

TEST NAME: **USH Practice 1**
TEST ID: **144181**
GRADE: **11**
SUBJECT: **Social Sciences and History**
TEST CATEGORY: **School Assessment**

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. Use the excerpt to answer the question.

"I therefore once more recommend to you, to take particular care of your behavior towards the English, whom we must now look upon as ourselves; they have the French and Spaniards to fight, and we enough of our own color, without meddling with either nation."

—Ostenaco, in a speech to a group of Cherokee people, 1762

What did Ostenaco want Cherokee people to do?

- A. wage war against the English
- B. fight against the French and Spaniards
- C. view the English as the same as the Cherokee people
- D. act peacefully towards other American Indian groups

2. **The Judiciary Act of 1789 laid out the federal court system and created the position of attorney general. Which statement best explains what this act accomplished?**

- A. It guaranteed the rights of people accused of crimes.
- B. It defined the responsibilities of courts at different levels.
- C. It established the judicial branch of the federal government.
- D. It abolished state courts and replaced them with federal courts.

3. **Why did many manufacturers in the northeastern United States favor high tariff rates after the War of 1812?**

- A. to promote competition among producers that would benefit American consumers
- B. to raise revenue to pay for rebuilding parts of the country destroyed during the war
- C. to protect domestic markets that had grown due to lack of competition from British imports
- D. to ensure that goods produced in the country would be sold domestically rather than overseas

4. **Why did the British Parliament believe it had the right to levy taxes on American colonists in the 1760s?**

- A. Britain defended the colonists in the French and Indian War.
- B. People living in Britain paid higher import taxes than the colonists.
- C. Parliament provided colonists with representation.
- D. Colonists forfeited their rights by coming to America.

5. Use the list to answer the question that follows.

Some Important Innovations
Introduced in the United States

- 1793 – Eli Whitney’s cotton gin
- 1834 – Cyrus McCormick’s mechanical reaper
- 1837 – John Deere’s steel plow
- 1842 – Joseph Dart’s grain elevator
- 1873 – Joseph Glidden’s barbed wire

What was one result of the innovations listed?

- A. smaller average farm sizes
- B. less reliance on slave labor
- C. higher wages for farm workers
- D. improved agricultural production

6. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

A six-horse wagon team could take anywhere from 18 to 35 days to transport 3,000 pounds of cargo between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in 1812. By 1840, that journey took only about three and a half days.

What best explains this reduction in travel time?

- A. A statewide system of canals was built.
- B. The telegraph made shipping more accurate.
- C. Pony Express riders began crossing the state.
- D. The Transcontinental Railroad was completed.

7. Thomas Jefferson believed that “a wall of separation between church and state” was created by what part of the Bill of Rights?

- A. the right to privacy clause
- B. the free exercise clause
- C. the establishment clause
- D. the exclusionary clause

8. Which type of service is provided by the government because of agreement with this statement?

It is favourable to liberty. Freedom can exist only in the society of knowledge. Without learning, men are incapable of knowing their rights, and where learning is confined to a few people, liberty can be neither equal nor universal.

—Benjamin Rush, 1806

- A. legal aid programs
- B. universal health care
- C. public education
- D. food assistance programs

9. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

The Navigation Act of 1660

For the increase of shipping and encouragement of the navigation of this nation . . . , no sugars, tobacco, cotton-wool, indigos, [or] ginger . . . , of the growth, production or manufacture of any English plantations in America, . . . shall be shipped, carried, conveyed or transported from any . . . English plantations to any land . . . other than to such English plantations as do belong to his Majesty . . .

This legislation was intended mostly for the benefit of which group of people?

- A. colonial farmers
- B. Native Americans
- C. English merchants
- D. indentured servants

10. "The United States will conquer Mexico but it will be as the man who swallows the arsenic which brings him down in turn. Mexico will poison us." Ralph Waldo Emerson

How does the quote from Emerson reflect the view of those who opposed the Mexican War?

- A. Many citizens believed it would trigger a battle over the expansion of slavery.
- B. Congress believed it would increase the power of the U.S. president.
- C. Congress believed any territory won in the war would be too hard to govern.
- D. Many business leaders believed it would damage trade relations between the two countries.

11. Based on the excerpt, how did the Homestead Act change the United States?

President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act on May 20, 1862. The act provided settlers with 160 acres of surveyed public land after payment of a filing fee and five years of continuous residence.

—Library of Congress

- A. It shifted the nation to an agricultural economy.
- B. It improved transportation between urban centers.
- C. It promoted the settlement of frontier regions.
- D. It transferred control over raw materials to industrial producers.

12. Use the timeline to help answer the question.



Which letter marks the date the Declaration of Independence was signed?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

13. What best explains how one group in the United States benefited economically from the War of 1812?

- A. Southern farmers were able to charge high prices to ship cotton to Northern states.
- B. Women had more employment opportunities after they had filled the jobs of men who had gone to war.
- C. Settlers purchased good farmland cheaply in territories that the United States acquired as a result of the war.
- D. Manufacturers profited because they began making goods that used to be imported from Great Britain.

14. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

Born in 1820, she became an activist in the abolitionist, temperance, labor, and women's rights movements. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she founded the Women's State Temperance Society in New York in 1853, convinced that state's legislature to pass a law protecting women's property rights in 1860, and organized the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869. In 1872, she was arrested in Rochester, New York, for attempting to vote but refused to pay the fine as an act of protest. She and Stanton drafted the wording for an amendment guaranteeing women's right to vote in 1877, which was adopted as the 19th Amendment in 1919.

This paragraph describes contributions made by which historical figure?

- A. Clara Barton
- B. Abigail Adams
- C. Harriet Tubman
- D. Susan B. Anthony

15. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States. . . No state shall make or enforce a law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens. . . .

—14th Amendment, U.S. Constitution

Why was this amendment added to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. to guarantee due process of law to formerly enslaved people
- B. to guarantee that immigrants had a process by which they could become citizens
- C. to guarantee state governments the power to make and enact laws regarding the citizenship of formerly enslaved people
- D. to guarantee equal representation in Congress for formerly enslaved people

16. Which event most directly influenced the passage of this amendment?

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. . . .

—12th Amendment

- A. the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln
- B. the appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice
- C. the election of 1800 between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
- D. the election of 1824 between Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay

17. The influence of the Second Great Awakening is demonstrated by this excerpt because citizens were expected to

Democracy is self-government, and can never be safe or useful except . . . to enforce by the power of public sentiment, the practice of those virtues which are indispensable to the highest good of any community.

—Charles Grandison Finney, 1851

- A. accept the legal supremacy of states' rights.
- B. submit to political control by an elite minority.
- C. unite to support constitutional reform policies.
- D. surrender individual rights to guarantee majority rule.

18. Look at the timeline.



- Louisiana Purchase
- Revolutionary War
- Lewis and Clark Expedition
- Missouri Compromise

If you were going to complete the timeline above, in what order would you put these historical events?

- A. Missouri Compromise, Revolutionary War, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Louisiana Purchase
- B. Revolutionary War, Missouri Compromise, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Louisiana Purchase
- C. Revolutionary War, Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Missouri Compromise
- D. Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Missouri Compromise, Revolutionary War

19. Use the information in the box to answer the question that follows.

[Y]ou should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government . . . economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid . . .

—Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

Based on this excerpt, what would Jefferson most likely support?

- A. low tax rates
- B. high interest rates
- C. restrictive trade policies
- D. government monopolies

20. Use the information in the table to answer the question that follows.

English Colonies
in North America

Colony	Year Established
Virginia	1607
Massachusetts Bay Colony	1630
Carolina	1663
Georgia	1732

All of these colonies attracted settlers mostly guided by what interest?

- A. religious freedom
- B. military adventure
- C. economic opportunity
- D. democratic government

21. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend [break] the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

—Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, 1865

Based on this excerpt, what did Abraham Lincoln believe could have prevented the Civil War?

- A. a national policy to acquire more land in the West
- B. an amendment that made it illegal for states to secede
- C. a guarantee by the federal government not to abolish slavery
- D. an agreement by Southerners to limit the expansion of slavery

22. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

We made arrangements last night, and sent away Harriet Tubman, with six men and one woman to Allen Agnew's, to be forwarded across the country to the city. Harriet, and one of the men had worn their shoes off their feet, and I gave them two dollars to help fit them out, and directed a carriage to be hired at my expense, to take them out . . .

—Letter from Thomas Garrett to James Miller McKim, December 29, 1854

What best explains the reason for Thomas Garrett's actions?

- A. He was interested in finding laborers to work in his factory.
- B. He was helping prospectors travel to California during the gold rush.
- C. He was assisting slaves as they escaped on the Underground Railroad.
- D. He was providing support for immigrants settling in their new country.

23. Why did southern states oppose the Tariff of 1824?

- A. It limited the importation of slaves.
- B. It caused southern states to pay more for manufactured goods.
- C. It applied only to agricultural goods.
- D. It forced southern states to ship more cotton to New England.

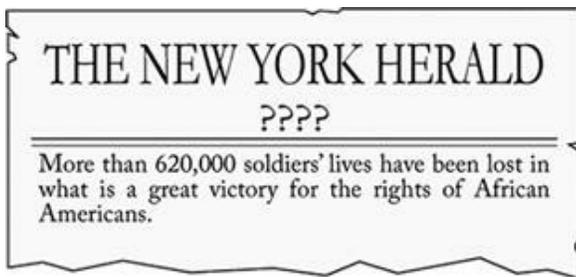
24. **What was the function of the Declaration of Independence?**

- A. to announce to the world the American colonies' reasons for separation from England
- B. to demand representation in Parliament for the American colonies
- C. to establish a government for the American colonies
- D. to claim new territory for American colonists

25. **In colonial America, which industry flourished in New England?**

- A. textile manufacturing
- B. shipbuilding
- C. wheat farming
- D. tobacco farming

26. **Use the newspaper to answer the question.**



Which headline would best fit the newspaper article?

- A. World War I Fighting Stops
- B. Civil War Ends with Union Victory
- C. U.S. Wins in Mexican-American War
- D. Revolutionary War Ends with British Defeat

27. **Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.**

Friends and fellow citizens: I stand before you tonight under indictment for [charged with] the alleged crime of having voted at the last presidential election, without having a lawful right to vote. It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus voting, I not only committed no crime, but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National Constitution, beyond the power of any state to deny.

This excerpt comes from a speech made in 1873 by which historical figure?

- A. John Paul Jones
- B. Susan B. Anthony
- C. Stonewall Jackson
- D. Frederick Douglass

28. **The Pilgrims originally established Plymouth for what reason?**

- A. financial gain
- B. relief from famine
- C. to establish a Northwest passage
- D. to escape religious persecution

29. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

Reasons for the Plantation in New England

(ca. 1628)

7. What can be a better work, and more honorable and worthy of a Christian than to help rise and support a particular church while it is in its infancy, and to join his forces with such a company of faithful people, as by a timely assistance may grow strong and prosper, when for want of such help may be put to great hazard, if not wholly ruined.

This excerpt explains an important reason that guided what group of colonial settlers?

- A. debtors in Georgia
- B. tobacco farmers Virginia
- C. Quakers in Pennsylvania
- D. Puritans in Massachusetts

30. Which group of North American colonists first developed a system of self-government?

- A. the Dutch
- B. the Quakers
- C. the Pilgrims
- D. the French

31. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

Created in 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau aided African Americans by providing food and medical care, helping with resettlement, ensuring justice with contracts and in courts, managing abandoned and confiscated property, regulating labor, and establishing schools. The Freedmen's Bureau stopped its work in 1872.

What best explains the reason why the Freedmen's Bureau was established?

- A. to organize African Americans into a national political party
- B. to encourage African Americans from the South to get jobs in the North
- C. to segregate African Americans through separate but equal opportunities
- D. to help African Americans in the South in making the change from slavery

32. Although the Supreme Court ruled against the state of Georgia in *Worcester v. Georgia*, why were the Cherokee relocated to the Indian Territory?

- A. Georgia landowners seized their land and forced them to migrate westward.
- B. State representatives refused to enforce the Supreme Court ruling.
- C. The federal government forced them out under the Indian Removal Act.
- D. They sold their land to Georgia developers to escape persecution.

33. From what country did the United States gain its independence?

- A. Spain
- B. England
- C. Germany
- D. France

34. Use the information in the boxes to answer the question that follows.

Constitutional Convention, 1787

Northen States	Southern States
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enslaved population SHOULD NOT be counted to determine representation in the House of Representatives• Enslaved population SHOULD be counted for determining taxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enslaved population SHOULD be counted to determine representation in the House of Representatives• Enslaved population SHOULD NOT be counted for determining taxation

What solution did the delegates at the Constitutional Convention design to resolve this debate?

- A. the Virginia Plan
- B. the New Jersey Plan
- C. the Great Compromise
- D. the Three-Fifths Compromise

35. What is the main difference between Federalists and Anti-Federalists?

- A. The Anti-Federalists were in favor of a strong federal government.
- B. The Federalists were in favor of a weak federal government.
- C. The Federalists were in favor of a monarchy.
- D. The Anti-Federalists were in favor of strong state governments.

36. Some founders of American colonies, such as William Penn in Pennsylvania and Lord Baltimore in Maryland, received “proprietary charters.” What did these charters allow them to do?

- A. rule their colonies like absolute monarchs
- B. organize institutions to govern the colonies
- C. declare independence after a period of time
- D. represent their colonies in the English Parliament

37. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

In February 1861, a convention in Texas adopted an “Ordinance of Secession” that protested against the United States government. It stated that Texas had become a state in 1845 “with her own constitution under the guarantee of the federal constitution and the compact of annexation,” and argued that since that time the federal government had acted “for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power . . . to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas.”

Which statement best describes a reason why delegates to this convention claimed Texas could secede?

- A. Texas had never ratified the Constitution.
- B. Texas disagreed with the principle of nullification.
- C. The federal government had failed to respect states’ rights.
- D. The federal government had forced Texas to enter the Union.

38. Which of these pull factors had the greatest effect on westward migration in the United States during the mid-1800s?

- A. religious freedom
- B. factory jobs
- C. political freedom
- D. free land

39. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

The American Republicans of the city and county of Philadelphia, who are determined to support the NATIVE AMERICANS in their Constitutional Rights of peaceably assembling to express their opinions on any questions of Public Policy, and to SUSTAIN THEM AGAINST THE ASSAULTS OF ALIENS AND FOREIGNERS are requested to assemble on MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 6th, 1844 . . . to express their indignation at the outrage on Friday evening last, which was perpetrated by the Irish Catholics, in tearing and trampling under their feet the American Flag, to take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of it.

—From *The Full Particulars of the Late Riots, with a View of the Burning of the Catholic Churches*, St. Michaels & St. Augustines, 1844

What best describes the group that published this appeal?

- A. They were opposed to hiring practices in factories.
- B. They wanted to protect civil liberties for everyone.
- C. They disliked the new immigrants settling in their city.
- D. They were protesting efforts to allow slavery in their state.

40. How did the British policy of “salutary neglect” affect the American colonists?

- A. It left American colonists without sufficient resources to provide for their economic needs.
- B. It allowed American colonists to govern themselves without interference from Great Britain.
- C. It required American colonists to pay heavy taxes on the crops and goods they produced.
- D. It prevented American colonists from developing their own institutions of government.

41. What was the primary foreign policy goal of the United States during the War of 1812?

- A. To remove British influence in North America
- B. To terminate a military alliance with France
- C. To increase trans-Atlantic trade with Spain
- D. To gain access to ports in South America

42. Use the chart below to answer the question.

Fugitive Slave Law, 1850

- Enacted in 1850
- Fugitives were not allowed to testify on their own behalf
- Federal penalties handed out for citizens who protected or assisted fugitive slaves

What was one reason the fugitive slave law in the Compromise of 1850 was considered a threat to free blacks?

- A. It extended slavery into northern territories.
- B. It made it difficult for free blacks to prove they were not slaves.
- C. It penalized free blacks for traveling in southern states.
- D. It allowed slavery to extend into western territories.

43. **How did the Proclamation of 1763 attempt to limit colonial expansion in North America?**

- A. It ceded all British lands west of the Appalachians to Spain.
- B. It banned the colonists from settling west of the Appalachians.
- C. It imposed a tax on colonists who settled west of the Appalachians.
- D. It forced Native Americans to relocate west of the Appalachians.

44. **The introduction of the cotton gin in 1793 greatly increased the production of cotton and plantation owners' use of slave labor in the South. Which industry in the North was most affected as well?**

- A. ship building
- B. steel processing
- C. chemical production
- D. textile manufacturing

45. **In 1850 and 1852, California passed laws that charged a tax on foreign miners. These taxes were aimed at the large numbers of immigrant miners drawn by the gold rush from which country?**

- A. China
- B. Russia
- C. Ireland
- D. Germany

46. **Why was the 15th Amendment added to the U.S. Constitution?**

- A. Political parties wanted to nominate presidential candidates.
- B. Segregation of public facilities was still legal.
- C. Residency requirements were difficult to verify.
- D. Former slaves were being denied rights as citizens.

47. Use the table below to answer the question.

Post-Civil War Events

Date	Event
November 1876 - January 1877	Election of 1876 results disputed.
March 1877	?
April 1877	Federal troops left former Confederate states.

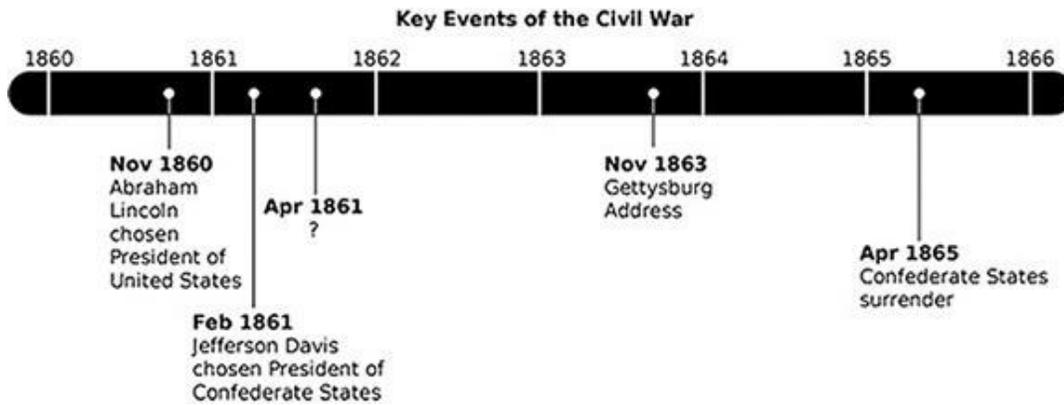
Which action best completes the table of events?

- A. A Congressional compromise was reached to end Reconstruction
- B. The Congress overturned a presidential veto
- C. The Supreme Court impeached the president
- D. A Supreme Court case ruled that segregation was constitutional

48. How did members of Parliament react to American resistance to the Stamp Act?

- A. They repealed the act.
- B. They imprisoned the protestors.
- C. They passed an act with higher taxes.
- D. They encouraged Americans to move west.

49. Use the time line to answer the question.



Which event occurred in April 1861?

- A. Start of the Civil War
- B. Battle of Gettysburg
- C. Battle of the Ironclads
- D. Emancipation Proclamation

50. Which economic policy required a colony's natural resources to be used to benefit the ruling country?

- A. feudalism
- B. laissez faire
- C. mercantilism
- D. salutary neglect

51. **The Articles of Confederation were replaced by which document?**

- A. Bill of Rights
- B. Constitution
- C. Magna Carta
- D. Emancipation Proclamation

52. **Use the information to answer the question that follows.**

Horace Mann was an advocate for reform in the United States during the nineteenth century. Mann believed that democratic government would be stronger if its citizens were educated. He argued that the state should provide education for students of all social, religious, and ethnic backgrounds.

How did Horace Mann's ideas affect life in the United States?

- A. They forced schools run by religious groups to close.
- B. They influenced the growth of the public school system.
- C. They resulted in the adoption of exams required to hold citizenship.
- D. They led to laws accepting only immigrants who could already read and write.

53. **Use the excerpt below to answer the question that follows.**

I never expect to see a perfect work from imperfect man. The result of the deliberations of all collective bodies must necessarily be a compound, as well of the errors and prejudices, as of the good sense and wisdom, of the individuals of whom they are composed.

—Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist Papers*, No. 85, August 1788

Alexander Hamilton would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. The Constitution should be rejected because of its flaws.
- B. The Constitution can be amended to improve it as needed.
- C. The Constitution should be ratified only if all states accept it.
- D. The Constitution can be replaced if it proves to be ineffective.

54. **Which sequence of events is in the correct order?**

- A. Battle of Lexington, Stamp Act, Boston Tea Party
- B. Boston Tea Party, Stamp Act, Battle of Lexington
- C. Stamp Act, Boston Tea Party, Battle of Lexington
- D. Boston Tea Party, Battle of Lexington, Stamp Act

55. Use the information in the box to answer the question.

_____?

- Camp cooks
- Nurses
- Laundresses

Which title best fits this list?

- A. Roles of Women at Home
- B. Roles of Women During Colonial Times
- C. Roles of Men During the Revolutionary War
- D. Roles of Women During the Revolutionary War

56. Use the list below to answer the question that follows.

Reconstruction Act of 1867

- new state constitutions had to provide for universal male suffrage
- new state constitutions had to be approved by a majority of registered voters
- states had to ratify the 14th Amendment

What was the main purpose of these requirements?

- A. to gain political support from advocates of states' rights
- B. to specify how former states of the Confederacy could rejoin the Union
- C. to make it more difficult for newly freed slaves to enjoy the rights of citizenship
- D. to recognize the constitutions ratified by Southern states during the Confederacy

57. Why did Andrew Jackson's administration support the removal of Native Americans from the eastern states?

- A. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Jackson's policy.
- B. The Native Americans had fought with the British during the War of 1812.
- C. Whites wanted to settle and live on the Native American lands.
- D. The federal government wanted to protect the Native Americans from violent white settlers.

58. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

Mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control, . . . and unless you become more watchful in your States . . . you will find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away . . .

—Andrew Jackson, "Farewell Address," March 4, 1837

This excerpt explains one reason why Andrew Jackson pursued what policy during his presidency?

- A. closing down the national bank
- B. protecting domestic industries with high tariffs
- C. controlling inflation through government regulations
- D. stimulating the economy through government investment

59. Which document was written to serve as the supreme law of the United States?

- A. The Virginia Plan
- B. The Constitution
- C. The Federalist Papers
- D. Declaration of Independence

60. Federal supremacy was the central issue of each of the following Supreme Court cases except?

- A. *Munn v. Illinois*
- B. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- C. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- D. *Marbury v. Madison*

61. The year is 1865 and the 13th Amendment has just been passed. Which of the following is now true?

- A. Women can vote.
- B. Former slaves can now vote.
- C. Slavery in the U.S. no longer exists.
- D. All people born in the United States are citizens.

62. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Providence had given to the American people a great and glorious mission to perform, even that of extending the blessings of Christianity and civil and religious liberty over the whole North American continent.
—James Buchanan

The ideas expressed by President Buchanan are most closely associated with what term?

- A. Roosevelt Corollary
- B. Manifest Destiny
- C. Good Neighbor
- D. Moral Diplomacy

63. Use the information in the box to answer the question that follows.

In 1789, Samuel Slater came to the United States from England. He brought with him knowledge about machines for spinning cloth that he learned while working in a factory in England. Slater and an entrepreneur named Moses Brown opened the first factory in the United States in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1793.

Which statement best describes the influence of Samuel Slater's contribution?

- A. It led to a trade alliance between the United States and Great Britain.
- B. It convinced United States political leaders to loosen immigration laws.
- C. It introduced a technology important to industrialization in the United States.
- D. It made the United States government become directly involved in the economy.

64. All of the following groups of people experienced some limitation of their rights during the Colonial period in America. Which group experienced the least limitation of its rights?

- A. Native Americans
- B. women
- C. slaves
- D. men

65. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

1818 – Born into slavery in Maryland

1838 – Escaped from slavery

1841 – Made first speech at an abolitionist meeting

1847-51 – Published *The North Star*, an abolitionist newspaper

1848 – Began helping slaves escape on the Underground Railroad; participated in the Seneca Falls Convention to support women's rights

1863 – Recruited African Americans to be soldiers in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment; met with Abraham Lincoln to discuss treatment of African American soldiers in the Union Army

This list identifies some of the contributions made by which historical figure?

- A. John Paul Jones
- B. Susan B. Anthony
- C. Stonewall Jackson
- D. Frederick Douglass

66. Use the table to answer the question that follows.

Slave Population in the Southern United States

Year	Population
1790	654,121
1800	851,532
1810	1,103,700
1820	1,509,904
1830	1,983,860
1840	2,481,390
1850	3,200,364

Which invention contributed the most to the trend shown in the table?

- A. the railroad
- B. the steamship
- C. the cotton gin
- D. the mechanical reaper

67. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

No, I will buy where I can get manufactures cheapest; I will not agree to lay a duty on the cultivators of the soil to encourage exotic manufactures; because, after all, we should only get much worse things at a much higher price, and we, the cultivators of the country, would in the end pay all.

—John Randolph, 1816

John Randolph made this speech for what purpose?

- A. to support slavery
- B. to argue against slavery
- C. to support a national bank
- D. to argue against protective tariffs

68. **During the period from the Constitutional Convention until the final ratification of the Constitution, Federalists and Anti-Federalists made different arguments about the proper form of government for the United States. Which one of the following statements represents an argument that Anti-Federalists made?**

- A. The Articles of Confederation needed to be replaced.
- B. The Constitution adequately protected individual freedoms.
- C. A strong national government threatened individual freedoms.
- D. The national government needed to be stronger than state governments.

69. **Most of the provisions found in the Great Compromise made at the Constitutional Convention were taken from:**

- A. the Albany Plan.
- B. the New Jersey Plan.
- C. the Connecticut Plan.
- D. the Virginia Plan.

70. **All of the following were causes of the American Revolution except**

- A. the Coercive Acts.
- B. the Stamp Act.
- C. Quebec Act.
- D. Articles of Confederation.

71. **Use the information below to answer the question that follows.**

- It would stimulate the economy by lending money to businesses.
- It would loan money to the government when needed.
- It would provide a place for the government to deposit its money.

The above list includes reasons that Alexander Hamilton gave in support of what proposal?

- A. a national bank
- B. a free trade zone
- C. a publicly owned stock market
- D. a committee on economic planning

72. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

The European merchant, as well as the Americans, will fly across our continent straight to China. The rich commerce of Asia will flow through our centre. And where has that commerce ever flowed without carrying wealth and dominion with it?

—Senator Thomas Hart Benton, 1849

Senator Benton's argument supported what aspect of American life prior to the civil war?

- A. expansion into western lands
- B. Indian removal in the South
- C. removing restrictions on the spread of slavery
- D. federal printing of paper money

73. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

Sincerely and earnestly hoping that this little book may do something toward throwing light on the American slave system, and hastening the glad day of deliverance to the millions of my brethren in bonds - faithfully relying upon the power of truth, love, and justice, for success in my humble efforts - and solemnly pledging myself anew to the sacred cause

This excerpt was added at the end of the 1845 autobiography written by which historical figure?

- A. James Monroe
- B. Stonewall Jackson
- C. Susan B. Anthony
- D. Frederick Douglass

74. Use the list to answer the question that follows.

Some Important Milestones
in United States History

- 1807 – Robert Fulton's ship the *Clermont* made its first voyage.
- 1825 – The Erie Canal was completed.
- 1830 – The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad opened for commercial passenger service.
- 1844 – Samuel Morse sent the first telegraph message.
- 1869 – The Transcontinental Railroad was completed.

Which of the following milestones most belongs with the others on the list?

- A. 1853 – Elisha Otis introduced a safe passenger elevator.
- B. 1864 – The first oil pipeline was built in Pennsylvania.
- C. 1868 – Christopher Latham Sholes invented the typewriter.
- D. 1876 – Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

75. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

That any person who is the head of a family . . . shall . . . be entitled to enter [claim] one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated [unclaimed] public lands. . . .

—Homestead Act, 1862

What was a result of this act in the late 19th century?

- A. The shortage of land contributed to economic inflation.
- B. The migration of people created new population centers.
- C. The lack of workers created an economic depression.
- D. The growth of farms led to overproduction of goods.

76. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- California entered the Union as a free state
- Utah and New Mexico would decide for themselves whether to be slave states or free states
- The slave trade in Washington, DC ended
- The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted

This list identifies provisions that were all part of which compromise?

- A. the Three-Fifths Compromise
- B. the Missouri Compromise
- C. the Compromise Tariff of 1833
- D. the Compromise of 1850

77. Use the charts below to answer the question.

Election of 1824

Candidate	Number of Votes
John Quincy Adams	113,122
Henry Clay	47,531
William Harris Crawford	40,856
Andrew Jackson	151,271
Total	352,780

Election of 1828

Candidate	Number of Votes
John Quincy Adams	500,897
Andrew Jackson	642,553
Total	1,143,450

Which conclusion is best supported by the information in the charts?

- A. Women secured the right to vote in federal elections after 1824.
- B. The repeal of property restrictions allowed more adult men to vote by 1828.
- C. Many states began extending voting rights to free blacks after 1820.
- D. The influence of political parties diminished during the 1820s.

78. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

. . . as an express and fundamental condition of the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico, . . . neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory . . .

—Wilmot Proviso, 1846

Why was the proposal above considered necessary at the end of the Mexican War?

- A. Northerners feared an increase in the number of slave states.
- B. Southerners feared losing their slaves to Mexican landowners.
- C. Mexico attempted to arm runaway slaves to fight against the Americans.
- D. The federal government attempted to limit slave contact with Native Americans.

79. Which statement describes the outcome of the Nullification crisis of 1832?

- A. The power of the federal government was challenged by the states.
- B. The federal government used the military to enforce the laws.
- C. Northern states protested price increases of imported goods.
- D. Congress passed the Tariff of Abominations.

80. Why did the Stamp Act anger the colonists?

- A. It was new tax for the colonists to pay.
- B. It forced the colonists to buy only British goods.
- C. It was a new law for all British citizens to follow.
- D. It forced the colonists to provide housing for British soldiers.

81.

Nullification means insurrection and war; and the other states have a right to put it down.

—Andrew Jackson

President Andrew Jackson's strong statement is most closely associated with what event?

- A. the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- B. South Carolina's refusal to collect tariffs
- C. the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D. the removal of Native American tribes from the South

82. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were leaders most closely associated with which movement?

- A. socialism
- B. suffrage
- C. environmentalism
- D. nativism

83. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

By such a Colony, many families, who would otherwise starve, will be provided for, and made masters of houses and lands . . . ; their labor in improving their own lands, will make the adjoining reserved lands valuable; and the rents of those reserved lands will be a perpetual fund for the relieving [of] more poor people.

—James Oglethorpe, 1733

What best explains the benefit from the colony in Georgia that Oglethorpe describes in the excerpt?

- A. It will help to reduce poverty in England.
- B. It will provide cheap labor for manufacturers.
- C. It will increase English trade with other countries.
- D. It will protect religious minorities from persecution.

84. Use the passage to answer the question.

In 1776, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband John Adams:

“If perticular care and attention is not paid to the Laidies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

How did Abigail Adams hope the Revolutionary War would change the lives of women?

- A. It would give women the right to vote.
- B. It would give women the right to work.
- C. It would give women the right to an equal education.
- D. It would give women the right to serve in the military.

85. Which mechanism did Justice Marshall propose for adapting the U.S. Constitution?

“We must never forget that it is a constitution we are expounding . . . intended to endure for ages to come, and consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs.”

—John Marshall, 1819

- A. judicial review
- B. presidential veto
- C. impeachment
- D. term limits

86. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

In 1844, tensions between nativist groups and Catholics in Philadelphia grew because of a disagreement over which version of the Bible students should read in public schools. That May and June, violence broke out between nativists and Catholics in what became known as the "Bible Riots", leaving many people hurt and buildings destroyed.

What action was taken in response to conflicts like this one?

- A. Nativist groups were made illegal.
- B. Quotas were set on Catholic immigrants.
- C. Catholics organized their own school systems.
- D. Officials banned Catholics from public schools.

87. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

From the 1790s to the 1830s, a religious movement called the Second Great Awakening influenced American society. Methodists and Baptists were the leading religious groups in this revival, but members of other religious groups were affected, as well. Thousands attended camp meetings, where preachers led people in prayer. Many of the social reform movements of that time—such as the abolitionism and temperance—were led by people inspired by their religious experiences as a result of this movement.

Which statement best explains how American democracy made the Second Great Awakening possible?

- A. People gathered at religious events to discuss political issues.
- B. Government provided financial support to hold religious events.
- C. Preachers used religious events to campaign for election to public office.
- D. Religious events could take place because religious freedom was guaranteed.

88. **The Bill of Rights was originally written in response to what?**

- A. the Parliament's laws passed during the Revolutionary Period
- B. the British king's statements during the Revolutionary Period
- C. Parliament's statements during the Revolutionary Period
- D. the Articles of Confederation

89. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

Beginning in 1831, William Lloyd Garrison edited an abolitionist newspaper called *The Liberator*. His views upset many people. He went to jail in Baltimore for libel, was attacked and nearly killed by a mob in Boston, and the Georgia legislature offered money to anyone who brought him to the state to be put on trial. Garrison stopped publishing *The Liberator* after the 13th Amendment passed in 1865.

The life of William Lloyd Garrison demonstrates the importance of what feature of a constitutional republic?

- A. freedom of the press as a way to bring about change
- B. a legal system that limits the spread of unpopular views
- C. public demonstrations to carry out the will of the majority
- D. legislative action to protect citizens from dangerous activities

90. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

In 1828, the South Carolina legislature issued a protest against a tariff passed by the United States Congress. The protest stated: “[T]he good people of this Commonwealth believe, that the powers of Congress were delegated to it . . . for the accomplishment of certain specified objects which limit and control them, and that every exercise of them, for any other purposes, is a violation of the Constitution . . .”

What principle did the South Carolina legislature use in support of its protest?

- A. laissez-faire
- B. states' rights
- C. judicial review
- D. separate but equal

91. Use the excerpt below to answer the question that follows.

Here is a resolution as radical as that which separated us from Great Britain. It is radical in this transition; our rights and privileges are endangered, and the sovereignty [authority] of the states will be relinquished [given up] . . . The rights of conscience, trial by jury, liberty of the press, all your immunities and franchises, all pretensions to human rights and privileges, are rendered insecure, if not lost, by this change . . .

—Patrick Henry, Speech before the Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 1788

Patrick Henry would most likely agree with which statement?

- A. The Constitution creates a fair balance between states' rights and federal power.
- B. The Constitution protects the rights identified in the Declaration of Independence.
- C. The Constitution needs to be improved with stronger guarantees for people's rights.
- D. The Constitution should be ratified even with its flaws to keep the country together.

92. Which statement best supports Anthony's assertion?

Your denial of my citizen's right to vote, is the denial of my right of consent as one of the governed, the denial of my right of representation as one of the taxed, the denial of my right to a trial by a jury of my peers. . . .

—*United States v. Susan B. Anthony*

- A. Voting is a fundamental right of women.
- B. Government should allow women the right to counsel.
- C. Voting should remain private by using secret ballots.
- D. Government support of poll taxes is unconstitutional.

93. Use the passage to answer the question that follows.

The proposed Constitution, so far from implying an abolition of the State governments, makes them constituent parts of the national sovereignty, by allowing them a direct representation in the Senate, and leaves in their possession certain exclusive and very important portions of sovereign power.

—Publius, *The Independent Journal*, November 21, 1787

The author of this passage wrote it in support of what political cause?

- A. declaring independence
- B. ratifying the Constitution
- C. adding states to the union
- D. amending the Constitution

94. Delegates met in Philadelphia in 1787 to create a new government. Soon after the convention began, two competing plans for representation developed. Large states supported a plan that created a strong national government. Their plan would base representation by the size of population. Small states supported a plan for a weaker national government that would have a one-house legislature represent all states equally. Disputes between big states and small states nearly broke up the convention. The delegates finally compromised on a plan that created a powerful national government. The legislature would have two houses. The number of representatives to the lower house would be based on population. Each state would send two representatives to the upper house.

What did small states gain in the compromise plan?

- A. a powerful national government to protect their interests against big states
- B. some ability in the upper house to check large states' power in the lower house
- C. the right to elect some members to the upper house based on their populations
- D. the right to have two representatives per state in the upper house, rather than just one per state

95. What was a major disagreement between Federalists and anti-Federalists during the ratification of the U.S. Constitution?

- A. which party leader should be elected president
- B. whether the legislature should override a veto
- C. how much power state governments should retain
- D. when to enforce the concept of judicial review

96. The Morrill Act of 1862 provided each state with 30,000 acres of federal land for each member in its Congressional delegation. The states were required to use the land or proceeds from the sale of the land for what purpose?

- A. providing support for newly freed slaves
- B. establishing agricultural and mechanical colleges
- C. raising and supplying regiments for the Union army
- D. offering incentives for entrepreneurs to start factories

97. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.

—President Andrew Jackson, 1832

President Andrew Jackson’s defense of the Union in the above statement placed him in opposition to which group?

- A. those wishing to protect Cherokee lands from seizure by Georgia
- B. those arguing for the nullification of the Tariff of 1828
- C. those wishing to secede in order to protect slavery
- D. those arguing to extend voting rights to women

98. What did the Proclamation Line of 1763 declare?

- A. Colonists stay on the east side of the line, Indians stay to the west of the line.
- B. Colonists could not hunt beyond the line.
- C. Indians and colonists could not trade with one another.
- D. The land would be controlled by Indians.

99. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

At 4.20 p.m., Sunday, we rolled out of the station at Omaha, and started westward on our long jaunt. A couple of hours out, dinner was announced—an “event” to those of us who had yet to experience what it is to eat in one of Pullman’s hotels on wheels . . . Then to bed in luxurious couches, where we slept the sleep of the just and only awoke the next morning (Monday) at eight o’clock, to find ourselves at the crossing of the North Platte, three hundred miles from Omaha—fifteen hours and forty minutes out.

—Mark Twain, *Roughing It*, 1872

Which statement is best supported by this excerpt?

- A. Railroads made travel to the western United States easier.
- B. Steamboat travel was possible only for the few who could afford it.
- C. Stagecoaches were the quickest way to travel in the West during the 1870s.
- D. Canals shortened the time and distance that it took to travel across the country.

100. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

From the 1790s to the 1830s, a religious movement called the Second Great Awakening influenced American society. Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers were among the leading religious groups of this movement. Its message emphasized the idea of equality, which appealed to ordinary people and challenged elites. It also expressed a belief that people had the ability to make choices and act in ways that would improve themselves.

Which statement best explains how the Second Great Awakening influenced change in American society?

- A. It inspired the growth of social reform movements.
- B. It encouraged Southerners to assert their rights by seceding.
- C. It brought about a closer relationship between church and state.
- D. It led to industrialization by encouraging people to become wealthy.

