

1. 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
2. The first act of the British government that was met with resistance in all thirteen colonies was the
 - A) Stamp Act
 - B) Townshend Acts
 - C) Intolerable Acts
 - D) Quartering Act
 - E) Proclamation of 1763
3. Which of the following best describes the conglomerate of states under the Articles of Confederation?
 - A) “All for one, and one for all”
 - B) “A firm league of friendship”
 - C) “A House Divided”
 - D) “Federal Democratic Republic”
 - E) “E Pluribus Unum”
4. 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
5. One main factor that led to the formation of the first two political parties in the United States in the 1790s was the conflict over the
 - A) the spread of slavery into the western territories
 - B) support for the French Revolution
 - C) the decision to move the capital of the United States to Washington D.C.
 - D) strict versus loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - E) the acceptance of Alexander Hamilton’s economic plan
6. The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* did which of the following?
 - A) Declared the Alien and Sedition Acts illegal
 - B) Convicted Aaron Burr for treason
 - C) Demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states
 - D) Gave the power of the veto to the President
 - E) Established the principle of judicial review
7. Andrew Jackson’s frequent use of the veto resulted in which of the following?
 - A) The majority of Americans opposed Jackson and did not vote for his chosen candidate in the next election.
 - B) The office of the presidency became stronger relative to the legislature.
 - C) The Maysville Road bill was defeated.
 - D) Congress changed the number of votes needed to override a president’s veto.
 - E) People felt that the executive branch was becoming too submissive.
8. What policy towards slaves was advocated by William Lloyd Garrison?
 - A) Releasing slaves and then sending them to a colony in Africa
 - B) Gradually releasing slaves by state as to not flood the market
 - C) Immediate abolition in every state and territory
 - D) Prevention of the spread of slavery towards the territories
 - E) Compensation to slave owners for loss of slaves

9. What factor was most responsible for the four-fold increase in slaves in the first half of the 19th century?
- A) The cotton boom
 - B) The Industrial revolution
 - C) The expansion of the union
 - D) The increase in immigration
 - E) The increase in sectionalism
10. Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass were best known as
- A) authors of some of the most influential antislavery works
 - B) leaders of black movements to relocate to Canada and Africa
 - C) the first black political figures after the end of the Civil War
 - D) important conductors on the Underground Railroad
 - E) escaped former slaves who became champions of abolition
11. Abraham Lincoln pushed the limits of the Constitution when he
- A) passed the Conscription Act
 - B) suspended habeas corpus
 - C) asked George McClellan to resign
 - D) passed the Homestead Act
 - E) passed the National Banking Act
12. Andrew Johnson was chosen to be Abraham Lincoln's running mate in 1864 because
- A) he supported all of Lincoln's policies
 - B) he was an abolitionist
 - C) he was a loyal Democrat from the South
 - D) he was from a state needed to win the election
 - E) he had the most experience of any candidate
13. All of the following were advantages the North had over the South at the outset of the Civil War EXCEPT
- A) the North was vastly superior in industry and could create more war materials
 - B) the North had overwhelmingly more wealth
 - C) the North had a president with more military and political experience
 - D) the North had a far superior system of railroads
 - E) the North held control of the U.S. Navy and thus controlled the sea
14. The campaign at Vicksburg was important because it
- A) gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River
 - B) gave the Union control of New Orleans
 - C) began the philosophy of "total war"
 - D) was the bloodiest battle of the war
 - E) demonstrated why the South had fought better in the war
15. Lincoln's ten percent plan stipulated that
- A) ten percent of Southerners must declare their loyalty to the Union in order to regain statehood
 - B) ten percent of Southerners would be allowed to vote
 - C) ten percent of slaves would be colonized in Africa
 - D) ten percent of Confederate money would be converted to American dollars
 - E) ten percent of the Southern army would join the American army
16. The direct reason for Andrew Johnson's impeachment was his
- A) refusal to implement reconstruction
 - B) violation of a court order
 - C) dismissal of a Radical Republican cabinet member
 - D) enforcement of the Black Codes
 - E) support of political corruption at state and local levels
17. Shortly after the Civil War, most freedmen
- A) became sharecroppers
 - B) were denied citizenship
 - C) left the South
 - D) were given 40 acres of land
 - E) moved to cities
18. The landmark Supreme Court Case *Plessy v. Ferguson* is renowned for the logic of
- A) "separate but equal"
 - B) "with all deliberate speed"
 - C) "equal protection of the laws"
 - D) "undue burden"
 - E) "due process"

19. Reconstruction ended primarily because

- A) the Radical Republicans lost power
- B) the Southern radicals were too powerful to overcome
- C) the Radical Republicans accomplished everything they wanted to accomplish
- D) Southern blacks were powerful enough to stand on their own
- E) the North lost interest due to other events

20. "Scalawags" were

- A) recently freed blacks who supported Reconstruction policies
 - B) Northern democrats who thought radical Reconstruction policies were too harsh
 - C) Northerners who moved down South to participate in Reconstruction governments
 - D) Southerners who supported the Reconstruction regime
 - E) Southerners who moved West after their property was destroyed in the Civil War
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