

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY EXAM FOR US HISTORY AP REVIEW

DIRECTIONS: For each question, decide which the best answer from the choices is. On your answer sheet, blacken the appropriate letter matching the answer you selected to record. If you decide to change an answer, erase cleanly before you select a new response. DO NOT MAKE MARKS OR NOTES ON THIS TEST BOOKLET! If you have questions please consult the teacher or proctor for directions.

1. Which event occurred in the United States during the Critical Period (1781-1789)?
 - A) Whiskey Rebellion
 - B) Shay's Rebellion *
 - C) Stono Rebellion
 - D) Nat Turner's Rebellion
 - E) Pontiac's Rebellion
2. Grover Cleveland became the first President after 1868 to
 - A) Secure a majority of both popular and electoral votes
 - B) Have a party majority in both houses of Congress
 - C) Take steps to end Reconstruction
 - D) Have been born in the South
 - E) Break Republican control of the White House *
3. Which statement best describes the reaction of many American colonists toward British colonial policy following the French and Indian War?
 - A) They refused to accept the idea of parliament's right to manage their internal affairs *
 - B) They petitioned the British Parliament to enforce the taxation program of British Parliament
 - C) They urged the colonial legislatures to enforce the costs of the war
 - D) They advocated higher taxes to cover the costs of the war
 - E) They urged dismissal of William Pitt and Edmund Burke from Parliament
4. One reason for the importance of the Northwest Ordinance (1787) was that it provided for
 - A) The government of Texas
 - B) The sale of western lands
 - C) The free navigation of the Great Lakes
 - D) The eventual admission of territories as equal states *
 - E) The judicial system of the United States
5. The opening of the Erie Canal across New York State in the 1820's had an especially harmful effect on
 - A) New England manufacturers
 - B) New England farmers
 - C) Western New York farmers *
 - D) Mississippi cotton growers
 - E) Northern Ohio farmers
6. Some of the best arguments in support of the adoption of the United States Constitution are found in
 - A) *Common Sense*
 - B) The Articles of Confederation
 - C) The New Freedom
 - D) The Freeport Doctrine
 - E) *The Federalist Papers* *

7. The decade of the 1950's was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) A decline in the divorce rate *
 - B) An increase in expenditures for national defense
 - C) An increase in expenditures for education
 - D) A rising level of family income
 - E) A migration from the cities to the suburbs
8. Which of the following was result of the other four?
- A) Alien & Sedition Acts
 - B) Disappearance of the Federalist Party
 - C) Hartford Convention
 - D) Increase in the democratic spirit in the United States *
 - E) Election of the "War Hawks"
9. John C. Calhoun supported all of the following EXCEPT the
- A) War of 1812
 - B) Annexation of Texas
 - C) Tariff of 1816
 - D) Tariff of 1828
 - E) Independent Treasury Act *
10. The idea that the federal government was a compact or contract among the states was expressed in
- A) Lee's Resolutions
 - B) The theory of "Manifest Destiny" *
 - C) South Carolina's *Exposition & Protest* *
 - D) Webster's reply to Hayne
 - E) The Freeport Doctrine
11. Federal Reconstruction policies between 1867 and 1876 followed, for the most part, the wishes of
- A) President Abraham Lincoln
 - B) President Andrew Johnson
 - C) Southern plantation owners
 - D) Northern Democrats in Congress
 - E) Northern Republicans in Congress *
12. The "Conquered Provinces" theory, which states that the South had forfeited its rights by seceding from the Union and that Congress should treat it as a conquered territory, was announced by
- A) Thaddeus Stevens *
 - B) Andrew Johnson
 - C) Jefferson Davis
 - D) George B. McClellan
 - E) John Sherman
13. Which one issue did Thomas Jefferson reverse his opinion as to strict construction
- A) The "midnight judges"
 - B) The purchase of the Louisiana Territory *
 - C) Moving the capital to Washington, D.C.
 - D) The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
 - E) The election of 1800

14. Henry George's *Progress of Poverty* is a treatise that advocates
- A) Christian charity
 - B) Communism
 - C) Populism
 - D) Utopian socialism
 - E) The single tax *

15. Indentured servants came from ALL EXCEPT:
- A) Sailors and barristers *
 - B) Rogues and vagabonds
 - C) Prostitutes
 - D) Beggars and drunkards
 - E) Jugglers and criminals

16. An architectural form that originated in America during the Gilded Age is
- A) Log cabin
 - B) Town house
 - C) Clapboard dwelling found in New England
 - D) Plantation house found in the South
 - E) Steel-framed skyscraper *

17. In which pair is the first item an immediate cause of the second?
- A) Assassination of James Garfield-The Pendleton Act
 - B) Election of John Quincy Adams-Twelfth Amendment
 - C) Sinking of the Louisiana-US Entry Into World War I *
 - D) Assassination of Alexander Hamilton-Eng of the Federalist Party
 - E) Hitler's attack on Poland-U.S. entry into World War II

18. Which of the following was an immediate cause of the United States entry into the First World War?
- A) The Battle of the Marne
 - B) German resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare *
 - C) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
 - D) The German invasion of Belgium
 - E) President Wilson's desire to be reelected

19. The theory of "Manifest Destiny" is best illustrated in the
- A) Good Neighbor Policy
 - B) Slogan, "Fifty-four forty or fight" *
 - C) Selection of the parallel 36 degrees 30' in the Missouri Compromise
 - D) Granting of independence to the Philippines
 - E) Emancipation Proclamation

20. Alexander Hamilton approved of Jay's Treaty because it
- A) Admitted United States goods freely to British ports without restriction
 - B) Incorporated United States ideas about the rights of neutrals
 - C) Rejected the ideas of Madison and Jefferson as well as his own
 - D) United public opinion in support of the President's treaty-making power *
 - E) Provided a framework for peaceful United States relations with Great Britain

21. Samuel Gompers attempted to win gains for labor by
- A) United skilled and unskilled workers into one union
 - B) Organizing industrial or vertical unions
 - C) Campaigned actively for the election of AFL members
 - D) Organizing of skilled craft unions *
 - E) Urging civil disobedience as a means to win public support
22. In the late nineteenth-century controversy over the social and religious implications of Darwinian theory, all of the following popular beliefs were felt to be threatened by Darwin EXCEPT the
- A) Theological doctrine of "design"
 - B) Accuracy of the Old Testament
 - C) Reality of change in the world *
 - D) Uniqueness of man in nature
 - E) Concept of the deserving poor

23. In the period, 1887-1890, Congress passed major legislation to regulate abuses in
- A) Local governments
 - B) Industrial combinations *
 - C) Union methods
 - D) Farm credit
 - E) Governmental hiring practices

24. Which of the following contributed LEAST to the victory of Herbert Hoover over Alfred E. Smith?
- A) Hoover's experience and reputation in business and public administration
 - B) The prosperity which characterized the nation's economy at the time
 - C) The support of minority groups from North-eastern urban centers *
 - D) General satisfaction with the two previous administrations of Hoover's party
 - E) The support of anti-Catholic voters in the South and in rural areas elsewhere

25. The pre-Civil War South objected to protective tariffs because they
- A) Increased the cost of slaves
 - B) Kept the price of cotton low
 - C) Increased the prices of manufactured goods *
 - D) Aided western farmers at the planters' expense
 - E) Destroyed the market for tobacco

26. During the colonial period the term "freeman" generally came to mean any
- A) White male over twenty-one who paid enough taxes to vote *
 - B) Male aged sixteen to sixty who served in the militia
 - C) Freed slaves
 - D) Member of a Protestant church
 - E) Member of a colony's legislative body

27. Henry Clay is classified as both
- A) A "muckraker" and a "mugwump"
 - B) A "War Hawk" and a "Great Compromiser" *
 - C) A member of the Virginia Dynasty and presidential nominee
 - D) An ambassador to France and Secretary of State
 - E) A "Whig" and a defender of the South

28. All of the following were objectives of Progressivism EXCEPT:

- A) Replacing capitalism with socialism *
- B) Improving the working conditions of the factory laborers
- C) Fighting corruption in municipal governments
- D) Protecting the interests of consumers
- E) Making governments more directly responsible to the electorate

29. Sharecropping emerged in the post-Civil War South as a means by which

- A) Southern planters exchanged crops for northern manufactured goods
- B) More than one crop shared the available land on the plantation
- C) Former slaves formed cooperative credit associations to share costs
- D) Impoverished planters and former slaves supplied each others needs for labor and land *
- E) Religious persons shared what they grew with those less fortunate

30. At the beginning of the Civil War, the North had all of the following advantages EXCEPT:

- A) More manpower
- B) More industry
- C) Stronger consensus concerning war aims *
- D) An established government recognized by all countries
- E) Superiority in number of naval vessels

31. Which was a result of the Homestead Act of 1862?

- A) Increased desertions from the Confederate Army
- B) Increase speculation in western lands *
- C) Increased public awareness of the need for conservation of natural resources
- D) Increased criticism of the Republican Party
- E) Hastened settlement of New Mexico

32. Of the following, which was the most important cause of agrarian discontent in the United States in the last quarter of the nineteenth century?

- A) The end of free homesteads
- B) The end of Republican Party efforts to woo the farm vote
- C) The exhaustion of the soil by poor farming methods
- D) The feeling that the railroads were exploiting the farmers *
- E) The increase in the number of immigrants

33. The denunciation by the farmers of what they called the "'Crime of 73'" reflected the demand for

- A) An increased regulation of the railroads *
- B) An increase in aid to the land-grant colleges
- C) Federal regulation of stock market transactions
- D) Higher prices through currency expansion
- E) Return of federal farm supports

34. An important factor in the expansion of American industry between the Civil War and the First World War was the

- A) Demand from Asia for American manufactured goods
- B) Rivalry with Canada for the wheat markets of the world
- C) Return from American investments in Europe
- D) Growth of the domestic American market *
- E) Boom in canal building

35. According to the "South Carolina Exposition and Protest" a federal law could nullified by a state because

- A) Created by the states as a social compact *
- B) Dependent on the states for taxation
- C) Composed of men elected or appointed from the states
- D) Limited in its use of power by the Bill of Rights
- E) A Temporary organization with annual membership

36. The decade of the 1920's was characteristic of the following EXCEPT:

- A) A growth in monopolistic business practices
- B) An increased in industrial productivity
- C) A lowering of tariff duties *
- D) Intolerance and Nativism as revealed by immigration laws and activities of KKK
- E) Frenzied stock market speculation and real estate booms

37. Puritan contributions to the English colonies of North America included ALL EXCEPT:

- A) The Compact theory of government
- B) The Concept of limited government
- C) The desire for education
- D) The government to be a covenant or contract
- E) The absolution of sin upon the act of confession *

38. Which of the following suffered most from a declining European market after the First World War?

- A) New England shoe manufacturers
- B) Detroit automotive manufacturers
- C) West Virginia coal companies
- D) Pittsburgh steel producers
- E) Kansas wheat farmers *

39. Considering the issue of government economics, Andrew Jackson was...

- A) A soft money advocate
- B) A defender of the national debt
- C) A proponent of extremely high tariffs
- D) A hard money advocate *
- E) An advocate of the graduated income tax

40. The Morrill Act of 1862, which provided for land grants in support of agricultural and mechanical colleges, had the greatest impact on higher education in...

- A) New England
- B) The South Atlantic States
- C) The Middle Atlantic States
- D) The Middle West and Far West *
- E) The deep South

41. The Progressive movement of the early twentieth century sought to

- A) End overseas expansion
- B) Promote the trade union movement
- C) Assure more democracy in government *
- D) Bring about government ownership of the means of production
- E) Bring statehood to Arizona and New Mexico

42. In terms of the way he lived as well as the themes of his literary works, the author most representative of the "Lost Generation" was...

- A) Ernest Hemingway *
- B) Langston Hughes
- C) John Dos Passos
- D) John Steinbeck
- E) Jack London

43. In which two wars fought by the United States was freedom of seas a major issue?

- A) The French & Indian War and the Revolutionary War
- B) The War of 1812 and the Mexican War
- C) The Mexican War and the Spanish-American War
- D) The War of 1812 and World War I *
- E) The Revolutionary War and World War II

44. The two great historical forces pulling in opposite directions during the Age of Jackson were:

- A) Colonialism and racism
- B) Imperialism and socialism
- C) Pragmatism and Social Darwinism
- D) Naturalism and realism
- E) Nationalism and Sectionalism *

45. Jackson was the forerunner of which late nineteenth century movement?

- A) Social Darwinism
- B) Populism *
- C) Imperialism
- D) Industrialism
- E) Colonialism

46. The administrations of Grant, Harding, and Truman were similar in that all three were:

- A) Republican
- B) Marked by a return to isolationism
- C) Followed by the election of a President of different party
- D) Faced with the problems resulting from war *
- E) Former Vice Presidents

47. President Taft's position in the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute served to

- A) Reveal his ability as a trustbuster *
- B) Extend the progressive gains made by Theodore Roosevelt
- C) Increase his personal popularity
- D) Give the impression that he had deserted progressivism
- E) Win him easy renomination

48. Which of the following was NOT an antebellum slave revolt?

- A) Gabriel Prosser's revolt
- B) Denmark Vesey's revolt
- C) Deerfield massacre *
- D) Nat Turner's revolt
- E) Stono rebellion

49. During James Madison's presidency, a whole new generation of political leaders emerged as War Hawks EXCEPT:

- A) John C. Calhoun
- B) Henry Clay
- C) James Monroe *
- D) Daniel Webster
- E) Andrew Jackson

50. Perhaps the most significant development of Washington's Administration was the

- A) Introduction of cotton *
- B) Cessation of the fur trade
- C) Development of the fishing industry
- D) Regulation of slavery in Pennsylvania
- E) Spanish abandonment of Florida

51. Which one of the following men took an active part in opposing the ratification of the Constitution?

- A) Edmund Randolph
- B) Gouverneur Morris
- C) William Patterson
- D) Thomas Jefferson
- E) Patrick Henry *

52. According to the economic theory of John Maynard Keynes, which of the following is true?

- A) Budget deficits have an expansionary influence on the economy *
- B) A balanced budget is the key to economic stability and prosperity
- C) The best way to cure a depression is to reduce the national debt
- D) The primary cost of the Great Depression was excessive government spending
- E) An increase in tariff rates is useful in overcoming a depression

53. Which of the following is correct about the *Gentlemen's Agreement* of Theodore Roosevelt administration?

- A) It illustrated the corruption to an immigrant group
- B) It reflected domestic opposition to an immigrant group *
- C) It demonstrated Theodore Roosevelt's reluctance to destroy the trusts
- D) It enabled muckrakers to gain access to secret government files
- E) It led to the nomination of William Howard Taft for President in 1908

54. Jefferson's crowning achievements were:

- A) Abolishing the national bank
- B) Was with the Barbary Pirates
- C) Louisiana Purchase and subsequent Lewis & Clark Expedition *
- D) Settling the California mission system
- E) Conquest of the Indians of the High Plains

55. England's policy of mercantilism as applied to the thirteen colonies is best illustrated by the

- A) System of indenturing servants
- B) Passage of the Navigation Laws *
- C) Signing of the Mayflower Compact
- D) Drafting of the Albany Plan of Union
- E) Issuance of the Proclamation Line of 1763

56. France signed an alliance with the United States and participated openly in the American War for Independence when...
- A) The United States declared its independence from Great Britain
 - B) The Americans demonstrated their strength by winning a major battle *
 - C) The French government could afford increased expenditures
 - D) Spain concluded a treaty with the United States
 - E) Opposition to the war developed in Great Britain
57. A major result of President Jackson's action in the nullification controversy was to
- A) Arouse the antagonism of the North
 - B) Bring on the Panic of 1837
 - C) Contribute to Calhoun's election to the Vice Presidency in 1836
 - D) Strengthen the power of the national government *
 - E) Strengthen the power of the states over the national government
58. Black slavery did not flourish in New England because
- A) The church disapproved of it
 - B) Blacks could not work in the cold climate *
 - C) A large number of Indians were available as a labor source
 - D) It was too expensive to transport slaves so far north
 - E) It did not prove to be economically feasible
59. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions and the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* were primarily concerned with the...
- A) Doctrine of states' rights *
 - B) System of checks and balances
 - C) Alien and Sedition Acts
 - D) Tariff of Abominations
 - E) Electoral college system
59. The early Virginia colony began to grow and prosper when
- A) Native Americans were removed to reservations west of Appalachian Mountains
 - B) The defeat of the Spanish Armada
 - C) The settlers found they could export tobacco on a highly profitable basis *
 - D) Quinine was introduced to combat malaria
 - E) Royalists fled to Virginia following their defeat in the English Civil War
60. The *Dred Scott Decision* was significant because it
- A) Confirmed the opinion that slaves were property *
 - B) Resolved the most difficult problems existing between North and South
 - C) Upheld the actions of the Underground Railroad
 - D) Declared fugitive slave laws unconstitutional
 - E) Was opened by President Buchanan
61. The Monroe Doctrine, which has been the foundation of American foreign policy, was a brilliant bold step taken by which of the following secretaries of state?
- A) Thomas Jefferson
 - B) James Madison
 - C) James Monroe
 - D) John Quincy Adams *
 - E) Henry Clay

62. Between 1820-1840, Native American population east of the Mississippi River decreased from 125,000 to 30,000. This decrease is best explained by the

- A) Indians preferences for western lands
- B) Removal of the Indians by the Federal government *
- C) Famine brought about by the disappearance of the buffalo herds
- D) Slaughter of thousands of warrior in battle
- E) Intermarriage and assimilation into American culture

63. With John Marshall as Chief Justice, the United States Supreme Court succeeded in

- A) Interpreting the federal Constitution more broadly *
- B) Weakening the power of the cabinet
- C) Increasing the membership of the House of Representatives
- D) Strengthening the power of the Chief executive
- E) Issuing the Emancipation Proclamation

64. By 1936, the labor policy of the FDR Administration was to

- A) Encourage the unions to strike
- B) Promote collect bargaining
- C) Encourage the "open shop"
- D) Discourage unions in favor of welfare programs
- E) Favor craft unions above industrial unions

65. An illustration of the use of arbitration by the United States is the

- A) Gadsden Purchase
- B) Kellogg-Briand Pact
- C) Rush-Bagot Agreement
- D) Washington Treaty of 1871 *
- E) Webster-Ashburton Treaty

66. The idea that form follows function in architecture is associated with

- A) Thomas Jefferson's plan of Monticello
- B) The Greek revival of the early nineteenth century
- C) The Victorian gothic of the post-Civil War period
- D) The Chicago School of the late nineteenth century *
- E) The builders of the post-Second World War suburbia

67. The movement for social progress in the US during the first half of nineteenth century is illustrated by

- A) Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation
- B) The founding of settlement houses
- C) The literature of the muckrakers
- D) The Morrill Act of educational reforms
- E) The establishment of utopianism at New Harmony, Indiana *

68. The abolition of slavery in the United States was contemporary with

- A) Emancipation of slaves in the British Empire
- B) Founding of Liberia
- C) Freeing the serfs in Russia *
- D) Limitation of slavery in Brazil
- E) Uprising of the peasants in France

69. The Salem Witch Trials of 1692 were caused by all EXCEPT:
- A) Land quarrels
 - B) Bad blood
 - C) Fanaticism
 - D) Puritan doctrine *
 - E) Gender discrimination
70. The joint stock company of the seventeenth century was the forerunner of the...
- A) House of Representatives
 - B) U.S. Senate
 - C) Modern corporations *
 - D) Family farms
 - E) Plantation
71. Which of the following characterized New England Protestantism in the first half of the nineteenth century?
- A) It reversed the eighteenth century tendency to divide into separate and competing sects
 - B) It remained the established state religion
 - C) It came to insist on strict predestination
 - D) It softened its theology so as to enhance the power of individuals to effect their own conversion *
 - E) It remained unaffected by the various reform movements such as temperance and abolitionism
72. Which one of the following problem did NOT accompany the "end" of the frontier in the United States?
- A) Growing sense of job security among factory workers *
 - B) Need for a changed viewpoint in our economic thinking
 - C) Rapid decline of interest in imperialistic enterprises
 - D) Rapid rise of disease in large cities
 - E) Recognition of the need for conservation of natural resources
73. The primary difference between Massachusetts Bay and the Chesapeake Bay colonies were?
- A) They were hunters in the South and farmers in the North
 - B) They were ship builders in the North and fur tappers in the South
 - C) They were Anglican in the North and Calvinist in the South
 - D) They came as families in the North, whereas, they immigrated as single males in the South *
 - E) The northern immigrants were French Calvinist, whereas, the Southerners were Quakers
74. Each of the following was a factor in the industrial development of the United State during the decade 1840-1850 EXCEPT the
- A) Beginning of the industrial consolidation
 - B) Development of clipper ships *
 - C) Expansion of railroads to the Pacific
 - D) Irish potato famine of 1845
 - E) Westward expansion to include Texas, Oregon, and the Mexican cession
75. Which of the following describes the major grievance of American Patriots from 1764 to the outbreak of the Revolution?
- A) The Stamp Act taxes raised costs to a level that seriously weakened domestic commerce in the colonies
 - B) The Sugar Act prohibited the importation of sugar and thereby ruined the rum industry
 - C) High import duties made it very difficult for the average colonist to buy tea
 - D) English taxation policies were being used to undermine the independence of the colonial legislatures *
 - E) New taxes were destroying American wealth

76. In general, the Mason and Dixon line was
- A) A course roughly parallel to the first unit of the Cumberland Road
 - B) The boarder between Kentucky and Virginia
 - C) The northern boundary of North Carolina
 - D) The southern border of Pennsylvania
 - E) The line at 36 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude *
77. Which of the following was closest to the criticism of the FDR Administration expressed by Norman Thomas and the Socialist Party in the late 1930's?
- A) New Deal programs did not continue the Progressive tradition
 - B) Roosevelt was not sufficiently pragmatic in his approach to the economic crisis
 - C) The ideas of John Maynard Keynes were not applied systematically to solve the problems of the depression.
 - D) Roosevelt did not undertake the systematic reform of capitalism *
 - E) Roosevelt sought to change the
78. During the period, 1900-1914, the political leaders of Europe believed that the theoretical "balance of power" could best be maintained by
- A) A policy of isolation
 - B) An effective international organization
 - C) A program of free trade
 - D) A policy of appeasement
 - E) A system of alliances *
79. Which of the following was true about relations between Native Americans and whites in the period of 1861-1890?
- A) The federal government attempted to break down tribal autonomy on the Great Plains *
 - B) Congress upheld pre-Civil War promises to preserve Indian tribal hunting lands in the West
 - C) Federal voting rights were extent to Indians on reservations
 - D) The Indians of the Great Plains offered little resistance to White expansion
 - E) The present area of Arizona and New Mexico was set aside as Indian territory
80. Thomas Jefferson's vision of the United States included:
- A) Industrialized urban centers at the front of the Industrial Revolution
 - B) Expansion of the institution of slavery
 - C) Western territories populated by independent white yeoman farm families *
 - D) A rejection of scientific farming in favor of agricultural traditionalism.
 - E) Education for all men a condition for equality
81. Which of the following was true about relations between Native Americans (Indians) and whites in the period 1861-1890?
- A) The federal government attempted to break down tribal autonomy on the Great Plains *
 - B) Congress upheld pre-Civil War promises to preserve Indian tribal hunting lands in the West
 - C) Federal voting rights were extended to Indians on reservations
 - D) The Indians of the Great Plains offered little resistance to white expansion
 - E) The present area of Arizona and New Mexico was set aside as Indian Territory

82. The careers of Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt were similar in that each man
- A) was an outstanding military leader before becoming President
 - B) led the cause for international peace, but involved the United States in a general war
 - C) succeeded to the presidency upon the death of the previous President
 - D) successfully mediated an international dispute between major world powers
 - E) led the fight for progressive ideas and developed a slogan that brought reform *
83. Each of the following stimulated settlement of the United States frontier EXCEPT:
- A) Discovery of gold in the Pikes Peak region
 - B) Investments of European capital
 - C) The Pre-emption Act of 1841 *
 - D) The Proclamation of 1763
 - E) religious movements and missionaries
84. When discussing the causes of the 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression, historians usually stress all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) Management's disposition to maintain prices and inflate holding down wages
 - B) The structural weakness of the American banking system
 - C) Rampant speculation during the 1920's
 - D) Government fiscal and monetary policies that aggravated the gross inequities in personal income
 - E) The exclusion of Blacks from jobs in the economic mainstream. *
85. Which period in United States history is the Progressive Movement associated?
- A) 1830-1845
 - B) 1870-1885
 - C) 1810-1820
 - D) 1900-1920 *
 - E) 1930-1945
86. All of the following policies were included in Alexander Hamilton's financial program EXCEPT:
- A) A tax on tonnage and imports
 - B) Imposition of an excise tax
 - C) A bimetallic standard of currency *
 - D) Payment in full of domestic and foreign debts
 - E) Duties on agricultural exports
87. "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light or transient causes" is a point advocated in
- A) Washington's Farewell Address
 - B) Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
 - C) The Mayflower Compact
 - D) The Declaration of Independence *
 - E) The United Nations Charter
88. The suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion was important because the suppression
- A) Produced the first conflict between the North and the South
 - B) Limited the power of the states to nullify federal laws
 - C) Violated the principle of "No taxation without representation"
 - D) Kept the price of legal whiskey high
 - E) Illustrated the power of the federal government *

89. All of the following contributed to the English colonization of America EXCEPT:
- A) Rivalry between England and Spain
 - B) The Proclamation of 1783
 - C) Desire for freedom of worship
 - D) Economic conditions in England
 - E) Opposition in England to the Stuart kings *

90. An immediate reason for the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine was the
- A) Encroachment of Russia on the Oregon Territory *
 - B) Desire of the United States for strategic bases
 - C) Need for control of the Panama Canal Zone
 - D) Protection of American investments in Latin America
 - E) Prohibit the entry of France into the Western Hemisphere

91. A party that arose as a result of a wave racial and religious intolerance in the United States was the
- A) Prohibition Party
 - B) Anti-Masonic Party
 - C) Liberty Party
 - D) Know-Nothing Party *
 - E) Communist Party

92. The so-called, "Roosevelt Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine resulted in
- A) Financial crises in Santo Domingo
 - B) Obligations under the Platt Amendment
 - C) The need to stimulate trade by reciprocal tariff reductions
 - D) Unrest in Nicaragua
 - E) A Boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guinea *

93. *All Quiet On The Western Front* is to the First World War as *The Red Badge of Courage* is to
- A) The American Revolution
 - B) The Civil War *
 - C) The War With The Barbary Pirate
 - D) The Spanish American War
 - E) World War II

94. The last great debate involving Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun, resulted in the
- A) Annexation of Texas
 - B) Compromise of 1850 *
 - C) Freeport Doctrine
 - D) Missouri Compromise
 - E) Compromise of 1833

95. Important steps in the territorial expansion of the United States were taken during the administration of
- A) Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland
 - B) Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren
 - C) William McKinley and James K. Polk *
 - D) James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln
 - E) John Adams and John Tyler

96. Who was the first to draw popular attention to the need for a national conservation policy?
- A) Theodore Roosevelt *
 B) Woodrow Wilson
 C) Herbert Hoover
 D) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 E) John F. Kennedy
97. The chief cause for the entry of the United States into World War I was Germany's
- A) Policy of peaceful penetration in Mexico
 B) Invasion of Belgium
 C) Resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare *
 D) Campaign of sabotage in the United States
 E) Air attack on the Atlantic Coast
98. An important factor in the expansion of American industry between the Civil War and the First World War was the
- A) Demand from Asia for American manufactured goods
 B) Rivalry with Canada for the wheat markets of the world
 C) Return from American investments in Europe
 D) Growth of the domestic American market *
 E) Boom in canal building
99. During the Truman Administration the Republican leaders in Congress favored all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) Stricter regulation of labor unions
 B) Membership of the United States in the United Nations
 C) Restrictions on the activities of Communists
 D) Firm economic controls *
 E) United States entry into the Korean War
100. European Jews seeking religious freedom in America about 1720 would probably have headed for
- A) Newport, Rhode Island *
 B) Boston, Massachusetts
 C) Hartford, Connecticut
 D) Williamsburg, Virginia
 E) Savannah, Georgia
101. According to Thomas Jefferson, which of the following was most vital to the security of the United States in 1803?
- A) Cuba
 B) Nova Scotia
 C) New Orleans *
 D) Columbia River
 E) Florida
102. All of the following were products of the Harlem Renaissance EXCEPT:
- A) *Color, Countee Cullen*
 B) *God's Trombones, James Weldon Johnson*
 C) *Souls of Black Folk, W.E.B. DuBois* *
 D) *Home To Harlem, Claude McKay*

103. In U.S. history, the phrase, "Return To Normalcy" refers to the
- A) Adoption of a policy of isolationism after the World War I *
 - B) Adoption of a policy of collective security after World War II
 - C) Withdrawal of American occupation troops from Japan in 1951.
 - D) Pan-Americanization of the Monroe Doctrine in the 1930's.
 - E) Reissuance of gold coinage after 1933.
104. Which of the following statements about the nature of the Constitutional Convention are correct?
- I. Delegates to the convention were not instructed to draw up a new constitution.
 - II. There was general agreement on the need for a strong central government.
 - III. Most of the delegates were in favor of manhood suffrage.
 - IV. There was a surprising absence of sectional rivalries.
- A) I and II only *
 - B) I and III only
 - C) I, II, and IV only
 - D) II, III, and IV only
 - E) I, III, and IV only
105. Which one of the following pairs most clearly reflects opposing views?
- A) Olney Doctrine --- Platt Amendment *
 - B) Theodore Roosevelt Corollary --- "Dollar Diplomacy"
 - C) Clark Memorandum --- Good Neighbor Policy
 - D) Teller Resolution --- Ostend Manifesto
 - E) Alliance for Progress --- Peace Corps
106. During the Revolution, supporters of American independence based their hopes for foreign aid on
- A) France's interest in weakening the power of England *
 - B) Lafayette's influence at the court of Louis XVI
 - C) England's conflict with the League of Armed Neutrality
 - D) The desires of European powers to neutralize the Western Hemisphere
 - E) The popularity of their cause among the lower classes of Europe
107. Abraham Lincoln viewed the Civil War primarily as a
- A) Struggle in the economic interest of the northern bankers and merchants
 - B) Crusade to abolish slavery
 - C) Test of the inviolability of the union *
 - D) Struggle against the dominance of Southerners in national government
 - E) Struggle to secure full citizenship for Negroes
108. All of the following were objectives of Progressivism EXCEPT:
- A) Replacing capitalism with socialism *
 - B) Improving the working conditions of factory laborers
 - C) Fighting corruption in municipal governments
 - D) Protecting the interests of consumers
 - E) Making government more directly responsible to the electorate

109. The Mormons were attracted to settle in the Great Salt Lake basin because of
- A) Reports that it was uninhabitable and that they would probably be left alone there *
 - B) Their desire to build a political base in the heart of the rapidly settling West
 - C) Its abundance of valuable mineral resources
 - D) Its availability of plentiful water supplies
 - E) Its promise of good timber and farmlands
110. Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis about the American historical development stressed
- A) European origins of American democracy
 - B) The role of entrepreneurs in economic growth
 - C) The unanticipated consequences of constitutional freedoms
 - D) Class conflict as the basis of democratic reforms
 - E) The interactions of peoples and the frontier *
111. Andrew Johnson's conception of what was to be done following the Civil War is best described by the term
- A) "Squatter sovereignty"
 - B) "Restoration" *
 - C) "Scalawag supremacy"
 - D) "Reconstruction"
 - E) "Forty acres and mule"
112. The most powerful northern Indians during the colonial period were the
- A) Iroquois *
 - B) Peugeots
 - C) Delaware's
 - D) Cherokee
 - E) Tuscaroras
113. Which of the following would have been considered unusual on the Great Plains in the late nineteenth century
- A) A windmill
 - B) A barbed-wire fence
 - C) A tobacco shed *
 - D) A sod house
 - E) Buffalo chips
114. A major effect of Nat Turner's revolt on the South was
- A) A call for the strengthening of federal garrisons *
 - B) A reduction in the amount of cotton produced
 - C) A call for non-slaveholding white farmers to migrate to the South
 - D) Stringent enforcement of the Black Codes
 - E) A rise in the use of white indentured laborers
115. The removal of General Douglas MacArthur from command of the United States-United Nations forces during the Korean War exemplifies the constitutional principle of
- A) Separation of powers
 - B) Federal supremacy
 - C) Civilian control of the military *
 - D) Impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors

116. The South enacted most of the Jim Crow laws against blacks
- A) Before the Civil War
 B) During the Civil War
 C) Immediately after the Civil War *
 D) When Reconstruction ended
 E) After 1890
117. During the Second World War, civil liberties in the United States were most conspicuously violated by the
- A) Relocation of Japanese American *
 B) Jailing of socialist and pacifists
 C) Persecution of pro-Hitler German Americans
 D) Persecution of communists
 E) Crackdown on the Jewish-American press
118. The most important economic function of the Second Bank of the United States (1816-1836)
- A) Influence the credit policies of the state banks
 B) Act as the sole sources of legal paper currency in the economy *
 C) Authorize the creation of new banks
 D) Act as the President's economic adviser
 E) Determine the price of gold and silver
119. The first challenge to George Washington upon taking the office of the Presidency was two-fold: 1) to manage the process of seating Congress and appointing the members of Supreme Court, & 2) was to establish...
- A) Regional governing bodies of local officials
 B) Interstate relations among the several states
 C) The administrative bureaucracy known as the cabinet *
 D) A procedure for ratifying Amendments to the Constitution
 E) An armed forces for the new nation
120. Each of the following is paired with the movement with which she was associated EXCEPT:
- A) Harriet Tubman...abolition of slavery
 B) Mary Ellen Lease...unionization of women in industry *
 C) Dorothea Dix...humane treatment of the mentally ill
 D) Susan B. Anthony...women suffrage
 E) Margaret Sanger...public availability of birth control information
121. Which of the following colonial powers exercised the least amount of control over the commercial and political practices in their colonies?
- A) Portugal
 B) The Netherlands
 C) Great Britain
 D) France *
 E) Spain

122. All of the following are considered by historians as causes of the depression of 1929 EXCEPT:

- A) Economic weaknesses in the agricultural sector of the economy
- B) Maldistribution of income
- C) The depressed condition of Europe's economy
- D) Boom and bust cycles on the stock market
- E) Harsh, federal government regulation of industries *

123. The Great Awakening challenged both...and ...in the South

- A) Catholicism & Quakers
- B) Anglicanism & planter elites *
- C) Congregationalists & Presbyterians
- D) Quakers & Puritans
- E) Lutherans & Calvinists

124. Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe

- A) Set off a storm of protest from the South *
- B) Was written by a Southern woman
- C) Initially sold very few copies
- D) Told a purposefully distorted story to stir up passions
- E) Was published during the debate over the Compromise of 1850

125. Which of the following is not correctly paired?

- A) Cyrus McCormick-Commonwealth vs. Hunt case
- B) Boston Associates - Lowell factories
- C) Cyrus Field - undersea telegraph cable
- D) Eli Whitney - interchangeable parts
- E) Samuel Slater - Pittsburgh steel mills *

126. In the early colonial period a "Separatist" was defined as a person

- A) Who left England to seek economic gain in the New World
- B) Who wished to break away from the impure Church of England *
- C) Who left the Massachusetts Bay colony for religious freedom in Rhode Island
- D) Who earned his freedom after working for another person for four to seven years
- E) Who had served his apprenticeship

127. When Lincoln met Harriet Beecher Stowe he reportedly said, "So you're the little lady who started such a helluva big war." Actually an earlier female could also lay claim to that honor. She precipitated a crisis in Jackson's cabinet that forced Vice-President Calhoun out of office, and cemented him more deeply into a position as spokesman for the slave South. Who was the earlier woman who also "started the war?"

- A) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- B) Abigail Adams
- C) Peggy Eaton *
- D) Rachel Donelson
- E) Mercy Otis Warren

128. When President Franklin Roosevelt took the oath of office in 1933 the most pressing problem he faced was
- A) The opposition of Father Coughlin, Huey Long, and Dr. Townshend
 B) The Manchurian crisis
 C) Hitler's invasion of Poland
 D) Organizing his Brain Trust
 E) The banking crisis *
129. Which political leader endorsed the philosophy that the political and social future of the United States was more secure if the united States emphasized agriculture instead of industry?
- A) Thomas Jefferson *
 B) Alexander Hamilton
 C) Henry Clay
 D) Daniel Webster
 E) Eugene V. Debs
130. Four of the following are concerned with the Monroe Doctrine in some form. Which had nothing to do with it?
- A) Act of Chapultepec
 B) Dawes Plan and Young Plan *
 C) Act of Havana
 D) Montevideo Pact
 E) Clark Memorandum
131. Henry David Thoreau's essay on "Civil Disobedience" profoundly influenced which set of leaders?
- A) Daniel Webster and Henry Clay
 B) John Calhoun and Horace Mann
 C) Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. *
 D) Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis
 E) Stephen Douglas and Frederick Douglass
132. "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and other similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment." This quotation is from the Supreme Court case of
- A) School District of Abington v. Schempp
 B) Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka *
 C) Plessy v. Ferguson
 D) Bakke v. Regents of the University of California
 E) West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette
133. Which outgoing president warned the nation in a farewell speech to beware of "the military-industrial complex," the result of the need for a sophisticated technological military and the subsequent development of a permanent, politically-oriented arms industry dependent on military purchases?
- A) Jimmy Carter
 B) Richard Nixon
 C) Harry Truman
 D) Dwight Eisenhower *
 E) Lyndon Johnson

134. Which work was representative of the Harlem Renaissance?
- A) Langston Hughes, "Song to a Negro Wash-Woman" and "The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain" *
- B) W.E.B. DuBois, The Philadelphia Negro
- C) The Autobiography of Malcolm X
- D) Gunner Myrdal, An American Dilemma
- E) John Howard Griffin, Black Like Me
135. George Washington once said, "There are combustibles in every state which a spark might set afire." What event in American history was he describing?
- A) Election of 1776
- B) Stamp Act
- C) Shay's Rebellion
- D) Newburgh conspiracy
- E) Whiskey Rebellion *
136. He is best remembered for his writings about war, slums, and prostitution. A realist, his writings suggest that "man is swept along by his environment, unable to control the forces around him." The author is
- A) Henry David Thoreau
- B) Ralph Waldo Emerson
- C) Stephen Crane *
- D) F. Scott Fitzgerald
- E) Carl Sandburg
137. If the Populists had been transported by magic back into an earlier period of American history they would have most likely joined
- A) Ku Klux Klan
- B) Shay's Rebellion *
- C) Knights of Labor
- D) Whiskey Rebellion
- E) Federalist Party
138. Franklin Roosevelt's court packing plan and his interference in the congressional elections of 1938 both evoked harsh criticism of the New Deal. One result of the uproar was the
- A) Development of new programs to combat the Depression, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
- B) Creation of two new political parties out of the Democratic Party – the Progressives and the Dixiecrats
- C) End of the administration's farm price-support program
- D) Creation of a conservative congressional coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans that effectively blocked liberal legislation *
- E) Supreme Court's invalidation of more New Deal legislation
139. Born in England of Quaker parents, he participated in both the American and the French revolution through his inflammatory writings. Who is described?
- A) Marquis de Lafayette
- B) Thaddeus Kosciuszko
- C) Baron von Steuben
- D) Thomas Paine *
- E) John Paul Jones

140. It began as a debate over federal land policy and ended as a debate over states' rights and the nature of the federal union. What is described?

- A) Constitutional Convention, 1787
- B) Webster-Hayne debate *
- C) Lodge-Wilson debate
- D) Lincoln-Douglas debates
- E) Kennedy-Nixon debates

141. On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched the first man-made satellite, Sputnik (fellow traveler of the earth). The event jolted Americans into doing all the following except

- A) Passing the National Defense Education Act, 1958
- B) Pouring more money into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration budget
- C) Taking a critical look at our education system *
- D) Putting a special emphasis on improving the teaching of science, mathematics, and foreign languages
- E) Hiring German rocket experts from the Second World War to work on United States rocket research

142. Truman aided the cause of civil rights by

- A) Denouncing Southern support in the 1948 presidential election
- B) Desegregating the armed forces
- C) Integrating the public schools
- D) Ordering nondiscrimination in all defense contracts *
- E) Integrating restaurants, movie theaters, and interstate travel

143. "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the Island to its people." This quotation is

- A) The Teller Amendment *
- B) Part of the Treaty of Paris, 1898
- C) From the Ostend Manifesto
- D) The Platt Amendment
- E) The speech in which General MacArthur promised to return to the Philippines

144. The ideas of an Englishman and a Frenchman strongly influenced the Founding Fathers when they wrote the Constitution. They were

- A) John Locke and de Tocqueville *
- B) Edmund Burke and Lafayette
- C) Alexander Hamilton and Montesquieu
- D) James Madison and Lafayette
- E) John Locke and Montesquieu

145. Of the five routes shown, which was the first railroad to be completed?

- A) Great Northern
- B) Northern Pacific
- C) Central Pacific and Union Pacific *
- D) Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe
- E) Southern Pacific

146. Jeffersonian Democracy and Jacksonian Democracy most differed in
- A) The belief that it was essential to limit federal spending
 - B) The belief that the Constitution limited the sphere of the federal government's powers *
 - C) The degree to which Jefferson and Jackson contributed to the movements which carried their names
 - D) The belief that the winning political party was justified in using the spoils system to remove federal officeholders
 - E) Their faith in the wisdom and goodness of the common people
147. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution now known as the Bill of Rights, were added to protect
- A) The states from the power of the federal government
 - B) Individual citizens from the power of the federal government and state governments
 - C) Individual citizens from the power of the federal government *
 - D) The individual citizens from the power of the state governments
 - E) Minorities from the majority
148. Horatio Alger wrote over one hundred books aimed at American youth. His message is most accurately described as which of the following:
- A) Rags to riches is possible for a hardworking young man *
 - B) Rugged individualism is the best philosophy for American business
 - C) Luck and chance play a major role in the rise from rags to respectability
 - D) Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller were examples of the typical business tycoons in terms of their origins and their success.
 - F) The best way to success is to strike out on your own and start your own business.
149. American popular culture featured ALL EXCEPT:
- A) Bold sports
 - B) Boxing
 - C) Theater
 - D) Opera & vaudeville *
 - E) Shakespeare
150. Which of the following was an attempt by the Puritans to enlarge church membership in order to include those faithful members who had not become one of the visible saints, or "elect"?
- A) Cambridge Platform, 1648
 - B) Child Petition, 1646
 - C) Massachusetts Body of Liberties, 1641
 - D) Half-Way Covenant, 1661 *
 - E) Mayflower Compact, 1620
151. Romanticism is an artistic term that affects...
- A) Art, music, literature, and poetry *
 - B) Science, sociology, and music
 - C) Painting, economics, and politics
 - D) Education, prison reform, and personal morality
 - E) Insane asylums, prisons, and politics

152. Perhaps the most significant development of Washington's Administration in the economic arena was?
- A) Introduction of cotton *
 - B) Cessation of the Fur Trade
 - C) Development of the fishing industry
 - D) Regulation of slavery in Pennsylvania
 - E) Spanish abandonment of Florida

153. Which of the following was a similarity between Shay's Rebellion and the Whiskey Rebellion?
- A) Both alarmed conservatives throughout the nation
 - B) George Washington put both down
 - C) Both were caused by a protest over taxes *
 - D) Both occurred in Pennsylvania
 - E) Both occurred during the government of the Articles of Confederation

154. She coined the phrase "birth control" and published a magazine appropriately named Woman Rebel. Who was this pioneer advocate of family planning in the Progressive Era?
- A) Jane Addams
 - B) Ida Tarbell
 - C) Frances Willard
 - D) Charlotte Perkins Gilman
 - E) Margaret Sanger *

155. "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." These words were
- A) Spoken by Wilson urging his Fourteen Points 1917
 - B) Spoken by Lincoln during his Second Inaugural Address, 1865 *
 - C) Spoken by Washington in his farewell address to his troops, 1783
 - D) Spoken by Jefferson in his inaugural address, which also contained the phrase, "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."
 - E) Written by Calhoun (he was too ill to speak) during the debate over the Compromise of 1850

156. Marbury v. Madison established the principle of "judicial review," by declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional. What was the second occasion when the Supreme Court declared an act of Congress unconstitutional?

- A) The Dred Scott case
- B) Worcester v. Georgia
- C) Cohens v. Virginia *
- D) McCulloch v. Maryland
- E) The Dartmouth College case

157. Which muckraking novel is not correctly linked to the topic of the novel?
- A) The Jungle – meatpacking industry in Chicago
 - B) The Octopus – railroads and farmers
 - C) Wealth Against Commonwealth – Standard Oil Co. *
 - D) The Shame of the Cities – corrupt urban charities
 - E) The Bitter Cry of the Children – use of child labor

158. The removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia pushed westward an Indian nation that had attempted to assimilate into white culture. In which of the following were the Cherokees the least successful in assimilating into white culture?
- A) Adopting white agricultural methods
 B) Establishing a government based upon a written constitution
 C) Adopting white religions
 D) Owning black slaves *
 E) Adopting white patterns of land ownership
159. Four of the following were Native American (Indian) leaders who led their people in war against white settlers. Which one does not belong as a famous Native-American (Indian) chief?
- A) King Philip
 B) Osceola
 C) Pontiac
 D) Sacajawea *
 E) Tecumseh
160. In the policies they followed, Eisenhower, Nixon, and Reagan all emphasized
- A) Stringent regulation of big business
 B) Shifting some responsibilities from the federal government to the state and local governments *
 C) Reducing American responsibilities as the leader of the coalition of free nations
 D) Expanding the New Deal's programs
 E) Reducing the federal deficit by cutting defense spending
161. Which congressional investigating committee concluded that American entry into the First World War resulted from the influence of big business and the munitions industry?
- A) Pujo Committee
 B) Nye Committee *
 C) McCarthy Committee
 D) House Un-American Activities Committee
 E) Kefauver Committee
162. Of the five routes shown, which was the first railroad to be completed?
- A) Great Northern
 B) Northern Pacific
 C) Central Pacific and Union Pacific *
 D) Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe
 E) Southern Pacific
163. Which of the following was NOT a reform mayor during the progressive era?
- A) Tom Johnson in Cleveland
 B) Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones in Toledo
 C) Hazen Pingree in Detroit
 D) Lincoln Steffens in Philadelphia *
 E) Seth Low in New York City

164. Which of the following was an attempt by the Puritans to enlarge church membership in order to include those faithful members who had become one of the visible saints, or "elect"?

- A) Cambridge Platform, 1648
- B) Cambridge Platform, 1648
- C) Child Petition, 1646
- D) Massachusetts Body of Liberties, 1641
- E) Half-way Covenant, 1662 *
- F) Mayflower Compact, 1620

165. Truman aided the cause of civil liberty by

- A) Denouncing Southern support in the 1948 presidential election
- B) Desegregation of the armed forces *
- C) Integrating the public schools
- D) Ordering nondiscrimination in all defense contracts
- E) Integrating restaurants, movie theaters, and interstate travel

166. Principal issues considered as failures of the Articles of Confederation include ALL EXCEPT:

- A) Lack of the power to regulate commerce
- B) Lack of the power to levy uniform national taxes
- C) Lack of a unified national court system
- D) Decision to make English the national language of the new country *
- E) Existence of a veto power in the national Congress

167. A stable and significant voice of pro-American support in England was the conservative voice of

- A) Gen. William Braddock
- B) Edmund Burke *
- C) Charles Townshend
- D) William Wirt
- E) George Frederick Handel

168. Which of the following terms denotes and asserts the equality of all people.

- A) Emancipation
- B) Egalitarianism *
- C) Rationalism
- D) Confederation
- E) Romanticism

169. In order to pursue the ratification of the Constitution by the American people, which combination of men wrote and published *The Federalist Papers*?

- A) Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, & George Washington
- B) Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, & Patrick Henry
- C) James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, & Henry Clay
- D) John Dickinson, Sam Adams, & Benjamin Franklin
- E) Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, & John Jay *

170. "I am tired of fighting...The old men are killed. It is the young men who say yes and no. It is cold and have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death...I am tired, my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." These words were spoke by

- A) Robert E. Lee
- B) William Bradford
- C) Chief Joseph *
- D) Chief Crazy Horse
- E) Chief Red Cloud

171 The Mayflower Compact is a significant document in American political thought because...

- A) It is the people who regard themselves as the supreme source of political power
- B) In it the people agreed to be bound by the will of the majority *
- C) It is copied from the Massachusetts Bay Charter
- D) In it, the church and state are separated
- E) In it were provisions guaranteeing civil rights for women and Africans?

172. Which religious sect, during the Second Great Awakening, practiced polygamy, had a theocratic oligarchy for leadership, and sought to be left alone to govern in a communitarian environment.

- A) Shakers
- B) Mormons *
- C) Quakers
- D) Amish
- E) Oneida Community

173. "All men are, by nature, equal and free: No one has a right to any authority over another without his consent: all lawful government is founded on the consent of those who are subject to it: Such consent was given with a view to ensure and to increase the happiness of the governed, above what they could enjoy in an independent and unconnected state of nature:" This quotation by James Wilson is an expression of...

- A) Doctrine of Nullification
- B) Philosophy of rugged individualism
- C) Southern states rights
- D) Rhetorical populism
- E) Philosophy of natural rights *

174. An economic system enforced by political means through which a nation seeks to accumulate precious metals by maintaining a favorable balance of trade is most descriptive of...

- A) Capitalism
- B) Socialism
- C) Mercantilism *
- D) Feudalism
- E) Fascism

175. Under the Articles of Confederation, sovereignty was primarily in the hands of the

- A) Executives
- B) Congress
- C) States *
- D) Local governments
- E) Revolutionary army council

176. The main purpose of Henry Clay's American System was to
- Advance and implement Manifest Destiny
 - Develop an interdependent economic system tying the East, West and South together *
 - Curtail immigration in favor of large native population growth
 - Integrate the Native Americans into U.S. society
 - Expand American investments abroad
177. Which of the following New Deal legislation was basic reform measure dealing with banking?
- Public Works Administration
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation *
 - Civilian Conservation Corps
 - National Recovery Act
 - Agricultural Adjustment Administration
178. An agreement by one group of legislators to support or oppose a particular bill in return for support or opposition for another bill is known as...
- Balance of power
 - Logrolling *
 - Bilateral legislation
 - A social contract
 - A filibuster
179. Perhaps the most significant development of Washington's Administration was the
- Introduction of cotton *
 - Cessation of the fur trade
 - Development of the fishing industry
 - Regulation of slavery in Pennsylvania
 - Spanish abandonment of Florida
180. The term Impressment as used by the United States in the period before the War of 1812 referred to
- The foreign policy concept of shunning alliances with other countries
 - The British practice of forcing American sailors into service on British warships *
 - Combining military power of several nations to protect against British attacks
 - An agreement temporarily uniting two or more countries
 - A written plea from an individual protesting a wrong as a result of the actions of the British
181. Which of the following would NOT be considered part of the Cold War?
- The U-2 incident
 - The Truman Doctrine
 - The U.N. intervention into the Congo
 - The Bay of Pigs
 - Attempts to impeach Earl Warren *
183. Which of the following did Thomas Jefferson NOT advocate?
- The drafting of a declaration of independence from Great Britain
 - The establishment of the First Bank of the United States *
 - The repeal of the Alien & Sedition Acts
 - The Louisiana Purchase
 - The establishment of the University of Virginia

184. Enlightenment though in eighteenth-century America conceived the Deity to be a...
 A) Worker of continuous miracles
 B) Mystical and elusive spirit
 C) Remote and angry judge
 D) Capricious and amoral force
 E) "Master watchmaker" *
185. The term "indentured servitude" refers to
 A) The work for the church to which Puritans pledged themselves
 B) A form of labor contract used in the American colonies *
 C) The employment of children as workers in northern factories before the Civil War
 D) The position of free Blacks in Southern slave states
 E) Tenant farming in the South after the Civil War
186. During the period 1892-1905 which of the following was NOT an advocate of the concept of imperialism?
 A) Mark Twain *
 B) Sen. Albert Beveridge
 C) Josiah Strong
 D) Theodore Roosevelt
 E) Henry Cabot Lodge
187. Major issues of concern in the areas of economics during the Gilded Age included ALL EXCEPT:
 A) Populism
 B) Social Darwinism
 C) Industrialism
 D) Cultural realism *
 E) Trans-Mississippi expansionism
188. During World War I, which of the following dominated the European phase of the war?
 A) Tank warfare
 B) Aerial warfare
 C) Trench warfare *
 D) Unrestricted naval warfare by Britain
 E) Russian aggression against Germany
189. A major, early naval battle in World War II, that stopped Japanese aggressive expansionism was...
 A) Pearl Harbor
 B) Midway *
 C) Coral Sea
 D) Leyte Gulf Campaign
 E) Gilbert Islands Campaign
190. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's chief cold war problem was...
 A) Sputnik
 B) Ending the Korean War
 C) McCarthyism
 D) U-2 Incident *
 E) Death of Joseph Stalin

191. Prominent leaders of the Populist Movement included ALL EXCEPT:
- A) Mary Ellen Lease
 - B) Jerry "Sockless" Sampson
 - C) Ignatius Donnelly
 - D) James B. Weaver
 - E) Margaret Sanger *
192. "Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Is found in which of the following documents?
- A) Declaration of Independence
 - B) United States Constitution
 - C) Jay's Treaty
 - D) Jefferson's first inaugural address *
 - E) The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

193. The proximate cause of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor was
- A) Lend-lease aid to the allies
 - B) Japan's signing of an alliance with Germany and Italy *
 - C) Pres. Roosevelt's embargo on oil exports to Japan *
 - D) Non recognition of Japan's conquest of Manchuria
 - E) United States ultimatum to Japan about neutral shipping rights in the Pacific
194. All of the following were bitter enemies of Andrew Jackson EXCEPT:
- A) John C. Calhoun
 - B) John Quincy Adams
 - C) Nicolas Biddle
 - D) Henry Clay
 - E) Martin Van Buren *

195. Dollar diplomacy refers to which of the following?
- A) Theodore Roosevelt's interventionist policies of Latin America *
 - B) Support of American business abroad by the Taft Administration *
 - C) Reciprocal trade agreements developed by FDR
 - D) United States economic policies after the Second World War
 - E) Point Four Program developed by Harry S. Truman
196. The immediate cause of the Mexican War was dispute over
- A) Polk's plan to acquire New Mexico
 - B) Mexico's defaulting on debts owed to the United States
 - C) The Bear Flag revolt in California
 - D) United States recognition of Texan Independence
 - E) United States claims to a boundary on the Rio Grande *

197. "Whoso would be man, must be a nonconformist...Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind. Absolve you to yourself, and you shall have the suffrage of the world." The man most likely to have penned those words was...

- A) Jonathan Edwards
- B) Benjamin Franklin
- C) Ralph Waldo Emerson *
- D) James Fenimore Cooper

198. The Volstead Act dealt with which of the following?

- A) Woman suffrage
- B) Regulation of child labor
- C) Prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages *
- D) A federal income tax
- E) Seditious activities

199. The motion picture cowboy, wearing chaps, spurs, and six shooter, flourished in real life during which of the following periods of time?

- A) 1835-1845
- B) 1850-1860
- C) 1860-1880 *
- D) 1890-1900
- E) 1900-1920

200. Crises that occurred during the Administration of John F. Kennedy included ALL EXCEPT:

- A) Cuban Missile Crisis
- B) Bay of Pigs
- C) Civil rights crises—Montgomery and Selma
- D) U-2 Incident *
- E) Vietnam