

AP U.S. History Summer Assignment 2019

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Textbook: America – A Narrative History

Read Chapters 1-13. The reading will take you up to the 1850s leading into the Civil War. All the reading should be a deeper review of history you have already covered in U.S. History in 8th grade.

The accompanying packet includes a self-test of 25 multiple choice questions and two short essays for each of the 13 chapters. In the packet place the correct answer to each multiple choice question to the left of the question number. On a separate paper answer each short essay question with a paragraph covering 1/3-1/2 of a page. The packets will be available in Room 301 the last week of school, June 17-21.

The packets will be due during the second week of school. We will briefly review the summer reading for the first two weeks and conclude by taking a test on the 13 chapters.

1. Analyze the extent to which Andrew Jackson's election initiated a new era in American politics.
2. Describe what happened to the Native Americans living east of the Mississippi River by 1840.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. Describe the diversity of the Old South's economy, and identify its unifying feature.
2. Recognize the events that led to the anti-slavery movement and examine how white southerners responded to it.

CHAPTER TWELVE

1. Identify the goals of the social-reform movement.
2. Characterize the political and social status of women during the early nineteenth century.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

1. Recognize the chief issues in national politics in the 1840s.
2. Examine why Texas declared independence from Mexico in 1836 and why many Americans were reluctant to accept it as a new state in the Union.

CHAPTER 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Traditionally, scholars have believed that Paleo-Indians migrated from Asia into North America:
 - a. in response to global warming
 - b. in pursuit of large game animals
 - c. beginning about 1,000 years ago
 - d. to escape tribal warfare in Asia
 - e. in search of a disease-free environment
2. Around 1500 B.C.E., which group in Middle America (Mesoamerica) began developing large cities, including gigantic pyramids?
 - a. Aztecs
 - b. Incas
 - c. Mayas
 - d. Pueblos
 - e. Mexica
3. The Aztecs:
 - a. were the most advanced example of the Adena-Hopewell culture
 - b. had an empire of 371 city-states in thirty-eight provinces
 - c. absorbed the Mayas around 1425
 - d. succumbed to the Toltecs around A.D. 900
 - e. were a peaceful, nomadic people
4. All of the following are true of the Anasazi EXCEPT that they:
 - a. lacked a rigid class structure
 - b. engaged in warfare only for self-defense
 - c. lived in the Southwest
 - d. were transformed by the arrival of horses
 - e. were destroyed by a prolonged drought

5. European exploration of the Americas was greatly assisted by:
- increased literacy
 - the Reformation
 - new sailing technologies
 - decentralized European nation-states
 - the decline of European monarchies
6. Which of the following was NOT a result of the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella?
- opening of the Atlantic slave trade
 - unification of Spain into a single nation
 - expulsion of the Moors
 - increased interest in spreading Catholicism
 - expanded interest in exploration
7. The first Europeans to sail around Africa and on to India were the:
- Portuguese
 - Spaniards
 - English
 - Italians
 - Irish
8. Which of the following was NOT true of Columbus's first voyage?
- made contact with continental America
 - sailors nearly mutinied
 - made first landfall at San Salvador
 - consisted of three ships and ninety sailors
 - initially made contact with the Tainos, or Arawaks
9. Columbus succeeded in:
- finding a water route to Asia
 - proving the world was round
 - inspiring subsequent European explorations
 - bringing the benefits of European civilization to the Indians
 - finding rich sources of rubies and diamonds
10. Ferdinand Magellan:
- first viewed the Pacific Ocean after crossing the Isthmus of Panama
 - was a sailor on Columbus's first voyage
 - led the expedition that circumnavigated the globe
 - discovered Newfoundland
 - led the expedition to Tenochtitlán
11. The Protestant Reformation was launched in Europe by:
- Henry VIII
 - John Calvin
 - Martin Luther
 - Charles V of Spain
 - Ferdinand and Isabella
12. A central element of John Calvin's theology was his belief in:
- salvation through good works
 - predestination
 - infant baptism
 - papal infallibility
 - the basic truth of all religions
13. Which of the following animals were NOT found in the New World before the Europeans arrived?
- flying squirrels and catfish
 - bison and opossums
 - sheep and pigs
 - turkeys and llamas
 - rattlesnakes and iguanas

14. All of the following are true of Cortés's invasion of Mexico EXCEPT:
- Cortés explained that the Spanish had a disease that only gold could cure
 - smallpox proved to be a very powerful weapon against the natives
 - Tenochtitlán held out for three months against a Spanish siege
 - regional Indian tribes attempted to help the Mexica against the Spanish
 - over 100,000 warriors were killed
15. The *encomienda* system:
- kept the Portuguese out of Mexico
 - allowed privileged Spanish landowners to control Indian villages
 - benefited the Native American populations of Spanish America
 - allowed Mayan and Incan leaders to become very wealthy through the labor of their people
 - was replicated by the English in their later New World colonies
16. The primary objective of the thousands of priests in New Spain was to:
- bless marriages
 - establish towns
 - educate Spanish colonists
 - serve as government officials
 - convert the Indians
17. Which of the following foods did Europeans introduce to the New World?
- beans
 - corn
 - potatoes
 - squash
 - wheat
18. After the arrival of Europeans, the greatest number of Indians died as a result of:
- depression
 - starvation
 - battle
 - disease
 - enslavement
19. In 1565, the first European town was established in the current-day United States at:
- Santa Fe
 - St. Augustine
 - Jamestown
 - Plymouth
 - San Antonio
20. Which is NOT true of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680?
- Indians forced the Spaniards to temporarily retreat.
 - Indians attacked numerous churches and priests.
 - It occurred in New Mexico.
 - It led the Spaniards to immediately colonize Texas and California.
 - It was led by an Indian named Popé.
21. The introduction of horses to Plains tribes:
- unilaterally bettered the lives of their women
 - lessened their dependence on bison
 - replaced dogs as beasts of burden
 - minimally altered the ecology of the Great Plains
 - made them less nomadic
22. The French captain Jacques Cartier most importantly explored the:
- Caribbean
 - Mississippi River
 - Great Lakes
 - St. Lawrence River
 - Hudson Bay

23. The Spanish Armada:
- attempted to invade England
 - was a treasure fleet attacked by the English
 - was destroyed by a storm before it left Spain
 - caused Spain to give up New World colonization as a result of its defeat
 - broke English naval power for a century
24. Which country did Sir Walter Raleigh argue should establish colonies in the New World?
- England
 - France
 - Holland
 - Spain
 - Portugal
25. The English attempt to establish a colony on Roanoke Island resulted in:
- a severe blow to Spanish power
 - a permanent English presence in North America
 - a severe blow to English power
 - the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh
 - the disappearance of the colonists

CHAPTER 2: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. James I:
- confronted a Church of England that was divided between Puritans and Anglicans
 - openly favored the Puritans
 - recognized the supreme authority of Parliament
 - conquered Scotland
 - was wise and open-minded
2. The Glorious Revolution of 1688:
- increased the power of Parliament
 - resulted in the execution of Charles I
 - ended with the death of Oliver Cromwell
 - temporarily abolished the monarchy
 - delayed the American Revolution
3. Which is true of English society by the early 1600s?
- The right to trial by jury had yet to be established.
 - There was a growing population of beggars and vagabonds.
 - There were no limits on the power of the monarch.
 - Titled nobles dominated the House of Commons.
 - There were no significant class distinctions.
4. One outstanding characteristic of Jamestown in its initial years was:
- the high percentage of slaves in its population
 - complete freedom of religion
 - the influence of women in its government
 - the absence of effective leaders
 - the high mortality rate among its settlers
5. One of the important factors aiding the survival of the early Jamestown settlers was:
- the large sums of money that were used to bring additional supplies to them regularly
 - their willingness to work hard and sacrifice for the good of the whole colony
 - the assistance they received from the Indians
 - the lack of the diseases and hardships that afflicted other colonies
 - the democratic government established by the Virginia Company

6. The Jamestown colony finally attained a measure of prosperity from:
- land sales
 - trade with Indians
 - gold discoveries
 - tobacco
 - trade with Spanish Florida
7. The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of:
- giving fifty acres of land to anyone who would transport himself to the colony and fifty more for any servants he might bring
 - “selling” wives to single male settlers
 - auctioning black slaves to settlers
 - giving free land to all servants who came to the colony
 - giving free land in return for five years of military service
8. Which of the following was NOT true of Nathaniel Bacon?
- He embodied many of the frustrations felt by the average Virginian at the time.
 - He opposed the economic dominance of the large planters who had the governor’s ear.
 - He led a revolt of the poor against the well-connected and wealthy.
 - He has been called the “Torchbearer of the Revolution.”
 - He had a close relationship with Governor Berkeley.
9. Bacon’s Rebellion:
- brought indentured servants and small farmers together against the colony’s rich planters and political leaders
 - had the support of nearby Indian tribes
 - resulted from changes in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina that discriminated against Puritans
 - forced Governor Berkeley to abandon the colony and return to England
 - sought to make Virginia independent of England
10. Maryland was established in 1634 as a refuge for:
- debtors
 - Puritans
 - ex-convicts
 - Anglicans
 - English Catholics
11. The English Puritans:
- converted James I to their perspective
 - rejected the doctrines of Martin Luther
 - opposed Catholic elements in the Church of England
 - believed in religious freedom
 - believed people could be saved by their own actions, not just by God’s grace
12. The Mayflower Compact:
- completely separated civil and church governments
 - was developed by settlers in Massachusetts Bay
 - provided the original government for the Plymouth colony
 - called for total religious toleration
 - originated in the House of Commons
13. When Massachusetts leader John Winthrop spoke of “a city upon a hill,” he was referring to that colony’s desire to:
- be financially successful
 - become independent of England
 - serve as a model Christian community
 - establish an ideal government
 - convert the Indians to Christianity

- 14. After 1644, the right to vote in Massachusetts Bay was restricted to those who:
 - a. owned 100 acres of land
 - b. had come in the first voyage from Britain
 - c. were literate and had good moral character
 - d. had been listed as freemen in the original charter
 - e. were members of a Puritan church

- 15. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island after he:
 - a. devoted himself to converting the Indians
 - b. decided he was no longer a Christian
 - c. had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions
 - d. led a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts
 - e. discovered it had the best farmland in New England

- 16. The English Civil War affected the American colonies by:
 - a. permitting the colonies to essentially govern themselves
 - b. requiring Puritanism to be adopted in every colony
 - c. placing members of Oliver Cromwell's family as colonial governors
 - d. allowing them to pledge their loyalty to Spain during the crisis
 - e. devastating the Native American culture in New England

- 17. In the Southeast, the profitability of Indian captives prompted a frenzy of:
 - a. slaving activity
 - b. conversion to Christianity
 - c. raiding Indian villages to capture children
 - d. dishonest treaty making
 - e. missionary activity

- 18. One of the important reasons why England took New Netherland from the Dutch was because of:
 - a. its location at the mouth of the Hudson River
 - b. their military strength, which was considered a threat to English interests in North America
 - c. New Netherland's direct financial competition with officially licensed English companies
 - d. its interest in extending Anglicanism to this devoutly Catholic nation
 - e. England's superior position as a continental financial power

- 19. All of the following are true of the English Quakers EXCEPT that they:
 - a. opposed salaried ministers
 - b. refused military service
 - c. suffered great persecution
 - d. followed charismatic preachers
 - e. counted William Penn among their number

- 20. The colony of Pennsylvania was:
 - a. based upon lands seized from the Indians
 - b. open to all religious believers
 - c. populated solely by the English
 - d. governed by Quaker ministers
 - e. considered part of New England

- 21. The first commercially important natural resource in the Indian-English dynamic was:
 - a. lumber
 - b. furs
 - c. tobacco
 - d. fish
 - e. wheat

22. For the Pequots, the result of the 1637 war that they fought with New England settlers was:
- retention of most of their traditional lands
 - a religious crisis
 - slaughter and enslavement
 - revenge for the previous cruelties of the English
 - leadership of all other Indians in the region
23. A major cause of King Philip's War was:
- Indian resentment over forced conversions to Christianity
 - King Philip's desire for territorial expansion
 - Indian anger over their destruction from European diseases
 - Indian feelings of racial superiority over the English
 - the need of Indian warriors to prove themselves in battle
24. Which of the following is NOT true of the Iroquois League?
- was governed by the Great Law of Peace
 - was primarily based along the Mississippi River
 - was involved in the beaver pelt trade with the Dutch and English
 - was made up of the Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, and Cayuga
 - believed in principles of equity and justice
25. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Africans as slaves?
- They spoke many different languages and held complex religious beliefs.
 - Many had experienced a less brutal form of slavery in Africa.
 - They were often branded by the company who claimed ownership.
 - One in six died during the Middle Passage.
 - They had a long history with Christianity in Africa.

CHAPTER 3: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Benjamin Franklin believed a major reason for colonial population growth was:
- government bounties for large families
 - English immunity to contagious diseases
 - rapid advances in medical science
 - couples marrying later than in Europe
 - an abundance of cheap land
2. Although diseases were widespread in North America, colonists were less susceptible because:
- of the dispersed nature of the American population
 - Americans had been exposed to most diseases in Europe and had built immunity
 - the colonies had much better doctors than England
 - the diseases themselves were not as virulent as their European cousins
 - American cities were cleaner than their European counterparts
3. Which of the following statements about women's labor is NOT true?
- Unmarried women often worked outside the home.
 - Women often did piecemeal work like spinning thread into yarn.
 - Women were not expected to work in highly skilled occupations.
 - Farm women had a very diverse realm of responsibilities.
 - Marriage usually isolated women to their own homes and gardens.

4. During the colonial period, prostitution:
- was practically unknown
 - was legal in most cities and states
 - was especially common in port cities
 - resulted in equal punishment for men and women
 - was one of the few occupations open to women
5. In the seventeenth century, the cash crop that was the basis of the economy in Virginia and Maryland was:
- rice
 - tobacco
 - indigo
 - cotton
 - barley
6. The success of rice as a perfect crop for South Carolina was helped by:
- plentiful labor and land in the colony
 - the native population's willingness to work in the fields
 - the minimal amount of labor it required
 - the creation of irrigation systems that allowed laborers to flood and drain the fields
 - the lack of rain in the region
7. Early settlers of Puritan New England typically lived:
- in harmony with the local Indian tribes
 - in communities loyal to the Church of England
 - on large farms
 - in a religiously tolerant society
 - in communities where church and state were not separate
8. New England's most important commodity was:
- corn
 - molasses
 - fish
 - turkeys
 - rum
9. Which of the following spurred shipbuilding in New England?
- the abundance of fish and whales off its coast
 - the region's extensive forests
 - the growing American navy
 - the need for transporting southern cotton
 - southern purchases of New England-made ships
10. The witch craze in Salem started when:
- a slave named Tituba cursed the village minister
 - Indians attacked and looted the village
 - several people died of a mysterious illness
 - adolescent girls began to exhibit strange afflictions
 - the town minister was caught in a sex scandal
11. Which of the following terms related to land policy in New York?
- patroonship
 - headright
 - royal grants
 - plantation tracts
 - Dutch Estates
12. The largest number of German immigrants to the colonies settled in:
- Rhode Island
 - South Carolina
 - New York
 - Delaware
 - Pennsylvania

13. Of the following colonies, which one most embraced religious and ethnic diversity?
- a. New York
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. Pennsylvania
 - d. Virginia
 - e. Maryland
14. Legally speaking, slaves were:
- a. contracted workers
 - b. property
 - c. unfree laborers
 - d. necessary for economic success
 - e. largely Christian
15. Slaves who lived in northern colonies:
- a. usually lived and worked in cities and towns
 - b. were agricultural laborers like those in the South
 - c. enjoyed more humane treatment than those in the Chesapeake
 - d. usually possessed a trade or special skill
 - e. were forced to become Puritans
16. The largest city in the colonies at the end of the colonial period:
- a. had a population of about 1 million
 - b. had a population of about 2,000
 - c. was Boston
 - d. was Philadelphia
 - e. had as many people as London
17. By 1700, the most democratic and important social institutions were:
- a. coffee houses
 - b. churches
 - c. theaters
 - d. colleges
 - e. taverns
18. Enlightenment thinkers such as Isaac Newton stressed the:
- a. value of traditional religion
 - b. virtue of divine right monarchy
 - c. ability of reason to discover the laws of the universe
 - d. superiority of art over science
 - e. presence of God in nature
19. Benjamin Franklin emphasized the Enlightenment in his:
- a. denial of God's existence
 - b. rise from poverty to riches
 - c. passion for science and experimentation
 - d. scandalous sex life
 - e. work as a printer and publisher
20. Education in the colonies was:
- a. most advanced in the South
 - b. primarily intended for young women
 - c. most advanced in frontier regions
 - d. hampered in New England by the Puritans' anti-intellectual tradition
 - e. usually seen as the responsibility of family and church
21. Which church dominated the Chesapeake region by 1700?
- a. Anglican
 - b. Quaker
 - c. Puritan
 - d. Baptist
 - e. Presbyterian

22. The religious revivals known as the Great Awakening did all the following EXCEPT:
- affect all thirteen colonies
 - split a number of churches
 - feature traveling ministers
 - emphasize an emotional style of preaching
 - further promote Enlightenment thinking
23. The English revivalist who preached to thousands and so impressed Benjamin Franklin was:
- James Davenport
 - Jonathan Edwards
 - Evander Osteen
 - George Whitefield
 - William Tennent
24. One of the most controversial elements of the Great Awakening was:
- women who rose to speak during religious services
 - the revolutionary approach of the New Light theology
 - the democratizing of religion through revivalism
 - the acceptance of confrontation as an element of worship
 - the fearsome imagery of many of the sermons
25. One result of the Great Awakening was that it spurred an increase in the number of:
- slave rebellions
 - suicides
 - marriages
 - witch crazes
 - colleges

CHAPTER 4: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following did the French settle first?
- Mobile
 - New Orleans
 - Detroit
 - St. Louis
 - Quebec
2. The Navigation Act of 1651:
- was contrary to mercantilist principles
 - required all goods imported into Britain or the colonies to be shipped in British vessels
 - was mainly an attempt to wrest the colonial trade from the French
 - was a free trade agreement between England and Holland
 - was repealed once Cromwell came to power
3. Mercantilism involved:
- government's attempt to maintain a favorable balance of trade
 - allowing Americans the ability to govern themselves
 - encouraging colonists to develop manufacturing
 - a commitment to absolute free trade
 - one of the earliest experiments in socialism
4. The right to vote for members of the colonial assemblies was:
- greatly restricted because of high property qualifications
 - open to women in most colonies
 - extended to a greater proportion of the population than anywhere else in the world
 - based on the same property qualifications as required to vote for Parliament in Britain
 - given to all adult males as a result of the Glorious Revolution

5. In 1678, a defiant Massachusetts legislature declared the Navigation Acts:
- an insult to the colonists
 - only applicable to the southern colonies
 - in violation of international law
 - an act of treason by Britain
 - had no legal standing in the colony
6. One change brought to the American colonies after the Glorious Revolution was that the:
- concept of the Dominion of New England was extended to the southern colonies
 - colonies were inspired to lead a revolt against King William
 - new monarch showed little interest in the colonies because of his desire to force the French out of North America
 - monarchy attempted to tighten its grip on the colonies by making more of them royal colonies
 - Crown paid for more people to migrate to the colonies
7. John Locke's contract theory of government argued that:
- men have certain rights in the state of nature, including the right to life, liberty, and property
 - governments were formed when strong men seized authority as kings to protect natural rights
 - kings have a divine right to rule their subjects as long as their subjects prosper
 - the only legitimate governments are ones that allow all adults, regardless of sex and race, to vote
 - government's chief duty is to wage war against other nations
8. During the period of salutary neglect:
- the British government took less of a role in governing the American colonies
 - new and efficient trade regulations were introduced
 - William and Mary ruled Britain
 - a new trade board, the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, was introduced
 - Americans developed a powerful desire for independence
9. The colonial wars had a devastating effect on the people of:
- Virginia
 - Quebec
 - Pennsylvania
 - New York
 - Massachusetts
10. The French and Indian War was triggered by:
- conflicting French and English claims to the Ohio Valley
 - religious tension between French Catholics and English Protestants
 - the expansionist policies of Louis XIV
 - French anger over English restrictions on trade and shipping
 - the desire of both sides to pull their economies out of depression
11. The result of General Edward Braddock's effort to capture Fort Duquesne was:
- a devastating ambush and defeat
 - a conventional European-style battle
 - a prolonged and successful siege
 - Braddock's promotion to governor of Virginia
 - French withdrawal from the Ohio Valley
12. As a result of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, Britain acquired what from Spain?
- Florida
 - New Orleans
 - Mexico
 - Cuba
 - California

13. Pontiac's Rebellion involved all of the following EXCEPT:
- Indian attacks on the British frontier
 - British use of germ warfare against the Indians
 - the leadership of an Ottawa chief by that name
 - Indian rejection of the terms of the Treaty of Paris
 - the return of French soldiers to Canada
14. In Pennsylvania, the Paxton Boys:
- killed and threatened peaceful Indians
 - employed mob violence against British officials
 - used vigilante justice against local criminals
 - demanding that the governor reduce taxes
 - tended to support British policy
15. The immediate consequence of Pontiac's Rebellion was most Americans believing that:
- they could now live in harmony with the Native Americans
 - they should abandon their forts and move east
 - Pontiac was too strong to be defeated
 - all Indians must be removed
 - victory against the French was at best a mixed blessing
16. One of the chief objectives of policy under George Grenville was to:
- continue the practice of "salutary neglect"
 - require jury trials for American smugglers
 - challenge the authority of the king
 - reduce Britain's enormous debt
 - give colonial assemblies more power
17. The Sugar Act of 1764:
- legalized trade with the French West Indies
 - was intended to generate revenue from the colonies
 - doubled the existing tax on molasses
 - aimed to reduce rum drinking in the colonies
 - taxed sugar refined in the colonies
18. The Quartering Act required Americans to:
- do military service
 - surrender their weapons
 - pay higher taxes
 - be loyal to England
 - house and feed British soldiers
19. The Declaratory Act of 1766:
- required Americans to declare loyalty to the Crown
 - recognized the principle of "no taxation without representation"
 - repealed all prior British taxes
 - reasserted the government's right to tax the colonists
 - gave Americans some seats in Parliament
20. As a result of the Boston Massacre:
- dozens of Americans were killed by the British
 - the Sons of Liberty adopted peaceful methods
 - Samuel Adams defended the British soldiers
 - all but two of the British defendants were acquitted
 - Americans now quietly paid their taxes

21. The major objective of the Tea Act of 1773 was to:
- enrich Lord North and his cronies
 - bail out the East India Company
 - stimulate England's home economy
 - punish American tea importers
 - reduce tea prices for Americans
22. Which is true of the Boston Tea Party?
- Mohawk Indians destroyed the tea.
 - Benjamin Franklin supported it.
 - Americans destroyed forty-six tons of tea.
 - It forced the British to repeal the tea tax.
 - Most Bostonians did not support it.
23. In April 1775, the British marched to Concord, Massachusetts, in an effort to:
- shut down a rebellious newspaper
 - collect taxes
 - prevent a town meeting
 - seize a stockpile of weapons, ammunition, and powder
 - arrest Paul Revere
24. At the Battle of Bunker Hill:
- the British suffered major casualties
 - George Washington won his first victory
 - the colonial militia repulsed every British assault
 - Americans learned they could easily beat the British
 - Americans refused to take prisoners
25. All of the following are true of Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence EXCEPT:
- it took many ideas from George Mason and John Locke
 - it was revised by other members of the Congress
 - it was meant as a statement of American principles and grievances
 - it secured American independence
 - it spoke of certain "unalienable rights"

CHAPTER 5: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The state militia units that made up the initial American military force and later came to augment the Continental army:
- generally refused to ambush the British or to engage in hand-to-hand combat
 - often seemed to appear at crucial moments and then evaporate
 - provided the most seasoned troops of the war because of their past experience fighting the Indians
 - were highly successful as organized units even though they refused to wear uniforms
 - frequently mutinied and joined the British
2. Which of the following provided most of the money raised by the Continental Congress for the Revolution?
- loans from foreign countries
 - requisitions from the states
 - contributions from patriotic citizens
 - direct taxes on the American people
 - new issues of paper money
3. When the British attacked New York in late August 1776:
- Washington ambushed and routed them
 - Washington met them with a larger, more experienced force
 - Washington learned the superiority of the militia to regular troops
 - the American army was fortunate to escape
 - the Americans received French reinforcements just in time

4. Which city did the British capture early in the American Revolution and hold for the remainder of the war? 15
- Atlanta
 - Boston
 - Williamsburg
 - Philadelphia
 - New York
5. On Christmas night 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware to defeat the:
- Loyalists
 - Hessians
 - British
 - Iroquois
 - Tories
6. In late December 1776, George Washington was able to reverse American fortunes by:
- recapturing New York City from the British
 - convincing Congress to give the army all the resources it needed
 - getting France and Spain to enter the conflict
 - destroying a British force outside of Boston
 - winning battles at Trenton and Princeton
7. Benedict Arnold became notorious late in the war by:
- recruiting slaves into the American army
 - questioning Washington's fitness for command
 - defecting to the British
 - selling weapons to Indians
 - trying to become a military dictator
8. During the war, Tories:
- refused to take prisoners
 - probably outnumbered Patriots
 - generally lived at peace with their Whig neighbors
 - controlled large areas for an extended time
 - came from all classes of society
9. The American victory at Saratoga resulted in:
- a new invasion of Canada
 - serious peace negotiations with the British
 - a huge increase in the size of the Continental army
 - France's entry on the American side
 - Dutch entry on the American side
10. In its winter camp at Valley Forge, Washington's army was decimated by all of the following EXCEPT:
- hunger
 - desertion
 - enemy attack
 - resignations
 - brutal cold
11. The great exploit of George Rogers Clark was the:
- conquest of the Canadian side of the Great Lakes
 - conquest of the western frontier
 - termination of Pontiac's Rebellion in the Ohio Valley
 - destruction of the Cherokees on the Carolina frontier
 - defeat of the British in a major naval battle
12. American settlers who defended Kentucky were led by:
- Daniel Boone
 - George Rogers Clark
 - Ethan Allen
 - Francis Marion
 - Andrew Jackson

13. An important American victory—"the turn of the tide of success"—was at:
- a. Savannah
 - b. Camden
 - c. Vincennes
 - d. Charleston
 - e. Kings Mountain
14. The battle that resulted in a hard-fought and costly stalemate that ultimately forced Cornwallis to retreat to the coastline was:
- a. Cowpens
 - b. Kings Mountain
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Guilford Courthouse
 - e. Brandywine Creek
15. The American victory at Yorktown would have been impossible without:
- a. French assistance
 - b. divine intervention
 - c. British incompetence
 - d. favorable weather
 - e. superior weapons
16. The news of Yorktown inspired the British to:
- a. recruit more soldiers
 - b. end the war
 - c. replace George III
 - d. sign a peace treaty with France
 - e. replace their commanders
17. Which of the following did NOT participate in the negotiations that resulted in the Treaty of Paris?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. John Jay
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. John Adams
 - e. George Washington
18. Which of the following was NOT one of the provisions of the treaty ending the American Revolution?
- a. Florida was given to Spain.
 - b. Congress would not prevent British merchants from collecting debts owed them by Americans.
 - c. The Mississippi River was recognized as the western boundary of the United States.
 - d. Congress would restore all property confiscated from Loyalists during the war.
 - e. Americans were allowed to fish off the Canadian coast.
19. The Articles of Confederation were fully ratified and became effective:
- a. in 1781
 - b. in 1789
 - c. in 1776
 - d. because most people wanted a strong central government
 - e. never
20. Which of the following was NOT a power of the national government under the Articles of Confederation?
- a. full authority over foreign affairs
 - b. the right to levy taxes on trade and commerce
 - c. control of government in the western territories
 - d. authority to coin money, run a postal service, and direct Indian affairs
 - e. authority to settle disputes between states
21. Because of associations with the British, the Revolution was especially detrimental to the status of the:
- a. Quakers
 - b. Baptists
 - c. Methodists
 - d. Presbyterians
 - e. Anglicans
22. The Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom marked the general trend away from:
- a. belief in God
 - b. religious diversity
 - c. revivalism
 - d. state-supported churches

23. During the period of the Revolution, a slave might gain his freedom:
- claiming amnesty as a political prisoner
 - appealing to George Washington
 - suing for freedom in local courts
 - running away to northern states
 - joining the British army
24. Which of the following statements was NOT true of women during the Revolutionary era?
- sometimes disguised themselves as men in order to enlist in the Continental army
 - were often considered the property of their husbands without an opportunity to establish a public life for themselves
 - had few opportunities to receive an education
 - on at least one occasion, commanded an artillery company in Washington's army
 - frequently worked behind the scenes to supply soldiers with food and clothing
25. With the end of the war, many Americans viewed the United States as a:
- nation with a special destiny
 - future imperial power
 - temporary expedient until it could reunite with Britain
 - North American extension of Europe
 - leader in science and technological innovation

CHAPTER 6: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The phrase "Critical Period" refers to:
- the time of the Revolutionary War
 - the summer the Constitution was written
 - America under the Articles of Confederation
 - George Washington's presidency
 - the years of tension over British taxes
2. Which one of the following gave the Confederation government the most trouble?
- finances
 - Indian affairs
 - land policy
 - postal service
 - immigration policy
3. Under the Articles of Confederation, western lands would be:
- divided up among the existing states
 - free of slavery
 - recognized as belonging to the Indians
 - owned by the national government
 - extended to the Pacific
4. After the Revolutionary War, American trade with Britain:
- was illegal
 - was limited to the West Indies
 - resumed, but without access to the West Indies
 - was minimal
 - was unrestricted
5. One serious economic problem under the Articles of Confederation was:
- a scarcity of good farmland
 - shortage of "hard money"
 - the impossibility of obtaining credit
 - excessively high income taxes
 - low wages caused by an oversupply of labor

6. Shays's Rebellion was led by:
- a. merchants
 - b. factory workers
 - c. bankers
 - d. indebted farmers
 - e. ambitious politicians
7. The convention, which assembled in May 1787, was supposed to:
- a. write a new constitution
 - b. address the country's financial crisis
 - c. revise the Articles of Confederation
 - d. nominate someone for president
 - e. discuss better trade relations with Britain
8. Madison's Virginia Plan:
- a. would create a president for life
 - b. would create a two-house Congress
 - c. was most favored by the small states
 - d. would simply amend the Articles of Confederation
 - e. would abolish the state governments
9. The Great Compromise:
- a. was negotiated by Benjamin Franklin
 - b. showed the South's determination to protect slavery
 - c. listed the explicit powers of Congress
 - d. created a four-year term for president
 - e. settled the question of congressional representation
10. The Founding Fathers viewed the most democratic branch of the government as the:
- a. presidency
 - b. Senate
 - c. Supreme Court
 - d. cabinet
 - e. House of Representatives
11. According to the Constitution, the president has the authority to do all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. veto acts of Congress
 - b. resign and choose his successor
 - c. serve a four-year term
 - d. act as commander in chief of the armed forces
 - e. appoint diplomats and judges
12. The Constitution addressed slavery by:
- a. referring numerous times to "slaves" or "slavery"
 - b. counting slaves as three fifths of a person for the purposes of apportionment
 - c. requiring that all slaves count toward a state's congressional representation
 - d. making it legal in every state
 - e. requiring that slaves have full legal protections
13. The Constitution was to be considered ratified as soon as it had been approved by:
- a. the Constitutional Convention
 - b. the Continental Congress
 - c. all thirteen states
 - d. nine of the states
 - e. a majority popular vote
14. Who among the following was an anti-Federalist?
- a. Alexander Hamilton
 - b. John Jay
 - c. George Mason
 - d. James Madison
 - e. George Washington

15. In early 1789, the new Congress gathered in the national capital, which was:
- a. Philadelphia
 - b. New York City
 - c. Boston
 - d. Washington, D.C.
 - e. Baltimore
16. The Bill of Rights did all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. safeguard freedoms such as press, speech, and assembly
 - b. appease some initial critics of the Constitution
 - c. constitute the first ten amendments to the Constitution
 - d. protect against "cruel and unusual" punishment
 - e. settle all questions about federal versus state authority
17. In regard to religion, the Constitution:
- a. makes the United States a Christian nation
 - b. reflects the atheism of the Founding Fathers
 - c. prohibits the states from having official churches
 - d. expresses hostility toward religion
 - e. prevents Congress from establishing an official religion
18. One key element of Hamilton's program to encourage manufacturing was his proposal for:
- a. a cutoff of trade with Britain
 - b. high protective tariffs
 - c. government-owned factories
 - d. importation of cheap foreign labor
 - e. government colleges for industrial education
19. The emergence of political parties:
- a. was anticipated by the writers of the Constitution
 - b. was strongly encouraged by President Washington
 - c. resulted from a division between monarchists and republicans
 - d. brought the United States to the brink of civil war
 - e. reflected basic philosophical differences between Jefferson and Hamilton
20. Jay's Treaty:
- a. shut American merchants out of the West Indies
 - b. ended a war with the British
 - c. was most strongly opposed in New England
 - d. infuriated Republicans for its concessions to the British
 - e. forced Hamilton's resignation from the cabinet
21. Opposition to Hamilton's excise tax on whiskey was strongest among:
- a. merchants
 - b. Federalists
 - c. veterans
 - d. frontier farmers
 - e. churchgoers
22. Daniel Boone's route into Kentucky was the:
- a. Fincastle Turnpike
 - b. Great Valley Road
 - c. Appalachian Trail
 - d. Warriors' Path
 - e. Wilderness Road
23. Under President Adams, a war between the United States and France:
- a. was an undeclared naval conflict
 - b. was ended by the XYZ affair
 - c. halted partisan divisions
 - d. ended in American victory
 - e. led to French attacks on the U.S. coast

24. Jefferson's election in 1800:
- continued the Federalist domination of the U.S. government
 - had to be settled by the House of Representatives
 - was assured when Aaron Burr agreed to withdraw as a candidate for president
 - was assured when George Washington announced his support of Jefferson just three weeks before the election
 - ended party divisions
25. Just before he left office, Adams:
- repealed Hamilton's tax policies
 - questioned the fair outcome of the election
 - cemented Federalism within the judiciary
 - destroyed his official records
 - renewed his friendship with Jefferson

CHAPTER 7: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Between 1800 and 1840, the nation's most dramatic population expansion occurred:
- west of the Appalachians
 - in New England
 - in Atlantic seaports
 - in the Deep South
 - beyond the Mississippi
2. Who said, "We are all Republicans—we are all Federalists"?
- Alexander Hamilton
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
 - James Madison
 - John Adams
3. Which of the following was true of the democracy that emerged at the turn of the century?
- It was generally supported by Federalists.
 - Common men were no longer content to be governed by an aristocracy.
 - It was the result of an increasingly educated American society.
 - It emerged out of George Washington's farewell address.
 - It found significant support among the southern slaveholding population.
4. In the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court:
- showed its commitment to states' rights
 - ruled that Marbury should occupy his judicial position
 - made itself the government's most powerful branch
 - proved it was not influenced by politics
 - declared a federal law unconstitutional
5. Thomas Jefferson believed that a large federal debt would:
- mean high taxes and public corruption
 - be a national "blessing"
 - help bankers and investors in the United States make money from the federal government
 - be easily paid off in fifty years
 - cause another revolution
6. In the early 1800s, the United States engaged in a naval conflict with:
- France
 - North African pirates
 - Britain
 - Spain
 - Canadian smugglers

7. To President Jefferson, one major incentive to purchase Louisiana was to:
- gain the support of the Federalists
 - secure American access to the Mississippi River and New Orleans
 - spend some of the surplus money in the Treasury
 - prove that the United States had become a world power
 - acquire new ports on the Pacific
8. All of the following are true of the Louisiana Purchase EXCEPT:
- it was Jefferson's greatest achievement as president
 - the United States acquired an immensity of new territory
 - it was easily approved by the Senate
 - it was clearly constitutional
 - it soon led to further territorial acquisition
9. Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to:
- make peace with the Indians
 - establish a settlement in Louisiana
 - capture California
 - spread Christianity westward
 - map and explore well beyond the Mississippi
10. Lewis and Clark's expedition:
- gave the United States a claim to Oregon
 - was a spectacular failure
 - fought against Spaniards in Texas
 - encountered no friendly Indians
 - concluded that the West was uninhabitable
11. In 1804, Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel with sitting Vice President:
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Thomas Jefferson | d. John Quincy Adams |
| b. Thomas Pinckney | e. Andrew Jackson |
| c. Aaron Burr | |
12. To avoid the problems associated with political parties running multiple candidates for the presidency, Congress:
- outlawed multiple party candidates
 - called for a constitutional convention to deal with this issue
 - changed the qualifications for president
 - passed the Twelfth Amendment providing that electors use separate ballots to vote for a president and a vice president
 - made popular vote the method by which presidents would be chosen
13. Aaron Burr's conspiracy:
- involved a plot to assassinate Jefferson
 - brought his conviction for treason
 - involved the Federalists
 - aimed to give him a private western empire
 - caused his removal as vice president
14. As a result of England's blockade of the European coastline:
- American shippers stopped exporting goods to France
 - hundreds of ships' cargoes were confiscated by the British
 - Americans convinced President Jefferson to strengthen the navy
 - merchant vessels were armed
 - American businessmen paid bribes to the British and French navies

15. Jefferson's Embargo Act:
- forced a change in British policy
 - was effectively enforced by the navy
 - had widespread public backing
 - sought to stop all American exports
 - ended Jefferson's presidency on a successful note
16. President Madison's attempts to deal with British and French interference with American trade:
- were far more effective than Jefferson's
 - showed his belief in peace at any price
 - boosted the domestic economy
 - revealed that Napoléon could be trusted
 - led to war with the British
17. The Shawnee leader Tecumseh:
- worked to unite Indians in a vast confederacy
 - was probably the greatest Indian preacher
 - befriended western settlers
 - attacked British Canada
 - won a battle when Americans attacked his capital
18. In the Battle of Tippecanoe:
- British forces defeated a larger American army
 - American forces defeated a larger British army
 - American frontiersmen battled Spanish settlers in Florida
 - the hope of an Indian confederation to protect their hunting grounds was ended
 - William Henry Harrison was shamefully defeated by the Indians
19. As the War of 1812 started, one strength of the United States was:
- a large standing army
 - a small but war-tested navy
 - a surplus in the federal budget
 - the national bank's stabilization of the economy
 - President Madison's genius as commander in chief
20. Which of the following was NOT true of the American invasion of Canada?
- It proved to be the most successful American expedition of the War of 1812.
 - The American burning of the city of York drove the English to invade and burn Washington, D.C.
 - Oliver Hazard Perry won a very important naval victory at Put-in-Bay.
 - One American army surrendered without having fired a shot.
 - American naval control of Lake Erie forced the British to abandon Upper Canada.
21. At Horseshoe Bend, Andrew Jackson won a smashing victory over the:
- Cherokees
 - Shawnees
 - British
 - Spaniards
 - Creeks
22. The British invasion of the mid-Atlantic coast in 1814 resulted in:
- their capture of Baltimore
 - their defeat by American militia
 - the capture and burning of Washington, D.C.
 - Madison's resignation as president
 - the U.S. decision to sue for peace

23. The Treaty of Ghent:
- guaranteed American shipping rights
 - gave the British access to the Mississippi River
 - recognized the clear U.S. victory
 - ended the war
 - gave the United States part of Canada
24. Which of the following was NOT true of the Battle of New Orleans?
- It took place shortly before the Treaty of Ghent was signed.
 - Jackson declared martial law over New Orleans in preparation for the battle.
 - British General Pakenham ordered a series of frontal assaults that critically weakened his force.
 - Jackson's victory made him the biggest celebrity to emerge from the war.
 - Only thirteen Americans died, while there were more than 2,100 British casualties.
25. As a result of the War of 1812, President Madison:
- ran for a third term
 - was even more committed to limited government
 - learned the value of some Federalist policies
 - is recognized as a great president
 - switched parties

CHAPTER 8: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. By the 1830s, most western products reached New Orleans by:
- steamboat
 - flatboat
 - mule train
 - wagon
 - railroad
2. By the 1830s, the fastest way to travel from New Orleans to Pittsburgh was by:
- steamboat
 - stagecoach
 - railroad
 - flatboat
 - horseback
3. The Erie Canal did all of the following EXCEPT:
- stretch from Albany to Buffalo
 - dramatically reduce freight rates
 - inspire more canal construction
 - increase shipping through the port of New York
 - bankrupt New York State with its huge cost
4. The advantage clipper ships had over traditional merchant vessels was their:
- greater cargo space
 - speed
 - ability to sail up rivers
 - comfort for passengers
 - durability
5. By the 1850s, railroads had begun to receive encouragement from the federal government in the form of:
- military protection
 - monetary backing
 - a ban on further canal construction
 - advertising
 - land grants
6. By the 1850s, a communications revolution had been triggered by the development of the:
- telephone
 - telegraph
 - Pony Express
 - railroad
 - post office

7. The cotton gin's invention:
- meant that fewer slaves were needed
 - made cotton a major export item
 - spurred immigration to the South
 - caused slavery to spread to Ohio and Illinois
 - increased imports from Britain
8. The settlement of the West was accelerated by Cyrus McCormick's invention of the:
- steel plow
 - grain elevator
 - mechanical reaper
 - chainsaw
 - tractor
9. Samuel Slater's contribution to the economy was that he:
- invented the steam engine
 - was the first to employ child labor
 - opened a successful textile mill in Rhode Island
 - started the Industrial Revolution in England before he moved to the United States
 - convinced President Jefferson of the benefits of manufacturing
10. The first American factories produced:
- cotton textiles
 - leather goods
 - tobacco products
 - glass products
 - muskets
11. One striking aspect of the Lowell factories was:
- the happiness of their workers
 - their employment of young single women
 - the superior quality of their products
 - their minimal impact on natural surroundings
 - that they paid workers in stocks
12. By the early 1800s, the largest American cities were all major:
- military centers
 - seaports
 - iron-producing centers
 - cotton exporters
 - state capitals
13. Which of the following is NOT true of boxing in the antebellum era?
- Fighters used bare knuckles.
 - The sport was imported from Britain.
 - Some bouts resulted in fatalities.
 - It was strictly entertainment for the lower classes.
 - Fighters were often from Ireland or England.
14. The most popular form of indoor entertainment in the first half of the nineteenth century was:
- theater
 - cockfighting
 - prizefighting
 - dog fighting
 - ballet
15. Antebellum minstrel shows:
- featured the songs of Stephen Foster
 - featured black performers made up as whites
 - were similar to operatic shows
 - portrayed black characters positively
 - were embraced by elite and educated audiences

16. Minstrel shows:
- were usually performed in saloons
 - appealed primarily to elite audiences
 - featured professional productions of Shakespeare
 - helped whites become more racially tolerant
 - employed familiar stereotypes of African Americans
17. The major impetus for the huge Irish immigration to the United States after 1845 was:
- religious freedom in the United States
 - an abundance of cheap land
 - high wages in factories
 - a deadly potato famine
 - hatred of British rule in Ireland
18. Anti-Irish prejudice was especially based upon:
- fear of growing Catholic influence
 - Irish sympathy for black equality
 - Irish support for trade unions
 - jealousy over the fact that so many Irish were well educated
 - competition for housing in industrial cities
19. German immigrants in the 1850s:
- were mostly poor and nonreligious
 - almost never returned to their native country
 - tended to come as groups and families
 - usually spoke English already
 - were not a target of the nativists
20. By 1860, one would most likely encounter Norwegian and Swedish immigrants in:
- New York and New Jersey
 - Ohio and Pennsylvania
 - California and Oregon
 - Wisconsin and Minnesota
 - Texas and Louisiana
21. The Know-Nothing party:
- was strongest in the 1850s
 - was weakest in New England
 - was based on prejudice against blacks
 - opposed the spread of public education
 - elected two presidents in its brief history
22. The Know-Nothings campaigned primarily to:
- cut taxes
 - establish public schools
 - promote Christianity
 - prohibit drinking
 - limit immigrant influence
23. Which of the following was NOT true of early labor organizations?
- They were not popular among immigrant groups.
 - Women organized their own unions.
 - They grew out of local trade unions.
 - They were primarily for skilled workers.
 - They sometimes formed political organizations to carry their concerns forward.
24. The largest professional occupation for men in the United States by 1860 was:
- teaching
 - medicine
 - the law
 - nursing
 - engineering

25. Physicians in the early 1800s:
- were required to go to medical school
 - were closely regulated by the government
 - were mostly self-taught or apprenticed with an experienced doctor
 - were experts in modern medical science
 - provided roughly the same services as nurses

CHAPTER 9: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Following the expiration of the first Bank of the United States in 1811, state banks:
- guaranteed a stable economy
 - issued an excess of paper money
 - minted their own gold and silver coins
 - were closely regulated by the federal government
 - cut way back on credit
2. Which of the following opposed a national bank in 1816?
- John C. Calhoun
 - Daniel Webster
 - Henry Clay
 - James Madison
 - John Quincy Adams
3. The Tariff of 1816 was intended to do all of the following EXCEPT:
- raise revenue
 - protect American industry
 - tax imports
 - promote economic independence
 - lower the price of British goods
4. The idea of federal support for internal improvements:
- was explicitly authorized by the Constitution
 - lost popularity due to the War of 1812
 - was represented by the construction of the National Road
 - was equally popular in all sections of the country
 - was one of Madison's key proposals in his reelection campaign
5. The first judicial ruling that declared a federal law to be unconstitutional came from:
- McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - Cohens v. Virginia*
 - Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
 - Marbury v. Madison*
6. In the early 1800s, the Supreme Court decisions associated with John Marshall consistently championed:
- states' rights
 - a literal reading of the Constitution
 - national authority
 - Jeffersonian Republicanism
 - judicial supremacy
7. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Marshall court struck down that state's ability to tax:
- imports
 - income
 - farmers
 - the national bank
 - private contracts
8. The chief advocate for the program for economic development called the American System was:
- Henry Clay
 - John Calhoun
 - James Monroe
 - James Madison
9. The American System included support for all of the following policies EXCEPT:
- high tariffs
 - free public schools
 - internal improvements
 - high prices for western lands

10. The phrase "Era of Good Feelings" resulted from President Monroe's tour of:
- New England
 - Canada
 - the West
 - Pennsylvania
 - the Deep South
11. The immediate cause of the Panic of 1819 was:
- the flooding of the American market with cheap British goods
 - the collapse of the Bank of the United States
 - the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819
 - the difficulty of obtaining credit
 - a sudden collapse of cotton prices
12. "This momentous question like a firebell in the night awakened and filled me with terror." Thomas Jefferson said this about the:
- debate over the Missouri Compromise
 - Panic of 1819
 - case of *Marbury v. Madison*
 - Second Bank of the United States
 - possible abolition of slavery
13. Missouri's admission to the Union as a slave state was balanced by the admission of the free state of:
- Maine
 - Ohio
 - Vermont
 - Minnesota
 - Wisconsin
14. The most important factor behind U.S. acquisition of Florida in 1819 was:
- Spain's need for money
 - President Monroe's invasion threat
 - Andrew Jackson's incursion in pursuit of the Seminoles
 - John Quincy Adams's diplomatic ability
 - Spain's determination to keep Florida from the British
15. Andrew Jackson led American troops into Florida in 1818:
- to recapture runaway slaves
 - to collect debts owed to the United States by Spain
 - in pursuit of hostile Seminoles
 - to acquire a port on the Gulf coast
 - to further his personal political ambitions
16. The Transcontinental Treaty of 1819:
- was negotiated by John C. Calhoun
 - strengthened the U.S. claim to Texas
 - brought permanent peace with Britain
 - extended the boundary of Louisiana to the Pacific
 - recognized Spanish control of Florida
17. In 1819, Spain decided to take the following stand concerning its claim to the Oregon Country:
- abandon its claim above the 42nd parallel
 - abandon all claims to lands west of the Rockies
 - insist it still owned all the land above the 42nd parallel
 - give its claim to above the 42nd parallel to France
 - increase its military presence in the Pacific Northwest

18. The four major points of the Monroe Doctrine contained all of the following EXCEPT:
- that "the American continents...are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers"
 - the United States would consider European intervention in South America to be an act of war
 - the United States would consider European intervention in the Western Hemisphere to be a threat to its "peace and safety"
 - the United States would not interfere with existing European colonies in the Americas
 - the United States would stay out of the international affairs of European nations
19. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Andrew Jackson?
- was the last president born of the Revolutionary generation
 - was wounded in duels
 - was a frontier attorney in Nashville, Tennessee
 - had moral reservations about the institution of slavery although he owned more than 100 slaves
 - married Rachel Robards, who was not divorced from her husband at the time
20. The 1824 election was ultimately decided by:
- the Electoral College
 - popular vote
 - a Supreme Court ruling
 - the House of Representatives
 - the stance of the candidates on the major issues
21. The "corrupt bargain" in the election of 1824 referred to:
- the widespread purchase of votes in several states
 - the belief that Clay supported Adams in return for becoming secretary of state
 - the blatant miscounting of ballots in the Electoral College
 - Jackson's promise to make Calhoun his vice president
 - Jackson's belief that the Constitution had been disregarded
22. The *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* was published in response to the:
- election of 1824
 - Tariff of 1828
 - Missouri Compromise
 - Second Bank of the United States
 - Panic of 1819
23. The 1828 presidential campaign was dominated by:
- record levels of campaign spending
 - debate over tariff policy
 - vicious personal attacks
 - public concerns over foreign policy
 - controversy over foreign immigration
24. By the 1820s, the right to vote had generally been extended to:
- women
 - adult white males
 - Indians
 - freed slaves
 - educated blacks
25. In this new political era, Jackson had a tremendous advantage because of his:
- rise from common origins
 - aristocratic manners
 - patriotism
 - eloquence as a speaker
 - clear stance on the issues

1. Which of the following statements about the growth of democracy during the Jacksonian era is true?
 - a. Land ownership guaranteed a person's right to political participation.
 - b. Race had less meaning as a national voting qualification than it had during Jefferson's time.
 - c. Women were commonly voting in state and local elections, but not yet in national races.
 - d. Politics was no longer the realm of the prominent and wealthy.
 - e. While Jackson touted democratic gains, the reality was greater restriction.

2. Alexis de Tocqueville, a Frenchman traveling through the United States in the 1830s, claimed that "the only pleasure an American knows" was:
 - a. business
 - b. alcohol
 - c. money
 - d. politics
 - e. boxing

3. During the Jacksonian era, and for the first time in American political history:
 - a. a president assumed his position to be superior to that of Congress
 - b. Whigs won a majority in Congress
 - c. a third-party candidate finished second in a presidential contest
 - d. a state effectively nullified a federal law
 - e. black men in some northern states were permitted to vote for president

4. Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road Bill demonstrated his:
 - a. belief that the federal government should not fund purely local projects
 - b. belief that the federal government should assist states with internal improvements projects
 - c. tremendous respect for Henry Clay
 - d. initial support for John C. Calhoun's policies
 - e. lack of interest in western economic development

5. President Jackson's policy toward Indians could best be described as one of:
 - a. extermination
 - b. salutary neglect
 - c. integration
 - d. removal
 - e. paternalism

6. The Indian chief who resisted federal policy in Illinois and Wisconsin was:
 - a. Osceola
 - b. Tecumseh
 - c. Hiawatha
 - d. Black Hawk
 - e. Sitting Bull

7. The Trail of Tears resulted in:
 - a. a sad but uneventful transfer of Indians to Oklahoma
 - b. the death of thousands of Indians
 - c. Jackson's change of heart about Indian removal
 - d. the complete eradication of the Creeks and Seminoles
 - e. Jackson's diminished popularity in the South and West

8. Jackson viewed the Bank of the United States as:
 - a. a valued source of credit for small farmers
 - b. a "monster" that served the interests of a wealthy few
 - c. necessary for issuing paper money that stabilized the economy
 - d. justified by the "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution
 - e. a source of national unity because it served the whole country

9. Calhoun's *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*:
- powerfully defended slavery
 - argued that states could nullify federal legislation
 - announced Calhoun's resignation as vice president
 - showed that Calhoun no longer supported the Union
 - protested Jackson's excessive use of power
10. In the Webster-Hayne debate, Robert Y. Hayne argued that:
- within its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court's authority was "full and complete"
 - the Union was created by a compact of the states
 - Congress had no right to pass tariffs to raise revenue
 - the northern and southern states had to unite against the West on issues involving public lands
 - slavery was divinely approved
11. Martin Van Buren was known as the "Great Magician" due to his:
- miraculous election as president in 1836
 - skill as a professional politician
 - ability to get the country out of a depression
 - success in building the Whig coalition
 - seeming ability to read the mind of Jackson
12. The Anti-Masonic party was the first to:
- nominate a Catholic for president
 - endorse violence as a legitimate political tactic
 - carry several states in its first election
 - call for a total halt to immigration
 - hold a national nomination convention
13. Which of the following statements was NOT true of the 1832 presidential election?
- Whigs were largely bankrolled by Nicholas Biddle's B.U.S.
 - Democrats depended on Jackson's popularity to secure a victory
 - the Democratic party did not adopt a platform
 - Democrats had their first nominating convention
 - Henry Clay doubted his ability to defeat Jackson
14. What federal law(s) did South Carolina nullify?
- Marbury v. Madison*
 - the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832
 - Indian Removal Act
 - the Monroe Doctrine
 - the fugitive slave law
15. The compromise tariff that ended the nullification crisis was authored by:
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Martin Van Buren | d. John C. Calhoun |
| b. Thomas Hart Benton | e. Daniel Webster |
| c. Henry Clay | |
16. After his reelection, Jackson moved to destroy the Bank of the United States by:
- firing its director
 - withdrawing its federal deposits
 - getting the Supreme Court to declare it unconstitutional
 - selling its stock to private investors
 - opening new state banks

17. Jackson's opponents called themselves Whigs to:
- express their admiration for the British political system
 - state their belief in complete human freedom
 - confuse voters about their true political objectives
 - denounce what they saw as Jackson's tyrannical qualities
 - distinguish themselves from the National Republicans
18. Least likely to become Whigs would be:
- admirers of Henry Clay
 - economic nationalists
 - social reformers, such as abolitionists
 - southern planters
 - German and Irish Catholics
19. Jackson's efforts to kill the bank resulted in:
- a vote in the Senate that nearly removed him from office
 - a global recession
 - the first assassination attempt of a sitting president in American history
 - the removal of his secretary of the Treasury
 - American industry's abandonment of their factories
20. The attempt to censor the mail revolved around which issue?
- tariffs
 - western land claims
 - slavery
 - Indian threats
 - South Carolina's nullification
21. All of the following factors contributed to the Panic of 1837 EXCEPT the:
- withdrawal of European investments
 - failure of the 1836 wheat crop
 - tariff of 1835, which had lowered duties to dangerous levels
 - depression in Britain
 - wave of failures of state banks
22. After the Panic of 1837, working-class Americans could expect all of the following EXCEPT:
- government assistance
 - massive joblessness
 - wage cuts
 - high prices for food and clothes
 - numerous bank failures
23. How long did the economic calamity that destroyed Van Buren's presidency last?
- twelve years
 - until the end of Van Buren's term
 - seven years
 - it was very brief, but deeply destructive
24. William Henry Harrison:
- was a leader of the states' rights wing of the Whigs
 - was known as the "Little Magician"
 - had defeated the Shawnees at Tippecanoe
 - directed the Bank of the United States until Jackson destroyed it
25. One undebatable fact about the Jacksonian era is:
- Jackson's sincere commitment to equality for all Americans
 - the wisdom of Jackson's destruction of the "monster" bank
 - Jackson's place as one of the greatest presidents in American history
 - the dramatic increase in voter participation by 1840

1. The movie *Gone with the Wind*:
 - a. realistically portrays slavery
 - b. mirrors the portrayal of the South in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - c. presents a mythic view of the Old South
 - d. has little remaining influence in our culture
 - e. offended white southerners at the time of its release

2. The development of southern industry:
 - a. lagged behind the North
 - b. was more significant than agriculture to the southern economy
 - c. was the only sector of the southern economy that did not rely on slaves
 - d. turned the North into a colonial dependency of the more developed South
 - e. was nonexistent before the Civil War

3. Which of the following was NOT part of the myth of the Old South's superiority?
 - a. The standard of living in northern states had declined since slavery had been banned.
 - b. Kind planters indulged their happy slaves.
 - c. Slavery was beneficial to both the master and slave.
 - d. The South was morally superior to the North.
 - e. One southerner could defeat ten northerners in combat.

4. By the antebellum period, all of the following remained significant cash crops in the South EXCEPT:
 - a. cotton
 - b. sugar
 - c. rice
 - d. tobacco
 - e. indigo

5. During the first half of the nineteenth century, cotton became the most profitable form of agriculture, surpassing:
 - a. swine
 - b. rice
 - c. indigo
 - d. tobacco
 - e. hemp

6. The Old Southwest:
 - a. included Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah
 - b. attracted thousands of settlers in the 1820s and 1830s with its low land prices and suitability for cotton production
 - c. attracted nearly twice as many female as male settlers in the early years
 - d. soon boasted the nation's highest standards of public education
 - e. was a promised land for slaves because of superior work conditions

7. Slaves forced to migrate to the Old Southwest were particularly despondent over:
 - a. the lack of meaningful work that awaited them
 - b. the control that women exerted over the region's culture and society
 - c. the absence of alcohol on the frontier
 - d. the urban and industrial nature of the region
 - e. the breakup of family ties that resulted from the migration

8. As southerners moved farther west and south between 1812 and 1860:
 - a. cotton production soared
 - b. the South became less agricultural
 - c. the South became less distinctive
 - d. fewer slaves were needed
 - e. North-South relations got better

9. The rapid expansion of the cotton belt in the South:
- reduced the significance of slavery
 - spurred a rise in the number of enslaved blacks given their freedom
 - ensured that the region became more dependent on enslaved black workers
 - increased the responsibilities of field work for the plantation mistress
 - eliminated the presence of all other staple crops throughout the region
10. The frequency of dueling in the South was probably caused by:
- hot weather that elevated tempers
 - lack of education of the participants
 - the absence of police departments
 - the beauty of southern women
 - southerners' exalted sense of honor
11. To be called a "planter," one had to:
- own at least twenty slaves
 - work alongside slaves
 - be engaged in the slave trade
 - own thousands of slaves
 - avoid involvement in politics
12. On a plantation, the position responsible for managing the agricultural production in every way was the:
- driver
 - slave
 - field hand
 - overseer
 - master
13. The most numerous white southerners were the:
- planters
 - yeoman farmers
 - "poor whites"
 - manufacturers
 - overseers
14. Why were theories of racial superiority significant in the South?
- They created a sense of unity that bridged class divisions among most southern whites.
 - They were primarily adhered to by the planter elite that owned slaves.
 - They played no role in encouraging white support of slavery.
 - They were created by slaves to justify their enslavement.
 - They fostered slave rebellions among slaves who believed in the inferiority of the planter class.
15. Approximately how many slaves lived in the South in 1860?
- 30,000
 - 100,000
 - 1 million
 - 4 million
 - 10 million
16. The rules that governed virtually every aspect of slave life were known as:
- paternalism
 - a slave code
 - civil law
 - slaveocracy
 - total control
17. All of the following statements about southern free blacks are true EXCEPT:
- most were very poor
 - some were slave owners themselves
 - there were no women among them
 - some owned and operated businesses that served a white clientele
 - they were still subject to racist legal restrictions not imposed upon whites

18. Slave owners in the antebellum South acquired additional slaves from:
- a. Africa
 - b. Brazil
 - c. the domestic slave trade
 - d. the West Indies
 - e. Asia
19. Slaves living in southern cities had a much different experience from those on farms because:
- a. they were able to interact with an extended interracial community
 - b. they held political power
 - c. they almost always received a formal education
 - d. there were no women slaves in urban areas
 - e. only free blacks could own slaves in the city
20. Why were slave women valued by slave owners?
- a. They exclusively did the household labor.
 - b. They had low birth rates due to their oppression.
 - c. Their ability to reproduce increased the number of slaves owned.
 - d. They were allowed to marry white men.
 - e. They were solely responsible for harvesting the fields.
21. When in 1855 a slave named Celia killed her sexually abusive master, she was:
- a. acquitted
 - b. applauded
 - c. freed
 - d. sentenced to life in prison
 - e. hanged
22. The legal prohibition that denied slaves the right to marry:
- a. prevented slaves from forming families
 - b. led to a devaluing of love in the slave community
 - c. did not stop slaves from choosing partners and forging a family life
 - d. reduced the significance of religion in slave life
 - e. did not apply to white mistresses who chose to marry a slave
23. Slave religion:
- a. mixed African and Christian elements
 - b. caused slaves to accept their condition
 - c. required reading of the Bible
 - d. was stamped out by white masters
 - e. was best observed during racially integrated church services
24. Why was organized resistance to slavery by slaves risky?
- a. Most slaves supported slavery.
 - b. Southern whites possessed overwhelming authority and firepower.
 - c. Slaves were pacifists.
 - d. Slaves did not possess an alternative vision of what should replace slavery.
 - e. Slaves believed that disorganized resistance was far more effective.
50. The slave revolt led by Nat Turner:
- a. resulted in his escape to Canada
 - b. was one of hundreds in American history
 - c. proved the influence of abolitionists in the South
 - d. was betrayed before it even got started
 - e. killed more than 50 whites before its suppression

1. Deists:
 - a. believed in an all-powerful God
 - b. argued for the literal truth of the Bible
 - c. included Founding Fathers such as Jefferson and Franklin
 - d. were basically atheists
 - e. felt the United States should have an official religion

2. Unitarianism stressed:
 - a. reason and conscience
 - b. creeds and confessions
 - c. belief in the Holy Trinity
 - d. ritualistic practices
 - e. belief in prophecy and miracles

3. Universalists believed that:
 - a. the universe is continually expanding
 - b. rich people are blessed by God
 - c. God predestined only a few for salvation
 - d. everyone could be saved
 - e. Americans are God's chosen people

4. One significant factor that inspired the Second Great Awakening was:
 - a. the growing distrust of religion among African Americans
 - b. rising fears of secularism among many well-educated Americans
 - c. the decline of Baptists in the South
 - d. Joseph Smith's Book of Mormon
 - e. John Quincy Adams's opposition to the "gag rule"

5. A minister on horseback who traveled the frontier to preach was called a(n):
 - a. Unitarian
 - b. Deist
 - c. outlaw
 - d. teacher
 - e. circuit rider

6. Which of the following was associated with the Second Great Awakening?
 - a. the popularity of camp meetings
 - b. the belief that only a small minority could attain salvation
 - c. the growing appeal of Catholicism
 - d. declining literacy rates
 - e. popular new translations of the Bible

7. Why might women be drawn to camp meetings?
 - a. They provided an outlet for women to exhibit their preaching skills.
 - b. They provided women with opportunities to participate as equals in public rituals.
 - c. They were not open to male participation.
 - d. They allowed women to edit the Bible to reflect their own ideals.
 - e. They provided the only avenue of higher education available to women.

8. Joseph Smith:
 - a. started the Unitarian church in Utah
 - b. was a great revivalist preacher from New England
 - c. founded the Mormon Church in western New York
 - d. claimed to be God's only prophet
 - e. was a "circuit rider" preacher from the South

9. All of the following are reasons Mormons generated hostility from non-Mormons EXCEPT:
- they denied the legitimacy of civil governments
 - they refused to abide by local laws
 - they did not recognize the legitimacy of the U.S. Constitution
 - they denied they were Christians
 - they practiced "plural marriage"
10. The rise of Romanticism indicated:
- recognition of the limits of science and reason
 - a belief that Americans were too religious
 - a desire for art and literature that was uniquely American
 - a longing for love and passion in daily life
 - a growing belief that man should dominate nature
11. Who was considered the leader of transcendentalism?
- John Quincy Adams
 - Joseph Smith
 - William Garrison
 - William Ellery Channing
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson
12. Why did the working poor often favor expanding the number of public schools?
- The quality of education was better than the private schools operated in most cities.
 - Workers chose to go back to school rather than labor in factories.
 - Workers hoped to become public school teachers rather than laborers.
 - Workers wanted free schools to give their children an equal chance to pursue the American dream.
 - Building public schools promised to expand the number of construction jobs and therefore improve employment prospects.
13. The American Temperance Union lost many moderate members in 1836 when it:
- allowed women to join
 - called for abstinence from all alcoholic beverages
 - allowed members to drink beer and wine
 - began to push immigration reform as the only sure way to rid America of Demon Rum
 - became too involved in politics
14. Prison reformers of the early 1800s saw a major objective of the penitentiary as:
- religious conversion
 - rehabilitation
 - corporal punishment
 - providing prisoners an education
 - patriotic indoctrination
15. Dorothea Lynde Dix directed her reform efforts at:
- insane asylums
 - public education
 - women's rights
 - slavery
 - temperance
16. The "cult of domesticity" was the idea that:
- women deserved education
 - professions should be open to women
 - romantic love was the basis of successful marriage
 - large families were beneficial
 - a woman's place is in the home

17. The Seneca Falls Convention:

- a. celebrated the cult of domesticity
- b. demanded equal rights for women
- c. showed the mass appeal of temperance
- d. reflected female dominance of the abolitionist movement
- e. brought immediate improvements in women's lives

18. Members of the Shaker community:

- a. believed that Jesus Christ had returned to Earth in the 1820s
- b. practiced free love and polygamy
- c. were not permitted to leave after their "initiation"
- d. practiced celibacy and owned everything in common
- e. increased their numbers by having large families

19. Why was John Humphrey Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community, arrested and ultimately forced to flee New York?

- a. He advocated complete sexual freedom.
- b. He argued for the establishment of total socialism.
- c. He preached interracial marriage.
- d. He practiced complete sexual abstinence.
- e. He offered euthanasia for the elderly.

20. Most of the utopian communities of the early nineteenth century:

- a. received funding from the government
- b. saw their ideas quickly become accepted by the public
- c. were established inside major cities
- d. quickly became failures
- e. were led by religious extremists

21. Why did the American Colonization Society acquire the land in West Africa that eventually became the country of Liberia?

- a. The Society saw it as a source of new slaves for the American South.
- b. The Society saw it as a location to build a white nation on the African continent.
- c. The Society saw it as a place to transport free blacks and freed slaves.
- d. The Society saw it as a land they could rule over like a kingdom.
- e. The Society saw it as a valuable source of coal and diamonds.

22. William Lloyd Garrison:

- a. demanded immediate emancipation of slaves
- b. organized an anti-slavery political party
- c. used calm, moderate language to oppose slavery
- d. caused the Nat Turner revolt
- e. believed slaveholders should be paid to free their slaves

23. Frederick Douglass:

- a. was the founder of the Underground Railroad
- b. became a notable black preacher
- c. wrote a famous account of his life as a slave
- d. was captured in the North and returned to slavery
- e. helped abolish slavery in the British West Indies

24. The Liberty party advocated:

- a. socialism
- b. anarchy
- c. abolitionism
- d. free trade
- e. free love

25. Southerners used all of the following to justify slavery EXCEPT:
- claims of black racial inferiority
 - biblical support of slavery
 - danger to themselves and others if freed
 - Thomas Jefferson's words in the Declaration of Independence
 - the superior life Africans enjoyed in the southern states

CHAPTER 13: MULTIPLE CHOICE

- As president, William Henry Harrison:
 - merely followed the orders of Henry Clay
 - tried to slow American migration to the West
 - was able to fulfill most of the Whig economic platform
 - brought a completely different background to office than Andrew Jackson
 - died after only a month in office
- John Tyler broke with the Democrats and joined with the Whigs because he:
 - morally opposed slavery
 - disagreed with Andrew Jackson's position on nullification
 - worshipped the Founding Fathers
 - believed all property owners should have the vote
 - supported Clay's program of economic nationalism
- President Tyler infuriated Henry Clay by vetoing his bill in support of:
 - Texas annexation
 - higher tariffs
 - Indian removal
 - pensions for veterans
 - a new national bank
- The idea of "manifest destiny" claimed that:
 - joint British-American occupation of North America would "civilize" the continent
 - immediate war against the British would revitalize the American state
 - American expansion westward across the continent was sanctioned by God
 - slavery was the result of divine intervention
 - men were destined to travel the high seas
- Many of the Plains Indian societies encountered by Americans migrating westward:
 - exhibited remarkable similarities to New England society
 - knew no warfare until the coming of the white man
 - were largely homogeneous and devoid of any substantive differences among them
 - were horse-borne nomads
 - had already become deeply rooted in Christianity
- What effect did Mexico's winning its independence from Spain have on American settlement in the Southwest?
 - The establishment of the new Mexican state made settlement in its territories more difficult.
 - Patterns of American settlement of the former Spanish, now Mexican, territories remained unchanged.
 - American settlers were immediately and forcibly removed from all Mexican territories.
 - American settlement and expansion into the former Spanish territories increased after Mexico gained independence.
 - Americans began to flee the former Spanish territories once Mexico gained independence.

7. The Americans known as “mountain men,” who blazed western trails, were:
- army scouts
 - missionaries
 - mountain climbers
 - horse traders
 - fur trappers
8. What was the purpose of the Convention of 1818, signed by Britain and the United States?
- to settle remaining differences and claims from the War of 1812
 - to cede California to the Americans
 - to establish a joint occupation of the Oregon Country
 - to outlaw the slave trade
 - to condemn Napoléon’s designs on New World expansion
9. Most of those who traveled westward in wagon trains:
- made it from Missouri to California in a month
 - traveled in groups
 - were attacked by Indians
 - turned back due to the hardships
 - were headed for California’s gold fields
10. The Donner party became stranded on the Oregon Trail mainly because:
- of the succession of their own mistakes and poor decisions
 - they became caught in the crossfire of the Mexican war for independence
 - their party was too small to survive the journey
 - a broken compass led them astray
 - of annihilation by the Indians
11. Most of the American settlers in Texas went there because of:
- furs
 - gold and other mineral deposits
 - fertile, inexpensive lands
 - trading opportunities with the Indians and the Mexicans
 - legal problems in the United States
12. What was a main reason the Mexican government attempted to curtail American settlement of Texas?
- racism against Americans
 - worry about the behavior and intentions of the Americans living there
 - a preference for Indian settlement of the land
 - the Spanish forcing them to exclude the Americans
 - the British claim to the territory
13. Why did the Anglo Texans rebel against the Mexican government?
- to preempt Mexican plans to attack U.S. territories east of Texas
 - to honor their alliance with the Comanche Indians
 - out of fear that the Mexican government intended to free their slaves
 - at the request of Spain, which was trying to regain control of Mexico
 - their opposition to taxation without representation
14. At the Battle of the Alamo:
- Texans secured their independence
 - the Mexicans won a costly victory
 - Santa Anna showed his strategic brilliance
 - the defenders were bombarded into surrender
 - William B. Travis and Jim Bowie were taken prisoner

15. Who was the first president of the Republic of Texas?
- a. Stephen Austin
 - b. Andrew Jackson
 - c. James Polk
 - d. Santa Anna
 - e. Sam Houston
16. The major factor that delayed Texas annexation until 1845 was:
- a. concern over Texas entering as a slave state
 - b. fear of a possible Mexican attack on the United States
 - c. Calhoun's incompetence as secretary of state
 - d. the desire of Texans to remain a republic
 - e. Britain's support for Texas independence
17. Polk's nickname of "Young Hickory" most reflected his:
- a. association with Jackson and support for Jacksonian policies
 - b. toughness in dealing with his enemies
 - c. common origins in North Carolina
 - d. relative youth for a presidential candidate
 - e. enthusiastic support for territorial expansion
18. Congress voted to annex the Republic of Texas via a(n):
- a. treaty of annexation
 - b. House of Representatives resolution
 - c. joint resolution of Congress
 - d. voice vote in the Senate
 - e. executive order
19. As president, Polk supported all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. acquisition of California
 - b. tariff reduction
 - c. restoration of the Independent Treasury
 - d. settlement of the Oregon boundary question
 - e. internal improvements
20. Polk settled the Oregon boundary dispute with the British by:
- a. agreeing to a border along the 49th parallel
 - b. paying the British \$10 million to give up their claim
 - c. sending the navy to back up the U.S. claim
 - d. agreeing to a permanent joint occupation of the Pacific Northwest
 - e. promising not to go to war with Mexico
21. The Mexican-American War erupted when:
- a. Mexican and U.S. troops clashed north of the Rio Grande
 - b. American settlers started a revolt in California
 - c. the United States recognized Texas as independent
 - d. Mexico insulted the U.S. ambassador and ordered him to leave the country
 - e. Polk won the 1844 election
22. California's Bear Flag Republic:
- a. was controlled by Mexicans and Indians
 - b. was quickly recognized by the British
 - c. represented a California version of manifest destiny
 - d. was established when American settlers captured Sonoma in northern California
 - e. sent an expedition to capture Santa Fe

23. The decisive victory in the war came with Winfield Scott's capture of:
- a. Monterrey
 - b. Veracruz
 - c. Cerro Gordo
 - d. Puebla
 - e. Mexico City
24. All of the following resulted from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo EXCEPT:
- a. the United States gained California
 - b. the United States paid Mexico \$15 million
 - c. U.S. troops continued to occupy Mexico
 - d. Mexico recognized the Rio Grande as the border of Texas
 - e. the United States gained New Mexico
25. How did the Mexican-American War ultimately deepen sectional divisions in the United States?
- a. All the territories acquired were immediately opened to slavery.
 - b. Slavery was prohibited in all the territories acquired.
 - c. Slaves who fought in the war began rebelling for their freedom in the South.
 - d. The new territories acquired fueled a violent debate over the extension of slavery into them.
 - e. Southern states refused to recognize the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.