

- The economic differences between commercial New England, the agricultural South, and the mixed Mid-Atlantic colonies can be attributed to
 - the geographic features of each region, such as available farmland and ports**
 - the type of charter—whether corporate, royal, or propriety—the colonies had
 - the use of slaves instead of indentured servants as cheap labor
 - the degree of social and economic stratification in each area's culture
 - the character and backgrounds of the settlers who lived there
- The first act of the British government that was met with resistance in all thirteen colonies was the
 - Stamp Act
 - Townshend Acts
 - Intolerable Acts
 - Quartering Act
 - Proclamation of 1763**
- Which of the following best describes the conglomerate of states under the Articles of Confederation?
 - “All for one, and one for all”
 - “A firm league of friendship”**
 - “A House Divided”
 - “Federal Democratic Republic”
 - “E Pluribus Unum”
- One of the differences between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution was that
 - the Constitution increased the power of state governments
 - in response to the Federalists, the Constitution banned slavery throughout America
 - the Constitution gave the national government the power to collect taxes**
 - the Constitution granted universal suffrage
 - The Constitution established a policy for the admission of new states
- 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
 - the spread of slavery into the western territories
 - support for the French Revolution
 - the decision to move the capital of the United States to Washington D.C.
 - strict versus loose interpretation of the Constitution**
 - the acceptance of Alexander Hamilton’s economic plan
- The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* did which of the following?
 - Declared the Alien and Sedition Acts illegal
 - Convicted Aaron Burr for treason
 - Demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states
 - Gave the power of the veto to the President
 - Established the principle of judicial review**
- Andrew Jackson’s frequent use of the veto resulted in which of the following?
 - The majority of Americans opposed Jackson and did not vote for his chosen candidate in the next election.
 - The office of the presidency became stronger relative to the legislature.**
 - The Maysville Road bill was defeated.
 - Congress changed the number of votes needed to override a president’s veto.
 - People felt that the executive branch was becoming too submissive.
- What policy towards slaves was advocated by William Lloyd Garrison?
 - Releasing slaves and then sending them to a colony in Africa
 - Gradually releasing slaves by state as to not flood the market
 - Immediate abolition in every state and territory**
 - Prevention of the spread of slavery towards the territories
 - 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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Answer Key
Unit 5 Quiz 2

1. **A**
 2. **E**
 3. **B**
 4. **C**
 5. **D**
 6. **E**
 7. **B**
 8. **C**
 9. **A**
 10. **E**
 11. **B**
 12. **C**
 13. **C**
 14. **A**
 15. **A**
 16. **C**
 17. **A**
 18. **A**
 19. **E**
 20. **D**
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