AHS1U1

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following was one effect of the Renaissance?
   a. Trading between different nations was reduced.
   b. Awareness of the world beyond Europe expanded.
   c. The nations of Europe became more impoverished.

2. To conduct their slave trade, Portuguese mariners needed the permission of
   a. Arab traders.
   b. West African kings.
   c. the Spanish.

3. What caused the population growth of Indians in central Mexico about 3,500 years ago?
   a. the development of distinct languages
   b. the warming of Earth’s climate
   c. the ability to gather nuts, berries, and roots
   d. the development of agriculture

4. Which of the following BEST describes European society in the Middle Ages?
   a. Literature promoted daring new ideas.
   b. Most people lived in cities.
   c. European society had extremes of poverty and wealth.
   d. There was a renewed interest in learning.

Which of the following occurred when the climate warmed about 12,000 to 10,000 years ago?
   a. The number of mammoths and other large mammals increased.
   b. Ocean levels dropped to new levels.
   c. Paleoindians began to rely more on hunting.
   d. The environment became more diverse.

6. Grazing animals were important to the people of the
   a. Southwest.
   b. Mississippi River valley.
   c. Great Plains.
   d. Eastern Woodlands.

7. Slavery in West Africa
   a. was nearly identical to the system that would develop in the Americas.
   b. was not an important part of the area’s economy.
   c. was based on the notion of racial superiority or inferiority.
   d. was not based on the notion of racial superiority or inferiority.

8. Which European nation greatly expanded the slave trade in the 1400s and 1500s?
   a. Portugal
   b. Spain
   c. Italy
   d. England

9. What effect did Polo’s writings have on Europeans?
   a. They hoped to remain isolationist.
   b. They welcomed the Asians and their wealth to live in Europe.
   c. They wanted to live seasonally like the Tartars, moving from one place to another.
   d. They sought to involve Asians and their wealth in a renewed crusade against Islam.

10. What plant or animal change the way the Indians of the Great Plains lived?
    a. domesticated sheep
    b. honeybees
    c. barley
    d. horses
11. What did Europeans introduce to the Americas that caused the deaths of thousands of Native Americans in the 1500s and 1600s?
   a. domesticated livestock  
   b. gunpowder  
   c. horses  
   d. contagious diseases

12. What group of Native Americans had a constitution that was passed down orally from generation to generation?
   a. the Iroquois League  
   b. the Anasazi  
   c. the Great Plains villagers  
   d. the Mississippians

13. In what way did French dealings with Native Americans differ from Spanish dealings?
   a. The French enslaved Native Americans.  
   b. The French took little land from Native Americans.  
   c. The French did not send missionaries to convert Native Americans.

14. Spain explored and established colonies in the Americas in part to
   a. search for gold and other riches.  
   b. set up farming communities with which to trade.  
   c. trade with Native Americans.  
   d. provide a safe haven for religious dissenters.

15. Which of the following distinguished the Middle Colonies from New England and the Southern Colonies?
   a. prohibition of slavery  
   b. peace treaties with Native Americans  
   c. ethnic and religious diversity  
   d. representative government

16. For which reason was Quebec founded in 1608?
   a. to repel rivals of a French company  
   b. to store trade goods  
   c. to help missionaries find converts  
   d. to protect the Iroquois from other Indian groups

17. The French used Louisiana mainly as a
   a. fishing ground  
   b. trading post  
   c. military base.  
   d. farming colony.

18. The first permanent English colony in America was
   a. Jamestown  
   b. Roanoke.  
   c. Maryland.  
   d. Carolina.

19. Puritans believed that salvation depended on
   a. good behavior.  
   b. devout prayer.  
   c. adherence to Church rules.  
   d. the will of God.

20. The vast majority of enslaved Africans were sent to
   a. Pennsylvania  
   b. the West Indies  
   c. South Carolina  
   d. the Southern colonies

21. In the mid-1700's, slave labor in the Middle Colonies
   a. was essential for the production of wheat.  
   b. existed but was not essential to the economy.  
   c. was nonexistent.  
   d. was outlawed.

22. How did the position of the American Indians change as the British colonial population grew?
   a. The British became less concerned about winning Indian support.  
   b. The French became less concerned about winning Indian support.  
   c. The Indians became less interested in supporting the French.  
   d. The Indians became increasingly powerful.
23. What was the result of the French and Indian War?
   a. **the Indians were successful in driving the French** from North America
   b. the Treaty of Paris was signed, ending the war triumphantly for the French
   c. the British were successful in driving the French from North America
   d. the French were successful in driving the British from North America

24. What happened after the Albany Plan of Union was drafted?
   a. it was accepted by the colonists and rejected by the British
   b. it was rejected by the colonists and heavily enforced by the British
   c. the colonists united under British rule and began cooperating
   d. the colonists rejected it and the British had second thoughts about it

25. From which country did the third largest group of immigrants from 1700–1775 arrive?
   a. Scotland  c. Ireland
   b. Africa      d. Germany

26. The English Bill of Rights promoted which political ideal?
   a. **The monarch could not raise an army.**
   b. The lawmaking body should include the House of Commons and the House of Representatives.
   c. A person charged with a crime had the right to face his or her accusers.
   d. Parliament had to approve a standing army when not at war.
Matching

**Directions:** Match the descriptions with the terms.

a. missionary
b. presidio
c. viceroy

d. mestizo
e. mission

27. a person who works to convert others to his or her religion
28. a ruler of a region in New Spain
29. a fort near a mission in New Spain
30. a person of Spanish and Native American ancestry
31. a place established by friars to convert Indians to Christianity

**Directions:** Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term. You will not use all the terms.

a. Magna Carta
b. Navigation Acts
c. English Bill of Rights
d. habeas corpus
e. Parliament
f. salutary neglect
g. Great Awakening

32. the idea that a person may not be imprisoned unless charged with a crime
33. a document signed by King William and Queen Mary guaranteeing a number of freedoms
34. a policy under which the colonies were allowed virtual self rule
35. a document that protected English nobles from taxes and guaranteed them due process
36. a series of trade laws enacted by England
37. a movement of heightened religious activity

Short Answer

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

38. Synthesize Information Describe the impact of European colonization on Native American peoples. How did the English, French, and Spanish colonists treat the Native Americans whom they encountered? What, if any, relationships did they form?

39. Contrast Explain the ways in which life in the New England Colonies different from life in the Southern Colonies. Be sure to discuss the economy, population and education in the two regions.
True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. The Treaty of France ended the American Revolution.
2. Many plantation owners in Maryland and Virginia practiced transmission and voluntarily freed their slaves.

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

3. The colonists modeled their government on the government of
   a. France
   b. Great Britain.
   c. Spain.
   d. Mexico.

4. Which of the following describes Loyalists?
   a. They decided to fight against the British.
   b. They supported British taxation.
   c. They thought Patriots were too radical.
   d. They wanted to return to Britain.

What is one effect of the battles fought on the western frontier during the American Revolution?
   a. White settlers reached a peaceful truce with Native Americans.
   b. Hostility between white settlers and Native Americans deepened.
   c. White settlers persuaded Native Americans to attack British troops.
   d. Native Americans willingly gave up their land to the Patriots.

6. After British forces started losing battles in the South, neutral colonists reacted by
   a. forming their own militias.
   b. fleeing to the West.
   c. helping the British.
   d. supporting the Patriots.

7. What was one effect of new British taxes on colonists?
   a. More people in the colonies feared that war might break out.
   b. Colonists supported the taxes.
   c. Outraged colonists protested the new taxes.
   d. The British lessened other duties to balance the taxes.

8. Which of the following groups led violent protests against British taxation in the colonies?
   a. Sons of Liberty
   b. Virginia House of Burgesses
   c. Parliament
   d. Daughters of Liberty

9. According to the Declaration of Independence, where does a government’s power come from?
   a. the Creator
   b. the consent of the governed
   c. the self-evident rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
   d. the right of the people to institute a new government.

10. Who drafted the Declaration of Independence?
    a. Thomas Paine
    b. George Washington
    c. Thomas Jefferson
    d. John Adams
11. Which of the following contributed to the defeat of British troops in the South?
   a. The Patriots improved at waging conventional warfare.
   b. British troops lost interest in the war.
   c. The Patriots acquired better weapons than the British had.
   d. The British did not support Loyalist militias adequately.

12. The Treaty of Paris
   a. sold the territory around the Great Lakes to the United States.
   b. ceded far more territory to the United States than the colonies had won in the war.
   c. gave all British territories west of the Appalachian Mountains to France.
   d. confined the United States to territories held by the colonies before the war.

13. After the Revolution, the practice of enslaving African Americans was
   a. eliminated in the North.
   b. restricted in the North and the South.
   c. encouraged in the North.
   d. abolished in the South.

14. In what way did the American Revolution affect other countries?
   a. The practice of slavery spread throughout Europe.
   b. Foreign governments attempted to punish Patriot leaders.
   c. Countries tried to avoid the devastation of war.
   d. Other republican groups fought to overthrow aristocratic governments.

15. Which of the following provided a plan for governing western lands?
   a. Continental Congress
   b. Articles of Confederation
   c. Land Ordinance of 1785
   d. Northwest Ordinance of 1787

16. The Three-Fifths Compromise resulted in
   a. abolition of the slave trade.
   b. abolition of slavery in northern states.
   c. more representation in Congress for larger states.
   d. more representation in Congress for southern states.

17. The Federalists favored ratification because they wanted
   a. a weak executive branch.
   b. a strong central government.
   c. a purely democratic form of government.
   d. a balance of power that favored state governments.

18. What type of government did the Articles of Confederation create?
   a. a strong, centralized government
   b. an alliance of weak and dependent states
   c. a loose confederation of strong state governments
   d. a federal system with a bicameral legislature and a President

19. Which of the following was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
   a. Congress did not require a majority vote to pass laws.
   b. Congress allowed large states to have multiple votes.
   c. Congress could not levy or collect taxes from the states.
   d. Congress had the power to regulate interstate commerce and foreign trade.

20. The U.S. Constitution contains which provision from the Virginia Plan?
   a. congress can veto any state law
   b. the government is divided into three branches
   c. the president can only serve one seven-year term
   d. the House and Senate representation is proportional to population size
21. Antifederalists criticized the Constitution as
   a. concentrating too much power in the hands of a few.
   b. granting too much power to the states.
   c. weakening the national government by guaranteeing civil liberties.
   d. containing too many checks and balances.

22. To win support for the Constitution, Federalists promised to add
   a. the abolition of slavery.  c. a strong federal judiciary.
   b. the popular election of the President.  d. a bill of rights.

23. The political debates over the Whiskey Rebellion led to
   a. an increase in federal and excise taxes.
   b. an agreement to relocate the national capital.
   c. the emergence of a two-party political system.
   d. the disappearance of Democratic Societies.

24. The XYZ Affair
   a. led Congress to decrease the size of the army.
   b. roused public sentiment against France.
   c. prompted the lowering of taxes on stamps and land.
   d. occurred when Adams offended French negotiators.

25. The Whiskey Rebellion
   a. caused the formation of the Democratic Societies.
   b. led to the development of two distinct political groups.
   c. started a disagreement among supporters of the Federalists.
   d. unified northern merchants and southern farmers.

26. Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase because
   a. he thought that by doing so he could avoid war with France.
   b. he thought it would be easier than trying to conquer the territory.
   c. he wanted access to the Caribbean colony of Saint Domingue.
   d. he wanted to help the French win the war against Britain.

27. Why was the War of 1812 significant to the United States?
   a. It showed that the nation seemed certain to endure.
   b. It represented a clear victory over the British forces.
   c. It allowed the Federalists to regain political power.
   d. It launched a new wave of Indian resistance.

28. What was one of John Marshall’s important accomplishments as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
   a. establishing the power of judicial review
   b. appointing William Marbury a justice
   c. ruling state laws to be superior to federal laws
   d. allowing federal regulation of interstate commerce

29. Which of the following was a result of the Louisiana Purchase?
   a. Jefferson allied with the British against France.
   b. Spanish forces gained control of New Orleans.
   c. The size of the United States nearly doubled.
   d. France regained control of the West Indies.
Name: ______________________

30. During their invasion of the United States, British forces
   a. **captured and burned Washington, D.C.**
   b. won an important victory at Baltimore.
   c. blundered in their attack on Maine.
   d. defended their occupation of Detroit.

31. What happened to the Federalist Party after the War of 1812?
   a. **They became popular with western farmers.**
   b. They joined with New England in seceding.
   c. They were mocked as defeatists and traitors.
   d. They played a lesser role in American politics.

Matching

**Directions:** Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.

- a. Intolerable Acts 
- b. committees of correspondence 
- c. Boston Massacre 
- d. First Continental Congress 
- e. Boston Tea Party 
- f. John Adams 
- g. Stamp Act 
- h. Patrick Henry 

32. tax on printed materials imposed on American colonists by Parliament

33. Virginia representative who argued for more radical opposition to Parliament

34. groups that formed after the Boston Massacre to promote colonial unity

35. conflict in which occupying British soldiers killed five protesting colonists

36. incident in which colonists destroyed tea to protest British trade policies

37. meeting at which colonial delegates formed plans to boycott all British goods

**Directions:** Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.

- a. ratification 
- b. *The Federalist* 
- c. John Jay 
- d. Bill of Rights 
- e. popular sovereignty 
- f. limited government 
- g. checks and balances 
- h. electoral college 

38. the first ten amendments to the Constitution

39. official approval

40. a system in which different branches of government limit one another’s power

41. a system in which government power comes from the people

42. the rule of law

43. a series of essays defending the new Constitution

Short Answer

44. Compare and Contrast Compare and contrast the provisions of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of 1787. In what way was the new Constitution designed to address weaknesses in the Articles?
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Why did railroads have a greater impact on American society than did canals and steamboats?
   a. The government funded railroad construction.
   b. People enjoyed riding on trains more than on steamboats.
   c. Railroads cost less to build and trains provided faster transport.
   d. Canals and steamboats did not connect farmers to cities.

2. The Industrial Revolution changed the way people worked by
   a. increasing wages for unskilled labor.
   b. decreasing the pace of work.
   c. combining many small tasks into one job.
   d. having them use machines to do jobs previously done by hand.

3. How did geography spur industrialization in the Northeast?
   a. Good soil made it easier to grow raw materials.
   b. Swift rivers provided power for machines.
   c. Flat land facilitated factory construction.
   d. The mild climate attracted many workers.

4. The cotton gin changed agriculture in the South by
   a. simplifying the planting process.
   b. making cotton the dominant crop.
   c. combining cotton and wheat farms.
   d. encouraging textile factory construction.

5. The ruling in McCulloch v. Maryland was significant because the Supreme Court
   a. declared its right to review the constitutionality of laws.
   b. restricted the federal government’s right to regulate interstate commerce.
   c. established the supremacy of state laws over federal laws.
   d. used a broad interpretation of the Constitution to expand federal power.

6. Which of the following drew a line north of which any new states would be free states and south of which any new states would be slave states?
   a. Missouri Compromise
   b. Marbury v. Madison
   c. American System
   d. Monroe Doctrine

7. Machines changed workers’ lives by
   a. decreasing the pace of work.
   b. increasing the number of workers needed.
   c. requiring more expertise and skill.
   d. dividing labor into many small tasks.

8. Which of the following helped the North industrialize?
   a. more workers
   b. better farmland
   c. less capital
   d. fewer rivers

9. Industrialization in the North caused
   a. factory workers to move to suburbs.
   b. a middle class to emerge.
   c. skilled artisans to earn higher wages.
   d. labor unions to disband.
10. In the mid-1800s, immigrants
   a. primarily came from Ireland and Germany.
   b. tended to be Protestant.
   c. **moved to new cities** in the South.
   d. distrusted existing Catholic institutions.

11. As agriculture became entrenched in the South,
   a. **planters built plantation schools to educate** enslaved workers.
   b. the South became too dependent on one crop, limiting development.
   c. southern whites began to doubt the benefits of slavery.
   d. entrepreneurs built new factories to meet rising consumer demand.

12. The crisis over the Missouri Compromise exposed the
   a. nation’s weak foreign policy.
   b. growing sectionalism over the issue of slavery.
   c. dangers of excessive nationalism.
   d. **trade imbalances that result from** protective tariffs.

13. How was Henry Ford able to reduce the sale price of the Model T?
   a. The location of Ford’s plant gave him easy access to resources and allowed him to reduce the price.
   b. He studied the techniques of Chicago meatpacking houses and used their same processes.
   c. Ford kept his workers happy by paying them well and giving them a 40 hour work week.
   d. Ford put his cars on moving assembly lines and reduced the time it took to make a car.

14. Why did the United States government remove Native Americans from the Southeast in the 1830s?
   a. **Indian Territory offered more fertile land.**
   b. White Southerners wanted the Native Americans’ valuable land.
   c. Native Americans refused to adapt to white American culture.
   d. The Supreme Court ruled that the Native Americans had violated treaty obligations.

15. In 1833, South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union if
   a. Congress raised tariffs.
   b. the federal government used force against South Carolina.
   c. John C. Calhoun resigned his vice presidency.
   d. the Supreme Court rejected the principle of nullification.

16. What was the Teapot Dome Scandal?
   a. **involved transferring oil reserves** from the Navy Department to the Interior Department and then forgot about the Navy’s needs
   b. allowed the Attorney General to use his position to accept money from criminals
   c. wasted taxpayers’ money by spending many thousands of dollars on a great deal of floor cleaner
   d. allowed Harding to reduce government regulation of business and return to a more traditional laissez-faire approach

17. The Second Great Awakening inspired people to
   a. **work for a variety of social reforms.**
   b. return runaway slaves.
   c. look to the past rather than the future.
   d. stay home from organized church services.

18. In the 1800s, laws were most likely to favor members of which religion?
   a. Protestant
   b. Catholic
   c. Jewish
   d. Mormon
19. What did the concept of civil disobedience mean to Thoreau?
   a. bowing to public pressure
   b. baring arms against dissenters
   c. bending to government power
   d. remaining true to one's conscience

20. The women's movement began when women saw parallels between their situation and that of
   a. slaves.
   b. children.
   c. British royalty.
   d. poor immigrants.

21. Which of the following did many westward emigrants bypass?
   a. the Great Plains
   b. the Mississippi River
   c. the Rocky Mountains
   d. the Sierra Nevada

22. People who believed in Manifest Destiny were known as
   a. Mountain Men.
   b. expansionists.
   c. missionaries.
   d. trappers.

Matching

Directions: Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.

23. The ____ style of worship emphasized strong emotions.
25. Protestant ____ preachers wanted to reenergize religion.
26. The ____ was a time of renewed enthusiasm for religious feeling.
27. The ____ church promoted the idea of God as a single divine being.
28. ____ taught Transcendentalist ideas in his home.

Directions: Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.

29. scene of a 12-day-long battle between Mexicans and Texans
30. first president of the Republic of Texas
31. led American troops to occupy the Texas-Mexico border
32. led a group of emigrants to settle farmland east of San Antonio
33. independent control over one's affairs
34. American general who captured Veracruz and Mexico City
Short Answer

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

35. Synthesize Information Choose three inventions or innovations that you think most transformed American society during the early 1800s. How did these innovations change the ways that people lived and worked? Why do you think that they had the most effect on society?

36. Organize Information What were some of the benefits and some of the challenges faced by Americans who traveled west in the mid-1800s?
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The Fugitive Slave Act angered Northerners because
   a. it prioritized states' rights over the rights of the federal government.
   b. it contradicted the Missouri Compromise.
   c. it contradicted the Wilmot Proviso.
   d. it increased federal intervention in the affairs of independent states.

2. Abolitionists believed that slavery
   a. worked better than a free labor system.
   b. threatened unskilled workers in the north.
   c. was morally wrong and wanted to end it.
   d. belonged only in the southern states.

3. What provision did the Compromise of 1850 include?
   a. California would be admitted as a free state.
   b. Slavery would be ended in Washington D.C.
   c. Congress would abolish the Fugitive Slave Law.
   d. Texas would gain New Mexico for $10 million.

4. To what did Abraham Lincoln refer when he said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand”?
   a. slavery helped unite states in the Union
   b. the Union could not continue with both free states and slave states
   c. compromise would continue to keep the issue of slavery at bay
   d. the Union would be dissolved over the issue of slavery

5. How did Lincoln approach the issue of slavery in his speeches?
   a. He avoided slavery as a possible inflammatory topic.
   b. He advocated for compromise and the status quo.
   c. He urged the gradual westward spread of slavery through popular sovereignty.
   d. He condemned slavery and affirmed the idea of African Americans’ natural rights.

6. The Dred Scott decision stated that slaves
   a. were the property of their owners.
   b. were free when living in a free territory.
   c. should be made American citizens.
   d. should have the right to sue in the courts.

7. Seceding states believed that they had to leave the Union in order to
   a. protect their property and their way of life.
   b. have a stronger voice in United States government.
   c. make sure the Crittenden Compromise was adopted.
   d. oust President Lincoln from office.

8. In Abraham Lincoln’s inaugural address, he declared that
   a. he would abolish slavery.
   b. no state can lawfully leave the Union by its own action.
   c. there would be a war.
   d. the North would avenge the attack on Fort Sumter.
9. The agrarian South was at a disadvantage against the
   a. European-influenced North.       c. industrialized North.
   b. more liberal North.             d. colder North.

10. Which of the following contributed to Lincoln’s decision to address the issue of slavery in the South?
   a. He was angry about recent Union military defeats.
   b. He wanted to antagonize the South.
   c. He was worried about anti-slavery sentiment in Europe.
   d. He wanted to build a strong base of political supporters.

11. What happened to the South’s economy during the Civil War?
   a. It improved.                     c. It deteriorated.
   b. It remained stable.             d. It declined and then grew.

12. What risk did a soldier face if he survived being wounded in a Civil War battle?
   a. dying from disease              c. losing his pay
   b. being forgotten                d. being dishonorably discharged

13. What profession grew substantially with women’s participation during the Civil War?
   a. banking                        c. governing
   b. nursing                       d. cooking

14. How did the Civil War affect states’ rights?
   a. The supremacy of the federal government over the states was firmly established.
   b. States gained more power in determining their own laws.
   c. The balance of power between federal and states governments was unchanged.
   d. States lost all rights of self-determination.

15. Where did Lee finally surrender to Grant?
   a. Appomattox Court House         c. Petersburg
   b. Richmond                      d. Washington, D.C.

16. What is one advantage that helped the North to achieve victory in the Civil War?
   a. a warmer climate               b. more technological resources
   c. better military leadership when the war started
   d. growing sympathy for southern culture

17. Which event led the House of Representatives to impeach President Johnson?
   a. Johnson’s veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
   b. the passage of the Tenure of Office Act
   c. Johnson’s refusal to enforce the Reconstruction Acts
   d. Johnson’s attempt to fire Secretary of War Edwin Stanton

18. In the system of share-tenancy, farmworkers
   a. did not choose the crops they planted.
   b. had more control over their crops and supplies than was true in sharecropping.
   c. planted seed and used supplies bought by the landowners.
   d. paid cash rent to the landowners.

19. By the end of the Civil War,
   a. many Confederate leaders had been tried for treason.
   b. African Americans had gained full citizenship.
   c. the South’s economy had been destroyed.
   d. Congress had passed legislation to rebuild the nation.
20. One of President Lincoln’s first major goals for Reconstruction was to  
   a. reunify the nation.  
   b. redistribute the South’s land.  
   c. **grant African Americans full citizenship.**  
   d. punish southern states for seceding.  

21. The Republican Party became strong in the South, in part because  
   a. **millions of southern African American men became voters.**  
   b. the party did not require a loyalty oath in order to vote.  
   c. many white Southerners attended the state constitutional conventions.  
   d. all of the former Confederate states had met the requirements to rejoin the Union.  

22. During Reconstruction, most African American families in the South  
   a. moved to southern cities, where they worked as skilled laborers.  
   b. benefited from Sherman’s plan to give or sell land to freed people.  
   c. remained in rural areas, where they worked at jobs such as lumbering or farming.  
   d. migrated to work on the construction of railroads across the nation.  

23. Which of the following was a key problem with the sharecropping system?  
   a. **Cotton was no longer a profitable crop.**  
   b. Landowners could lie about expenses to keep sharecroppers in debt.  
   c. Sharecroppers had to buy their own supplies.  
   d. Farmers had to pay the landowners cash rent as well as shares of the crop.  

24. By the end of the 1860s, northern support for Reconstruction had faded because  
   a. Lincoln had been assassinated.  
   b. **northerners believed that the goals of Reconstruction had been met.**  
   c. the Freedmen’s Bureau had failed to accomplish its objectives.  
   d. the cost of military operations in the South worried many people.  

Matching

**Directions:** Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.

| a. personal liberties laws | e. Kansas-Nebraska Act |
| b. Underground Railroad    | f. John Brown           |
| c. Harriet Tubman          | g. “Bleeding Kansas”    |
| d. Harriet Beecher Stowe   |                           |

25. **the author of Uncle Tom’s Cabin**  

26. **an informal network of abolitionists that helped fugitive slaves**  

27. **a New York abolitionist who massacred five pro-slavery settlers in Kansas**  

28. **the state statutes that nullified the Fugitive Slave Act**  

29. **a Maryland born slave known as “Black Moses”**  

30. **the characterization of violent outbreaks in 1856 that occurred in and around Lawrence, Kansas**
Directions: Match the term with the concept.

a. income tax  
e. Copperhead
b. bond  
f. habeas corpus
c. Homestead Act  
g. inflation
d. conscription

31. an action of Congress that made western land available for a low price
32. a right that states a person cannot be detained without being charged with a specific crime
33. a system that requires military service
34. a certificate sold by the government that promises more money later
35. an amount of money paid to the government based on a person’s earnings
36. a person from the North who wanted to end the Civil War

Directions: Match the term with the concept.

a. Wade-Davis Bill  
h. scalawags
b. Radical Republicans  
i. carpetbaggers
c. Freedmen’s Bureau  
j. sharecropping
d. black codes  
k. Ku Klux Klan
e. Civil Rights Act of 1866  
l. Enforcement Acts
f. Fourteenth Amendment  
m. Redeemers
g. Fifteenth Amendment  
n. Compromise of 1877

37. laws that sought to limit the rights of African Americans
38. organization that used violence to intimidate people
39. legislation requiring a majority of a state’s prewar voters to swear loyalty to the Union before restoration could begin
40. southern politicians who worked to unite white southerners to regain power in Congress
41. system in which landowners provided farmers with housing and supplies in exchange for a share of the crop raised
42. legislation making it a federal offense to interfere with a citizen’s right to vote
43. organization that provided food, clothing, healthcare, and education for southern refugees
44. northerners who moved South to improve their economic or political situation
45. constitutional provision forbidding any state to deny suffrage on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
46. agreement that led to the withdrawal of federal troops from the South

Short Answer

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

47. Compare and Contrast What economic and social factors in the United States led to differing ideas about slavery in the North and the South? Explain and support your answer with details.

48. Link Past and Present Reconstruction raised questions about the balance of power between federal and state governments. In what ways did federal and state governments conflict over power during Reconstruction, and how does this conflict relate to government today? Explain which level of government you think should decide that situation.
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following helped fuel economic growth by encouraging people to buy American goods?
   a. monopolies  
   b. patents  
   c. protective tariffs  
   d. laissez faire

2. Capitalism fueled industrialization by
   a. requiring inventors to file patents.  
   b. encouraging entrepreneurs to establish businesses.  
   c. giving the country many natural resources.  
   d. ensuring that all workers received high wages.

3. Corporations had the important advantage of
   a. being run by an individual or a family.  
   b. developing into monopolies.  
   c. reducing the financial risk for individual investors.  
   d. keeping prices high.

4. Which argument supports the perception of big business leaders as “captains of industry”?
   a. Industrialists’ support for technology benefited the economy.  
   b. Monopolies forced small companies out of business.  
   c. Consumers were harmed by inflated prices.  
   d. Workers’ wages rose as industrialists profited.

5. In the late 1800s, workers tolerated poor wages and working conditions because they
   a. thought that the government would protect them.  
   b. believed it had to get worse before it got better.  
   c. could be replaced easily by other workers.  
   d. were tricked by employers into taking dangerous jobs.

6. Most new immigrants lived in cities
   a. to be close to industrial jobs.  
   b. to meet many Americans.  
   c. to abandon their traditions.  
   d. because cities were welcoming.

7. Which of these immigrants would have been least likely to encounter prejudice?
   a. a Jew  
   b. a Catholic  
   c. a Protestant  
   d. an African American

8. Rural-to-urban migration was primarily motivated by
   a. plentiful land.  
   b. religious freedom.  
   c. fear of crime.  
   d. steady employment.

9. Which invention made the building and use of skyscrapers feasible?
   a. mass transit  
   b. elevators  
   c. zoning laws  
   d. suburbs

10. How did Ellis Island differ from Angel Island?
    a. Chinese and Asian immigrants often were processed at Ellis Island.  
    b. Immigrants left Ellis Island within hours; they often remained at Angel Island for weeks.  
    c. Angel Island was welcoming to some, but Ellis Island was seemingly designed to filter out Chinese immigrants.  
    d. Chinese travelers were never turned away at Angel Island.
11. The middle-class lifestyle of the Gilded Age featured
   a. a return to classical ideals.
   b. a reflection of rural values.
   c. a new emphasis on acquiring goods.
   d. renewed interest in controlling journalists.

12. Consumption patterns were most influenced by
   a. advertising.  
   b. transportation.  
   c. new educational theories.  
   d. special-interest newspapers.

13. During Reconstruction, southern agriculture
   a. thrived.  
   b. focused on cotton and tobacco.  
   c. became diverse.  
   d. expanded dramatically.

14. Which of the following was a factor that limited the economic recovery of the South after the Civil War?
   a. New cities rose up in Georgia, Texas, and Tennessee.
   b. Railroad lines were expanded in southern states.
   c. Southerners lobbied the federal government for financial help.
   d. Southern banks with modest assets struggled to support industrial development.

15. Which of the following accurately describes the effect of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments on the lives of southerners?
   a. These amendments had little effect on the lives of southerners.
   b. Black southerners were forbidden to serve as elected officials.
   c. White southerners celebrated black southerners' new rights.
   d. Black southerners had more political and economic freedom.

16. How did railroads influence the growth of western territories?
   a. The ability to bring in goods deterred industrial development.
   b. Railroads spurred the foundation and expansion of towns along the western rail route.
   c. Towns at the ends of railroad lines became ghost towns when the lines were extended.
   d. Settlers moved away from Native American lands to follow the railroad routes.

17. The open-range system of raising livestock was originally developed by
   a. American cowboys.  
   b. Mexican vaqueros.  
   c. Bat Masterson.  
   d. Native Americans.

18. The Chinese Exclusion Act
   a. barred U.S. cities from hiring Chinese workers.
   b. prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the country.
   c. stripped Chinese Americans of their U.S. citizenship.
   d. forced Chinese children to attend segregated schools.

19. Which of the following did the Populist Party suggest would raise crop prices?
   a. government ownership of railroads  
   b. the coinage of "free silver"  
   c. an alliance of urban workers  
   d. a graduated income tax

20. The Populist Party lost power in large part as a result of
   a. their refusal to endorse William Jennings Bryan.
   b. their exclusion of African Americans.
   c. the 1896 election of McKinley.
   d. the collapse of the gold standard.
Matching

Directions: Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.

a. John D. Rockefeller  
b. Sherman Antitrust Act  
c. corporation  
d. Thomas Edison  
e. sweatshop  
f. sweatshop  
g. Interstate Commerce Commission  
h. monopoly  
i. mass production  
j. Andrew Carnegie  
k. Knights of Labor  
l. entrepreneur  
m. American Federation of Labor  
n. Eugene V. Debs  
o. Homestead Strike

21. a system for turning out large numbers of products quickly and inexpensively
22. a person who invests money in a business venture to make a profit
23. complete control of a product or service
24. an oil tycoon who used horizontal integration to decrease costs and increase profits
25. a business in which ownership is shared
26. a small, hot, dirty workhouse
27. the response to wage cuts at a Carnegie Steel plant in 1892
28. the inventor who wanted to develop affordable lighting for homes
29. a labor union open to workers from any trade
30. a steel tycoon who used vertical integration to increase profits

Directions: Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.

a. skyscrapers  
b. Gilded Age  
c. urbanization  
d. William Randolph Hearst  
e. Elisha Otis  
f. Ellis Island  
g. mass culture  
h. mass transit  
i. nativism  
j. rural-to-urban migration  
k. vaudeville  
l. Horatio Alger  
m. “melting pot”

31. rapid growth of cities
32. important immigrant processing station
33. blended nationalities that create a single culture
34. 10-story or higher buildings with steel frames
35. inventor of the elevator
36. public system to move large numbers of people inexpensively
37. the last decades of the nineteenth century
38. similar consumer patterns across society
39. sensationalist publisher
40. wrote inspiring novels about success in America
Directions: Match the descriptions with the terms.

a. cash crop j. assimilate
b. Farmers' Alliance k. Dawes General Allotment Act
c. Civil Rights Act of 1875 l. vigilante
d. reservation m. transcontinental railroad
e. Sand Creek Massacre n. land grant
f. Sitting Bull o. open range
g. Little Big Horn p. Homestead Act
h. Chief Joseph q. Exodusters
i. Wounded Knee

41. a rail link between the East and the West
42. the site of a victory by Indians led by Crazy Horse over 250 U.S. soldiers led by General George Custer
43. a specific area set aside by the U.S. government for the use of Indians
44. a self-appointed enforcer of the law
45. legislation that gave black citizens the right to ride trains and use other public facilities
46. the site where over 100 fleeing Indians were killed by U.S. troops
47. legislation that provided farm plots for people willing to live on and develop the land for five years
48. to absorb into the culture of a population or group
49. a crop grown not for its own use but to be sold for cash
50. a system by which branded cattle were allowed to graze freely on unfenced property

Short Answer

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

51. Link Past and Present Discuss three ways that industrialization changed American lives. Then, explain how these changes relate to the modern revolution in information technology by giving an example of how the Internet, the mass media, or global communications systems have changed the ways in which people live.

52. Why did the U.S. government want to remove Native Americans from western lands, and what strategies did they use to accomplish this?