

1

The Constitution of the United States:

- A. gives the names of the fifty states.
- B. lists the main laws of the country.
- C. tells a story about the country's past.
- D. shows directions to the national monuments.

2

A main purpose of the Constitution is to:

- A. teach people about taxes.
- B. protect the rights of citizens.
- C. help other countries solve problems.
- D. protect the country's natural resources.

3

The Louisiana Purchase was significant because it:

- A. removed Spain from the North American continent
- B. gave the United States control of the Mississippi River.
- C. calmed tensions between settlers and Native Americans.
- D. reduced conflict over the slavery issue.

1a

**Answer**

B. lists the main laws of the country.

2a

**Answer**

B. protect the rights of citizens.

3a

**Answer**

B. gave the United States control of the Mississippi River.

4

In 1862 Abraham Lincoln said, “My paramount (main) objective in this struggle is to save the union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery.” According to this statement, Lincoln went to war to:

- A. abolish slavery throughout the United States.
- B. prevent the split of the U. S. into two nations.
- C. promote the industrialization of the North.
- D. increase the size and power of the national government.

5

During the last part of the 1800s, the policy of the United States government toward American Indians was mainly one of:

- A. moving Indians from their homelands to reservations.
- B. encouraging Indians to keep their customs and traditions.
- C. educating United States citizens about the culture of the different Indian tribes.
- D. shifting political and economic responsibility for Indian affairs from federal to state governments.

6

Which of the following was the basic reason the Bill of Rights was added to the original United States Constitution?

- A. Local governments demanded a listing of their powers.
- B. There was a need for a strong central authority.
- C. Individuals needed protection from possible abuses of government powers.
- D. The powers of Congress were not clearly defined in the original Constitution.

4a

**Answer**

B. prevent the split of the U. S. into two nations.

5a

**Answer**

A. moving Indians from their homelands to reservations.

6a

**Answer**

C. Individuals needed protection from possible abuses of government powers.

7

Which statement best expresses the main idea of a democratic government?

- A. The people of a nation can participate in government decision making.
- B. A small group can most efficiently govern a nation.
- C. Too much freedom can endanger the national safety.
- D. Majority rule can lead to disorder within a nation.

8

Which best explains why political parties exist in the United States?

- A. The United States Constitution established political parties.
- B. A Supreme Court decision split a single party into several parties.
- C. Political parties came about to reflect different points of view among the people.
- D. American political parties are a continuation of traditional British parties.

9

What was a main reason why American Indians were placed on reservations by the United States Government during the late 1800s?

- A. to guarantee proper income for Indians
- B. to prevent Indian tribes from fighting with each other
- C. to allow Indian lands to be settled by whites
- D. to develop economic independence among Indians

7a

**Answer**

A. The people of a nation can participate in government decision making.

8a

**Answer**

C. Political parties came about to reflect different points of view among the people.

9a

**Answer**

C. to allow Indian lands to be settled by whites

10

Which of the following describes the reason for immediate secession of the South?

- A. Lincoln was elected president in 1860.
- B. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry stirred fears of a slave revolt.
- C. Northern Democrats refused to support slavery in the 1860 election.
- D. The Dred Scott case abolished slavery in all western territories.

11

Which of the following best describes the economy of the South before the Civil War?

- A. reliance on canals and railroads to move raw materials
- B. concentration on the production of one or two major agricultural commodities
- C. existence of numerous large coastal cities that handled a large volume of imports
- D. a cotton textile industry developed that included weaving cloth

12

Considering the fact that the South lost the Civil War, what effect did the Civil War have on the South?

- A. large-scale desertion from the Confederate army because of cowardice
- B. widespread poverty due to a breakdown of the economy
- C. increased cotton production
- D. more determination than ever to never rejoin the Union

10a

**Answer**

A. Lincoln was elected president in 1860.

11a

**Answer**

B. concentration on the production of one or two major agricultural commodities

12a

**Answer**

B. widespread poverty due to a breakdown of the economy

13

The Mayflower Compact:

- A. gave the Pilgrims the right to land in New England.
- B. freed the indentured servants on the Mayflower.
- C. provided for extra land in New England.
- D. was a step toward self-government in the New World.

14

Although times have changed, the United States Constitution has survived because the original writers of the Constitution:

- A. predicted accurately the problems that would arise.
- B. provided for a system that would never need changing.
- C. did not limit the power of the government.
- D. included provisions for change.

15

What was the main argument against the ratification of the United States Constitution?

- A. Most people did not want a president.
- B. The Constitution was written by inexperienced politicians.
- C. Many people feared the creation of a strong central government.
- D. The Constitution was too similar to the Articles of Confederation.

13a

**Answer**

D. was a step toward self-government in the New World.

14a

**Answer**

D. included provisions for change.

15a

**Answer**

C. Many people feared the creation of a strong central government.

16

Abraham Lincoln is usually considered to be one of our greatest presidents. Which of the following is usually considered his greatest achievement as president?

- A. the great economic expansion of the North
- B. the reunification of the South and North on terms of equality
- C. the preservation of the Union
- D. the transformation of the U.S. into a great military power.

17

In the 1700s a majority of colonists earned their living by:

- A. farming.
- B. trading among the colonies.
- C. manufacturing.
- D. importing and exporting goods.

18

Which of the following was most influential in bringing the largest number of Europeans to the English colonies?

- A. the plantation system
- B. the indentured servant system
- C. the hope of discovering gold
- D. free public education

16a

**Answer**

C. the preservation of the Union

17a

**Answer**

A. farming.

18a

**Answer**

B. the indentured servant system

The Dred Scott decision:

- A. ruled that states and territories could not guarantee freedom.
- B. made slavery acceptable as a national institution.
- C. caused increased abolitionist activity.
- D. all the above

Social classes in the colonies were different from classes in Europe in that:

- A. they were more rigid.
- B. people could easily move from one class to another.
- C. there were fewer social classes.
- D. all were considered inferior to those in Europe.

An underlying cause of conflict between England and her colonies between 1763 and 1775 was the fact that:

- A. King George III was a cruel tyrant.
- B. the colonists were determined to win their independence.
- C. Parliament insisted on tightening the reins of the empire.
- D. George I and George II had ruled kindly.

19a

**Answer**

D. all the above

20a

**Answer**

B. people could easily move from one class to another.

21a

**Answer**

C. Parliament insisted on tightening the reins of the empire.

22

President James Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine mainly because of concern about the:

- A. movement of slavery into the free territories.
- B. invasion of the United States by Mexico.
- C. chance of interference by foreign nations in the western hemisphere.
- D. reconstruction of Cuba after the Spanish-American War.

23

What was the direct result of the industrialization of the U.S. economy after 1840?

- A. less emphasis on the formal education of workers
- B. increased productivity per worker per hour
- C. decrease in the population of urban areas
- D. all the above

24

The people of the United States adopted most of their traditions, religion, and philosophy from which area of the world?

- A. Europe
- B. China
- C. Mexico
- D. Africa

22a

**Answer**

C. chance of interference by foreign nations in the western hemisphere.

23a

**Answer**

B. increased productivity per worker per hour

24a

**Answer**

A. Europe

25

English settlements along the Atlantic coast were known as:

- A. New England colonies
- B. Southern colonies
- C. Middle colonies
- D. All of the above

26

The French leader who came to the aid of the Americans during their revolution was:

- A. Lafayette
- B. Rousseau
- C. Cornwallis
- D. All of the above

27

At the end of the Civil War, most freed slaves found work as:

- A. factory workers
- B. railroad workers
- C. tenant farmers
- D. household servants

25a

**Answer**

D. All of the above

26a

**Answer**

A. Lafayette

27a

**Answer**

C. tenant farmers

The main reason so many Europeans came to Pennsylvania was that:

- A. there was no Indian trouble in that colony.
- B. climate and soil were similar to Europe.
- C. Europe was at war.
- D. the colony offered them freedom and cheap land.

As a result of the French and Indian War:

- A. England gained all of North America east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans.
- B. France lost most of its overseas colonies.
- C. Spain gained control of New Orleans.
- D. All of the above

The growth of slavery in the Southern colonies was rapid because:

- A. Indians were not good slaves.
- B. Indentured servants were hard to get and keep.
- C. African slaves were a dependable work force.
- D. All of the above

28a

**Answer**

D. the colony offered them freedom and cheap land.

29a

**Answer**

D. All of the above

30a

**Answer**

D. All of the above

31

In the United States the ideal of equality has generally meant that all people should have equal:

- A. income.
- B. economic success.
- C. opportunity.
- D. social status.

32

The adoption of the Bill of Rights marked the first time that the United States Constitution was:

- A. violated.
- B. ratified.
- C. proposed.
- D. amended.

33

What was probably the most important part of the Union's plan of attack throughout the Civil War?

- A. the capture of Vicksburg
- B. Sherman's march to the sea
- C. the blockade of the southern coast
- D. the capture of Richmond

31a

**Answer**

C. opportunity.

32a

**Answer**

D. amended.

33a

**Answer**

C. the blockade of the southern coast

34

Which allowed states north of the Missouri Compromise line to enter the Union as slave states on the basis of popular sovereignty?

- A. Missouri Compromise
- B. Compromise of 1850
- C. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D. All of the above

35

Tobacco was the chief cash crop in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Maryland
- B. Virginia
- C. North Carolina
- D. Florida

36

In the thirteen American colonies the main economic policy was:

- A. welfare capitalism.
- B. mercantile capitalism.
- C. utopian socialism.
- D. communism.

34a

**Answer**

C. Kansas-Nebraska Act

35a

**Answer**

D. Florida

36a

**Answer**

B. mercantile capitalism.

37

The main motive that brought the Separatists to America was:

- A. religious freedom.
- B. adventure.
- C. the search for gold.
- D. free land.

38

Pennsylvania was founded as a refuge for:

- A. Quakers.
- B. Puritans.
- C. Pilgrims.
- D. Anglicans.

39

In all the colonies the members of the lower house were:

- A. appointed by the governor.
- B. appointed by the king.
- C. elected by the voters.
- D. appointed by the governor and council.

37a

**Answer**

A. religious freedom.

38a

**Answer**

A. Quakers.

39a

**Answer**

C. elected by the voters.

40

One of the obvious influences of Africa in the United States is in:

- A. music.
- B. clothing styles.
- C. architecture.
- D. all of the above

41

The first civilian killed during the Boston Massacre was:

- A. James Otis.
- B. John Jay.
- C. Crispus Attucks.
- D. John Hancock.

42

The “turning point” of the Revolutionary War came with the victory at:

- A. Valley Forge.
- B. Trenton.
- C. Germantown.
- D. Saratoga.

40a

**Answer**

A. music.

41a

**Answer**

C. Crispus Attucks.

42a

**Answer**

D. Saratoga.

43

The main function of the judicial branch of government is to:

- A. make laws.
- B. interpret laws.
- C. appoint judges.
- D. advise lawyers.

44

Alexander Hamilton strongly favored all of the following EXCEPT a:

- A. protective tariff.
- B. tax on incomes.
- C. national bank.
- D. policy of assumption.

45

The man who did the most to stir up the people against the British was:

- A. Thomas Hutchinson.
- B. George Washington.
- C. Paul Revere.
- D. Samuel Adams.

43a

**Answer**

B. interpret laws.

44a

**Answer**

B. tax on incomes.

45

**Answer**

D. Samuel Adams.

Which document contains the reasons for the American Revolution?

- A. Constitution
- B. Declaration of Independence
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Articles of Confederation

The most immediate problem facing the country following the Revolutionary War was:

- A. getting new lands beyond the Ohio Valley.
- B. establishing trade with foreign nations.
- C. forming a new government.
- D. removing the British from American soil.

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are referred to as the:

- A. Declaration of Independence.
- B. Bill of Rights.
- C. Articles of Confederation.
- D. Emancipation Proclamation.

46a

**Answer**

B. Declaration of Independence

47a

**Answer**

C. forming a new government.

48a

**Answer**

B. Bill of Rights.

Manifest Destiny was the belief that the United States should:

- A. abolish slavery.
- B. fight nazism.
- C. build up its industry.
- D. expand to the Pacific coast.

Which of the following prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Purchase north of latitude 36 degrees 30'?

- A. Missouri Compromise
- B. Compromise of 1850
- C. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D. Dred Scott case

An example of a proprietary colony was:

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. Connecticut.
- C. Pennsylvania.
- D. Virginia.

49a

**Answer**

D. expand to the Pacific coast.

50a

**Answer**

A. Missouri Compromise

51a

**Answer**

C. Pennsylvania.

The Middle Passage was:

- A. a route taken by early pioneers.
- B. the voyage of slaves to the New World.
- C. a route to China.
- D. the Cumberland Gap.

Under the economic system of mercantilism, colonies were encouraged to:

- A. produce and sell manufactured goods.
- B. provide raw materials for the mother country.
- C. develop international trade.
- D. supply workers for factories in the mother country.

The first colony to be settled as a result of a migration from another English colony was:

- A. Maryland.
- B. Pennsylvania.
- C. Rhode Island.
- D. Delaware.

52a

**Answer**

B. the voyage of slaves to the New World.

53a

**Answer**

B. provide raw materials for the mother country.

54a

**Answer**

C. Rhode Island.