

Review Quiz

- All of the following are effects of the Spanish empire's arrival in the Americas EXCEPT
 - the introduction of Christianity to the native cultures
 - the devastation of the indigenous population caused by diseases brought over from Europe
 - European importation of the white potato, tobacco, numerous vegetables, vanilla, and chocolate
 - the sharing of European technology which would help the natives to prosper in the colonies
 - the introduction of guns to the native cultures
- Which of the following statements provides the most accurate description of Native Americans prior to the arrival of Europeans?
 - They typically practiced monotheistic religions.
 - They mostly lived subsistent lifestyles.
 - They were fairly secular compared to the Europeans.
 - They ate more meat than vegetables.
 - They rarely experienced conflict between neighboring tribes.
- George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, founded Maryland in order to
 - establish a religious haven for Catholics
 - grow tobacco for great profit
 - support England in a war against the French
 - help start a new life for former criminals
 - create a buffer between the Northern and Southern colonies
- Base your answer to the following question on Which of the following was among the practices used to combat Chesapeake labor shortages in the 17th Century?
 - Indentured servitude
 - Slavery
 - The headright system
 - I only
 - I and II only
 - I and III only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III
- The "City upon a Hill" in the Massachusetts Bay colony represents the idea that the colony would be
 - built on a hill to ensure its security from violent Native Americans
 - a religious and moral model of an ideal city for those in England
 - a fortress from which its members would be entirely self-sufficient
 - a center of intellectual and cultural life where all would be entitled to religious freedom
 - morally superior to other colonies due to its rejection of slavery and indentured servitude
- Which title would be most relevant to an article discussing the significance of the House of Burgesses and the Mayflower Compact?
 - The Story of Religious Freedom
 - Racial Tolerance
 - History of the Chesapeake
 - Democratic Origins
 - Thirteen Colonies
- Mercantilist policies were principally intended to
 - promote the colonies' self-sufficiency
 - strengthen the settlers' defense
 - ensure smooth relations between colonies
 - improve the welfare of the parent country
 - force rival settlements out of North America
- Base your answer to the following question on The colonists at Jamestown neared starvation as a result of
 - Dysentery, malaria, and other diseases
 - A poor quality of tobacco crops
 - Settlers' inexperience with farming
 - I only
 - I and II only
 - I and III only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III
- George Whitefield preached that
 - ordinary people did not have to follow the bible to be religious
 - with good works, rather than faith, Protestants could reach Heaven
 - Hell was only an idea for the worst humans
 - slavery was moral within the boundaries of the Bible
 - Women played an important part in society alongside men

10. The Louisiana Purchase had an important geographic impact because it
- A) motivated Americans to move westward
 - B) gave America control of parts of Canada
 - C) reduced British control of North America
 - D) smoothed out relations with Native Americans
 - E) brought Florida into the Union
11. The significance of the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* is that it
- A) established the principle of judicial review
 - B) weakened the Federal judiciary
 - C) demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states
 - D) gave the President the right of executive privilege
 - E) strengthened the system of checks and balances
12. The Albany Plan never took effect because
- A) the colonists believed they no longer needed to form an alliance after the war ended
 - B) the colonies were wary about working under the British crown
 - C) the colonies did not want to give away their own taxation powers
 - D) Native Americans solely attacked the New England colonies
 - E) Benjamin Franklin rejected the plan after it was modified by the British
13. One of the causes of the Seven Years' War between France and England was
- A) France's expansion into the Ohio River Valley in the early 1750s
 - B) unpaid debts that France owed to England
 - C) conflicts between the royal families of both countries
 - D) increased French authority and merchant power in British colonial cities
 - E) English invasion into French-Canadian colonies
14. The first law passed by Parliament to raise revenue from the colonies was the
- A) Navigation Acts
 - B) Sugar Act
 - C) Stamp Act
 - D) Townshend Acts
 - E) Proclamation of 1863
15. The Intolerable Acts of 1774 were fundamental in the development of the
- A) Declaration of Independence
 - B) First Continental Congress
 - C) Articles of Confederation
 - D) Boston Massacre
 - E) Boston Tea Party
16. "No soldier shall, in time of peace be [given shelter], without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."
– Third Amendment, Bill of Rights
- The Third Amendment is an indirect reference to the
- A) Sugar Act
 - B) Quartering Act
 - C) Stamp Act
 - D) Declaratory Act
 - E) Townshend Acts
17. The delegates of the Second Continental Congress were originally
- A) supportive of improved relations with the British crown
 - B) supportive of separating the colonies from the British crown
 - C) split over whether independence should be declared
 - D) concerned with drafting a plan of national government
 - E) supportive of British colonial policies
18. The government that was created under the Articles of Confederation did not last a long time because
- A) British and Spanish intervention in the colonies led to many rebellions against the states' political system
 - B) the "Continental" which the government printed became devalued and caused the American nation to enter an economic depression
 - C) the central government lacked the power to enforce its authority
 - D) George Washington took control of the Confederation in a coup and immediately enforced a new and more centralized form of government
 - E) Colonists decided to return to English rule

19. Which of the following groups of people would most likely have approved of the Articles of Confederation?
- A) Citizens who desired strong centralized governments
 - B) People who were fervent supporters of states' rights
 - C) Southern aristocrats and plantation owners
 - D) Northern merchants, factory owners, and bankers
 - E) Federalists
20. Which statement best describes the resolution of the conflict between Federalists and Anti-Federalists?
- A) The groups transitioned smoothly into the first two political parties of the United States.
 - B) The Constitution was ratified and the new government's first task was to add a Bill of Rights.
 - C) George Washington ultimately negotiated a compromise between the two sides.
 - D) The Federalist Papers convinced dissenters of the strengths of the Constitution.
 - E) Federalists were able to lobby convention members through personal connections.
21. Thomas Jefferson's constitutional opposition to the Bank of the United States most clearly contradicted his decision to
- A) commission the travels of Lewis and Clark
 - B) run for the presidency in 1800
 - C) purchase the Louisiana Territory from France
 - D) call for a Bill of Rights
 - E) sign the Declaration of Independence
22. When John Adams first began his Presidency, what was a growing concern of his?
- A) Aaron Burr's conspiracy to create a nation in the West
 - B) The assassination of Alexander Hamilton
 - C) The Indian rebellion in the Midwest which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of settlers
 - D) Foreign relations with France as the French reacted to Jay's Treaty by seizing American ships
 - E) The failure of Hamilton's national bank
23. The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 accomplished which of the following?
- I. They lengthened the period of naturalization
 - II. They allowed easy deportation of aliens
 - III. They made it illegal to publish criticism of the U.S. government
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I, II, and III
 - E) III only
24. Brook Farm and New Harmony are examples of what type of community?
- A) Utopian
 - B) Mormon
 - C) Catholic
 - D) Integrated
 - E) Prison
25. What transcendentalist and author of *Walden* used civil disobedience to stand up against unjust laws?
- A) Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - B) Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - C) Herman Melville
 - D) Henry David Thoreau
 - E) Henry Longfellow
26. Which of the following statements are true about the Louisiana Purchase?
- I. Jefferson's decision to buy the Louisiana Territory went against his strict interpretation of the Constitution.
 - II. Napoleon's decision to sell the Louisiana Territory was influenced by the Haitian Revolution.
 - III. The Louisiana Purchase improved American relations with England.
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II
 - D) I, II, and III
 - E) All of the above
27. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* was significant because it
- A) increased Jefferson's influence as president
 - B) gave the Federalists one of their few political victories
 - C) defined the Supreme Court's role for years to come
 - D) forced Congress to rewrite the Judiciary Act of 1789
 - E) was the first case heard by Chief Justice John Marshall

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28. The Hartford Convention was a result of which of the following factors?
- A) America's dominance in the War of 1812
 - B) New England's dissatisfaction with the War of 1812
 - C) Illegal trading and privateering by New Englanders
 - D) Napoleon's dominance over the British in Europe
 - E) The burning down of the White House
29. The spoils system was
- A) the method by which John Quincy Adams captured the election of 1824
 - B) dispensing government jobs in return for loyalty
 - C) policies enacted by the Second National Bank under Nicolas Biddle
 - D) the system of labor laws in place in the antebellum era
 - E) a system to check the quality of food sold to the public
30. Which of the following statements best describes the reasons for the start of the Mexican-American War?
- A) The war was provoked by Mexicans coming into the Southern states and attacking American troops.
 - B) The United States provoked the war by going into Mexico and attacking villages.
 - C) Although the United States did not attack first, it provoked the Mexicans by bringing its military onto Mexican-claimed soil.
 - D) Although Mexico did not attack first, it provoked the U.S. by bringing its military into Missouri.
 - E) After the United States annexed Texas, Mexico immediately declared war
31. Andrew Jackson's policies towards Native Americans could best be characterized as
- A) forcing them to move to reservations
 - B) allowing them to retain their land
 - C) allowing them to voluntarily move to reservations
 - D) systematically killing them off
 - E) allowing them to become United States citizens
32. Some Northerners criticized expansionism in the 1840s and 1850s because they saw it as a tool to
- A) spread slavery into the territories
 - B) attack British interests in the Northwest
 - C) end reform movements started in the Northeast
 - D) divert attention from sectional issues
 - E) steal land from Native Americans
33. Which of these best describes the cult of domesticity?
- A) The idea that sexism stifled women
 - B) The idea that women are supposed to be submissive housewives
 - C) The idea that every American should own their own home
 - D) A 19th century upsurge in the popularity of domesticated animals
 - E) The idea that women should work outside the home to support the family
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