not just individual states.
- D. It failed to take a side on the question of whether slavery was right or wrong.

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

Some 19th-Century Women

- Susan B. Anthony
- Carrie Chapman Catt
- Lucretia Mott
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Sojourner Truth

This list identifies some women who all made contributions to United States society in what way?

- A. promoting rights
- B. starting businesses
- C. creating inventions
- D. publishing literature

41. In which case did the Supreme Court declare that “the power to tax implies the power to destroy”?

- A. *Marbury v. Madison*
- B. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- C. *Brown v. Maryland*
- D. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

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

Decisions of the Marshall Court

<i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803)	Established the principle of judicial review
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819)	Recognized implied powers under the Constitution’s “necessary and proper” clause
<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> (1824)	Broadly interpreted the Constitution’s Commerce Clause

Which statement best describes the effect of these decisions?

- A. They upheld the arguments of states’ rights advocates.
- B. They strengthened the powers of the federal government.
- C. They limited what Congress could do to regulate the economy.
- D. They reduced the powers of the executive and legislative branches.

43. Use the list below to answer the question that follows.

Legislation of the
Radical Reconstruction Congress

- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Reconstruction Act of 1867
- Habeas Corpus Act of 1867
- Fourteenth Amendment

What was the main purpose of this legislation?

- A. to make it easy for former states of the Confederacy to rejoin the Union
- B. to ensure that former states of the Confederacy protected rights of all citizens
- C. to pass measures that would satisfy Southern demands for stronger states’ rights
- D. to weaken Southern influence by accepting some Western territories as new states

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution lists the specific powers granted to Congress. These include the power to coin money, declare war, and establish post offices, among others. It also includes a clause that allows Congress to make any laws "necessary and proper" for carrying out its functions.

Which statement best explains how the Tenth Amendment relates to this part of the Constitution?

- A. It expands the list of specific powers granted to Congress.
- B. It allows the states to have the same powers granted to Congress.
- C. It reserves to the states any powers not granted to the federal government.
- D. It applies the "necessary and proper" clause to other branches of government.

45. Use the quote below to answer the question.

Man is not made for society, but society is made for man. No institution can be good which does not tend to improve the individual.

—Margaret Fuller, c. 1840

Based upon the quote, which action would be most supported by Transcendentalists such as Margaret Fuller?

- A. abolishing the institution of slavery in the United States
- B. encouraging the relocation of slaves to Liberia
- C. leaving the Union to protect slavery
- D. strengthening fugitive slave laws across the South

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

In July 1798, Congress passed the Sedition Act. This law punished with fines or imprisonment anyone convicted of publishing or saying publicly anything judged to be false or hostile about the government or public officials. Ten people were convicted under the Sedition Act, but Congress did not renew the law when it expired in 1801.

What best explains one reason why many people criticized the Sedition Act?

- A. Limiting freedom of the speech and of the press threatened democracy.
- B. The punishments for conviction were considered to be cruel and unusual.
- C. Its focus on speech and the press meant that other disloyal acts went unpunished.
- D. Only the Supreme Court had power to convict people for speech and press violations.

47. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.

—President Andrew Jackson, 1832

President Andrew Jackson’s defense of the Union in the above statement placed him in opposition to which group?

- A. those wishing to protect Cherokee lands from seizure by Georgia
- B. those arguing for the nullification of the Tariff of 1828
- C. those wishing to secede in order to protect slavery
- D. those arguing to extend voting rights to women

48. Which viewpoint influenced principles in the U.S. Constitution and was based on the work of Jean-Jacques Rousseau?

- A. the claim that all men are created equal
- B. the support for a government based on divine right
- C. the requirement for a government based on checks and balances
- D. the assertion that law be supported by popular sovereignty

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

In April 1787, James Madison outlined some of the weaknesses that he believed existed in the political system of the United States at that time. Among those weaknesses, he described examples where states had refused to comply with constitutional requisitions, assumed responsibility in areas that were under federal authority, acted against the rights of other states, and failed to work with other states when it was in their common interest to do so.

What change occurred to address these weaknesses in the United States system of government?

- A. State governments were abolished.
- B. New states were added to the Union.
- C. The Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation.
- D. The Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Marbury v. Madison*.

50. Use the quote below to answer the question.

. . . there is no escape from the conclusion that she must be clothed with equal power to protect herself. That power is the ballot, the symbol of freedom and equality . . .

—Susan B. Anthony, c. 1870

Susan B. Anthony’s statement supporting the extension of voting rights to women is based on what argument?

- A. Ultimate governmental power rests in the states.
- B. Citizens owe their obedience to their government.
- C. Governments should use their power to safeguard the state.
- D. Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed.

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

The great and leading principle is . . . that the Constitution of the United States is, in fact, a compact, to which each state is a Party . . . and that the several states, or parties, have the right to judge the right of its infractions Be it called what it may—State-right, veto, nullification, or by any other name—I conceive it to be the fundamental principle of our system, resting on facts as certain as the revolution itself

This excerpt from a speech in 1831 reflects the views of which historical figure?

- A. Henry Clay
- B. Daniel Webster
- C. John C. Calhoun
- D. John Quincy Adams

52. Federal supremacy was the central issue of each of the following Supreme Court cases except?

- A. *Munn v. Illinois*
- B. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- C. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- D. *Marbury v. Madison*

53. In 1820, the Missouri Compromise included provisions to ban slavery in some federal territories. The Supreme Court overturned those provisions in its *Dred Scott v. Sandford* ruling in 1857. How did Congress eventually invalidate the Supreme Court's decision?

- A. It asked state courts to uphold the provisions.
- B. It impeached the justices who made the ruling.
- C. It rejected the ruling with a two-thirds majority vote.
- D. It passed the 13th Amendment to make slavery illegal.

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

- Three-Fifths Compromise (1787)
- Missouri Compromise (1820)
- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

These legislative decisions were intended to address which concern?

- A. the growing population of immigrants
- B. sectional divisions over slavery and the economy
- C. income inequality resulting from industrialization
- D. the balance of power among the branches of government

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

In 1828, the South Carolina legislature issued a protest against a tariff passed by the United States Congress. The protest stated: “[T]he good people of this Commonwealth believe, that the powers of Congress were delegated to it . . . for the accomplishment of certain specified objects which limit and control them, and that every exercise of them, for any other purposes, is a violation of the Constitution”

What principle did the South Carolina legislature use in support of its protest?

- A. laissez-faire
- B. states’ rights
- C. judicial review
- D. separate but equal

56. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Slavery, it appears, is of great antiquity. It has existed in the world, in some form or other, even from the times immediately following, if not before the flood.

—George Freeman, *The Rights and Duties of Slaveholders*, 1836

What impact did the views of religious leaders such as George Freeman have on the economic development of the United States?

- A. They provided support for the protection of the plantation system of the South.
- B. They demonstrated that wage labor should be the basis of a capitalist society.
- C. They provided support for the use of child labor in factories.
- D. They encouraged the development of large-scale factory production.

57. Use the passage to answer the question.

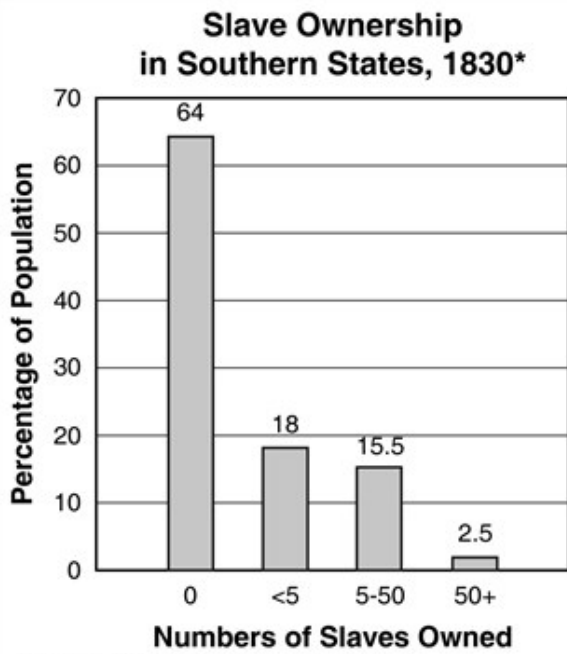
After President Abraham Lincoln released the Emancipation Proclamation, the poet Ralph Waldo Emerson said this about Lincoln:

“He has been permitted to do more for America than any other American man. . . . Forget all that we thought shortcomings, every mistake, every delay.”

According to Emerson, how would the Emancipation Proclamation change Northerners’ opinions of President Lincoln?

- A. They would regret electing Lincoln.
- B. They would want to delay abolition.
- C. They would have more trust in Lincoln’s decisions.
- D. They would think the Proclamation was a mistake.

58. Use the graph to answer the question.



*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

What conclusion can be drawn regarding southern class structure and the institution of slavery?

- A. Plantation owners made up a majority of southern slave owners.
- B. Non-slave owners dictated policy in southern states.
- C. Southern culture reflected a willingness to protect the institution of slavery.
- D. Slavery only benefitted an owner in certain sections of the country.