

1. Before the Columbian Exchange, Native Americans were most influenced by the
 - A) trade with Asia
 - B) growth of corn farming**
 - C) introduction of horses
 - D) development of gun powder
 - E) spread of small pox
2. The House of Burgesses was America's first taste of
 - A) representative government**
 - B) universal democracy
 - C) joint-stock economics
 - D) unified church and state
 - E) taxation with representation
3. The economic differences between commercial New England, the agricultural South, and the mixed Mid-Atlantic colonies can be attributed to
 - A) the geographic features of each region, such as available farmland and ports**
 - B) the type of charter—whether corporate, royal, or propriety—the colonies had
 - C) the use of slaves instead of indentured servants as cheap labor
 - D) the degree of social and economic stratification in each area's culture
 - E) the character and backgrounds of the settlers who lived there
4. Many immigrants from England who were too poor to afford a transatlantic trip or to purchase land in the New World arrived in the English colonies as
 - A) slaves
 - B) indentured servants**
 - C) Christian missionaries
 - D) paroled convicts
 - E) mercenaries
5. What was the cause of Bacon's Rebellion?
 - A) Bacon and his fellow farmers were outraged by English duties on their property.
 - B) The growing number of Catholics incensed Bacon and other existing Protestant settlers.
 - C) Lowering tobacco prices made Bacon and other farmers unable to turn a profit.
 - D) Bacon and other settlers felt that protection from Indians offered was inadequate.**
 - E) The food supply was too low for Bacon and other farmers to survive the winter.
6. During the colonial period, the primary reason why colleges were founded was to
 - A) create a more educated society
 - B) train religious figures**
 - C) provide a means for upward mobility
 - D) create a more politically active population
 - E) train wealthy students in the arts and sciences
7. How did the French and Indian War impact the morale of the American colonists?
 - A) The colonists were angry about the heavy losses suffered while fighting England's battles.
 - B) The colonies developed a sense of jealousy for not independently receiving any land or financial awards at the Peace of Paris.
 - C) The colonists were proud to be part of the victorious British army and playing a significant role in the war.**
 - D) The colonists became more determined to seek independence.
 - E) It weakened the American colonies because it resulted in an increased British presence in America.

8. Parliament passed the Proclamation of 1763 in hopes of accomplishing what?
- A) requiring American colonists to provide housing for British troops still stationed in the colonies
 - B) raising revenue by placing a direct tax on goods imported into the Americas
 - C) establishing general search warrants issued to help officers stop evasion of England's trade restrictions
 - D) forcing Native Americans to inhabit the British-held lands West of the Mississippi River
 - E) forbidding colonial intervention west of the Appalachians in order to maintain peaceful relations**
9. Which of the following statements best describes English enforcement of the Navigation Acts?
- A) Enforcement of the acts were routinely very strict and several colonies had their charters revoked.
 - B) Enforcement of the acts was inconsistent, often corrupt or lax, but sometimes strict.**
 - C) Enforcement of the acts was inconsistent but focused on the South because of the tobacco crop.
 - D) Enforcement of the acts was completely lax and the laws were disregarded until the 18th century.
 - E) Enforcement of the laws did not take place fully until the reign of James II.
10. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was instrumental in the development of what?
- A) Articles of Confederation
 - B) Bill of Rights
 - C) Constitution
 - D) Declaration of Independence**
 - E) Treaty of Paris
11. The treaty which formally concluded the American Revolution was known as what?
- A) Treaty of Ghent
 - B) Treaty of Utrecht
 - C) Treaty of Paris**
 - D) Treaty of Versailles
 - E) Treaty of Tordesillas
12. What was Shay's Rebellion?
- A) A violent mob reaction by Western Massachusetts Farmers in response to strict foreclosure laws and increased state taxes**
 - B) An outburst by Irish immigrants to the horrible factory conditions in the north
 - C) A slave rebellion on board one of the incoming slave ships from Africa
 - D) A rebellion in North Carolina where the protesters committed many violent acts in response to legislative mistreatments
 - E) A protest against a tax imposed on whiskey by Congress
13. One of the differences between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution was that
- A) the Constitution increased the power of state governments
 - B) in response to the Federalists, the Constitution banned slavery throughout America
 - C) the Constitution gave the national government the power to collect taxes**
 - D) the Constitution granted universal suffrage
 - E) The Constitution established a policy for the admission of new states
14. Which statement best describes the resolution of the conflict between Federalists and Anti-Federalists?
- A) The groups transitioned smoothly into the first two political parties of the United States.
 - B) The Constitution was ratified and the new government's first task was to add a Bill of Rights.**
 - C) George Washington ultimately negotiated a compromise between the two sides.
 - D) The Federalist Papers convinced dissenters of the strengths of the Constitution.
 - E) Federalists were able to lobby convention members through personal connections.
15. Alexander Hamilton argued for the constitutionality of a national bank on the basis of the U.S. Constitution's
- A) supremacy clause
 - B) "necessary and proper" clause**
 - C) "full faith and credit" clause
 - D) equal protection clause
 - E) due process clause

16. Which appointee of John Adams oversaw the development of the Supreme Court's power to judge the constitutionality of acts of Congress?
- A) John Jay
 - B) Roger B. Taney
 - C) Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.
 - D) John Marshall**
 - E) Henry Knox
17. Thomas Jefferson's main reason for purchasing the Louisiana Territory was to
- A) prevent Napoleon from gaining too much territory
 - B) secure control of the Mississippi River**
 - C) improve relations with Native American tribes
 - D) take advantage of the mining and farming resources of the West
 - E) convince the Federalists that he was not a strict constructions
18. The significance of the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* is that it
- A) established the principle of judicial review
 - B) weakened the Federal judiciary
 - C) demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states**
 - D) gave the President the right of executive privilege
 - E) strengthened the system of checks and balances
19. John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay and others who pushed for War against England in 1812 were known as
- A) Chicken Hawks **B) War Hawks**
 - C) Secessionists D) Yellow Journalists
 - E) Patriots
20. A benefit for America which resulted from the War of 1812 was that
- A) the war demonstrated America's military might
 - B) the war helped reinvigorate the country's two-party system
 - C) American manufacturing grew and became more self-sufficient**
 - D) America won control of the Oregon territory from Britain
 - E) America captured the port of New Orleans
21. Which is the most important reason for the Era of Good Feelings?
- A) The lack of foreign conflicts.
 - B) The Monroe Doctrine's impact on the world
 - C) The Republican Party dominance over American politics**
 - D) The lack of controversy over the issue of slavery
 - E) The agreement by many politicians over the issues of the day
22. "[T]he American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."
– James Monroe
- Monroe's assertion came to be known as
- A) the Stimson Doctrine
 - B) gunboat diplomacy
 - C) the Monroe Doctrine**
 - D) "big stick" diplomacy
 - E) the Canning Doctrine
23. The great division between the North and the South was best seen in which of the following?
- A) Panic of 1819
 - B) Era of Good Feelings
 - C) Missouri Compromise**
 - D) Specie Circular
 - E) Embargo Act
24. Who was allegedly part of a "corrupt bargain" with John Quincy Adams in 1824, becoming Adams' Secretary of State?
- A) William Crawford B) Andrew Jackson
 - C) John C. Calhoun D) Daniel Webster
 - E) Henry Clay**
25. Economic growth through American adaptations of the Industrial Revolution in Britain is best represented by the
- A) National Road
 - B) Erie Canal
 - C) *Claremont* steamboat
 - D) New England factory system**
 - E) Lowell Mill girls

26. The construction of the National Road and the Erie Canal facilitated which development?
- A) Failure of steamships
 - B) Traveling on North-South roads
 - C) Northeastern prosperity**
 - D) The growth of railroads
 - E) The development of southern manufacturing
27. The statement "Cotton is King" demonstrates that
- A) most Southern farmers grew cotton
 - B) the American South was the only place in which cotton could be grown
 - C) the South was more well-off than the North due to cotton
 - D) tobacco was no longer a crop of value in the south
 - E) cotton dominated US exports**
28. Which of the following statements is true about population movements before 1820?
- A) Most of the immigration came to the United States from Eastern Europe.
 - B) The United States received a great number of people from Germany and Ireland.
 - C) The greatest movement of population within the United States was the movement of Americans westward.**
 - D) In times of depression and instability, a great number of Americans moved south to Mexico and North to Canada.
 - E) A significant amount of Americans were moving from New England to the south.
29. Which of the following is a similarity between Irish and German immigrants in the 1840s and 1850s?
- A) Both groups were poor when they came to America.
 - B) Both groups enjoyed little political influence initially.
 - C) Both groups stood by the Democratic Party.
 - D) Both groups were skilled as artisans.
 - E) Both groups left their homeland due to economic hardship.**
30. The spoils system was
- A) the method by which John Quincy Adams captured the election of 1824
 - B) dispensing government jobs in return for loyalty**
 - C) policies enacted by the Second National Bank under Nicolas Biddle
 - D) the system of labor laws in place in the antebellum era
 - E) a policy connected to slavery
31. Andrew Jackson's specie circular, his policy only accepting hard currency for land, faced problems because
- A) hard currency was controlled by the railroad owners
 - B) without the National Bank, there was nowhere to put hard currency
 - C) hard currency was hard to find and put farmers looking to buy land at the mercy of speculators**
 - D) the government controlled all of the hard currency
 - E) there was very little open land and the government ran low on specie
32. James K. Polk's more clear position going into the election of 1844 was his
- A) support of slavery
 - B) support of expansion**
 - C) opposition to internal improvements
 - D) opposition to high tariffs
 - E) support of war with Britain
33. Joseph Smith is the founder of which religious sect?
- A) Methodism
 - B) Baptism
 - C) Christian Science
 - D) Mormonism**
 - E) Seventh-Day Adventism
34. The focus of the Second Great Awakening was on the
- A) role of the individual**
 - B) helplessness of the individual
 - C) predestination
 - D) religious toleration in America
 - E) sin of society

35. The Transcendentalists did all of the following EXCEPT
- A) reject religious spirituality
 - B) support a distinct American culture
 - C) approve of slavery**
 - D) find trouble with the law
 - E) promote self-reliance and anti-materialism
36. Horace Mann and Henry Barnard were important innovators in
- A) prison reform
 - B) abolitionism
 - C) reform for the mentally ill
 - D) religious reform
 - E) school reform**
37. Celibacy, sexual equality and social discipline are values most closely associated with which early 19th century group?
- A) Transcendentalists
 - B) Shakers**
 - C) Mormons
 - D) Baptists
 - E) Utopians
38. What Transcendentalist and author of *Walden* used civil disobedience to stand up against unjust laws?
- A) Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - B) Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - C) Herman Melville
 - D) Henry David Thoreau**
 - E) Henry Longfellow
39. The publisher of *The Liberator* was
- A) Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - B) William Lloyd Garrison**
 - C) Garrison Hearst
 - D) Fredrick Douglas
 - E) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
40. An important improvement Dorothea Dix worked towards was
- A) women's right to vote
 - B) higher education for women
 - C) reform for the mentally ill**
 - D) ending the sale of alcohol
 - E) the beginning of widespread public school education
41. The statement which correctly describes the paintings of the Hudson River School is
- A) scenes displaying the awe of the American frontier**
 - B) scenes of revolutionary war locales
 - C) scenes displayed the gruesome and vicious nature of the civil war
 - D) scenes of problems in America painted in efforts to reform
 - E) scenes of gunfights and cowboys in the American West
42. The slogan "54'40" or Fight" represented the American desire to
- A) go to war with the British**
 - B) go to war with Mexico
 - C) annex California
 - D) control the Oregon territory
 - E) reassess the 36°30' line decided upon in the Missouri Compromise
43. A significant impact of the Mexican War was
- A) American acquisition of Mexico
 - B) another attempt by Britain to retake the Southwest
 - C) the failure to re-elect James K. Polk
 - D) the reemergence of the issue of slavery in the territories**
 - E) widespread American opposition to the war
44. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between Native Americans and Western settlers in the late 1800s?
- A) Settlers and Native Americans coexisted peacefully but rarely encountered each other.
 - B) Settlers generally respected Native American culture and allowed their reservations autonomy.
 - C) Settlers originally mistreated Native Americans but came to assimilate parts of their culture.
 - D) Settlers and Native Americans fought over land, and military actions exacerbated tensions.**
 - E) Native Americans commonly attacked settlements, but to limited avail.

-
45. The “gag rule” passed by Southern members of the House of Representatives was an attempt to
- A) extend slavery into all of the territories
 - B) prevent abolitionists from being able to publish newspapers
 - C) forbid free blacks from speaking
 - D) prevent discussion of slavery in the House of Representatives**
 - E) quiet slaves
-

Answer Key
Unit 4 Exam

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | <u>B</u> | 37. | <u>B</u> |
| 2. | <u>A</u> | 38. | <u>D</u> |
| 3. | <u>A</u> | 39. | <u>B</u> |
| 4. | <u>B</u> | 40. | <u>C</u> |
| 5. | <u>D</u> | 41. | <u>A</u> |
| 6. | <u>B</u> | 42. | <u>A</u> |
| 7. | <u>C</u> | 43. | <u>D</u> |
| 8. | <u>E</u> | 44. | <u>D</u> |
| 9. | <u>B</u> | 45. | <u>D</u> |
| 10. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 11. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 12. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 13. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 14. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 15. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 16. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 17. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 18. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 19. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 20. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 21. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 22. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 23. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 24. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 25. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 26. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 27. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 28. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 29. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 30. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 31. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 32. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 33. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 34. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 35. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 36. | <u>E</u> | | |
-