**Final Quiz question**

Question 1

At the time Europeans arrived in North America, Indians:

tended to worship spirits in their natural surroundings

had largely died off from contagious diseases

all spoke dialects of the same language

fed themselves exclusively through farming

were producing tools and weapons of iron

Question 2

In most cases, Spanish explorers and soldiers who came to the New World were motivated by all of the following EXCEPT:

pursuit of riches

desire to serve their fellow man

religious zeal

desire for power

patriotism

Question 3

The Protestant Reformation in England:

occurred prior to the Reformation in Germany

was led by John Calvin

occurred more for political reasons than because of disagreement about religious doctrine

led to the overthrow of Henry VIII

was almost undone when Elizabeth tried to reimpose Catholicism

Question 4

The primary objective of the thousands of priests in New Spain was to:

convert the Indians

bless marriages

educate Spanish colonists

serve as government officials

establish towns

Question 5

After the arrival of Europeans, the greatest number of Indians died as a result of:

enslavement

depression

disease

starvation

battle

Question 6

The Spanish Empire began a precipitous decline because:

the Roman Catholic Church required the nation to adhere to a vow of poverty

it focused on the well-being of natives

it could never compete militarily with England

its citizens failed to pay taxes

it became overly dependent on extraction of wealth

Question 7

The stockholders who invested in the Virginia Company were motivated primarily by:

financial profit

personal loyalty to James I

religion

a spirit of adventure

curiosity about the New World

Question 8

The Jamestown colony finally attained a measure of prosperity from:

tobacco

land sales

trade with Spanish Florida

trade with Indians

gold discoveries

Question 9

The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of:

giving fifty acres of land to anyone who would transport himself to the colony and fifty more for any servants he might bring

auctioning black slaves to settlers

giving free land in return for five years of military service

giving free land to all servants who came to the colony

“selling” wives to single male settlers

Question 10

Bacon’s Rebellion:

brought indentured servants and small farmers together against the colony’s rich planters and political leaders

had the support of nearby Indian tribes

resulted from changes in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina that discriminated against Puritans

sought to make Virginia independent of England

forced Governor Berkeley to abandon the colony and return to England

Question 11

The English Civil War affected the American colonies by:

requiring Puritanism to be adopted in every colony

permitting the colonies to essentially govern themselves

placing members of Oliver Cromwell’s family as colonial governors

devastating the Native American culture in New England

allowing them to pledge their loyalty to Spain during the crisis

Question 12

By the early eighteenth century, the English colonies in North America:

had eliminated their French and Spanish rivals

were the most populous and prosperous on the continent

were on the verge of independence from England

extended beyond the Appalachians

remained tiny outposts of civilization

Question 13

Benjamin Franklin believed a major reason for colonial population growth was:

English immunity to contagious diseases

government bounties for large families

couples marrying later than in Europe

an abundance of cheap land

rapid advances in medical science

Question 14

In the seventeenth century, the cash crop that was the basis of the economy in Virginia and Maryland was:

indigo

barley

tobacco

rice

cotton

Question 15

The success of rice as a perfect crop for South Carolina was helped by:

the minimal amount of labor it required

the creation of irrigation systems that allowed laborers to flood and drain the fields

plentiful labor and land in the colony

the native population’s willingness to work in the fields

the lack of rain in the region

Question 16

Which of the following spurred shipbuilding in New England?

the need for transporting southern cotton

the abundance of fish and whales off its coast

the region’s extensive forests

the growing American navy

southern purchases of New England–made ships

Question 17

Enlightenment thinkers such as Isaac Newton stressed the:

ability of reason to discover the laws of the universe

presence of God in nature

virtue of divine right monarchy

superiority of art over science

value of traditional religion

Question 18

The Great Awakening developed in reaction to the:

Deism and skepticism associated with the Enlightenment

tendency of the Enlightenment to place great emphasis on formal religion

increasing role of emotionalism in religion

increasing education and sophistication of backwoods settlers

attempt of British officials to regulate colonial churches

Question 19

The Navigation Act of 1651:

was a free trade agreement between England and Holland

was mainly an attempt to wrest the colonial trade from the French

was repealed once Cromwell came to power

required all goods imported into Britain or the colonies to be shipped in British vessels

was contrary to mercantilist principles

Question 20

One change brought to the American colonies after the Glorious Revolution was that the:

monarchy attempted to tighten its grip on the colonies by making more of them royal colonies

colonies were inspired to lead a revolt against King William

new monarch showed little interest in the colonies because of his desire to force the French out of North America

Crown paid for more people to migrate to the colonies

concept of the Dominion of New England was extended to the southern colonies

Question 21

John Locke’s contract theory of government argued that:

governments were formed when strong men seized authority as kings to protect natural rights

government’s chief duty is to wage war against other nations

men have certain rights in the state of nature, including the right to life, liberty, and property

kings have a divine right to rule their subjects as long as their subjects prosper

the only legitimate governments are ones that allow all adults, regardless of sex and race, to vote

Question 22

The triumph of what Britain called the Great War saw Americans:

celebrating as joyously as Londoners

turn their anger on the king

compassionate toward the French

jealous of British military power

very nervous about their own future

Question 23

The 1765 Stamp Act:

raised a lot of money for the Crown

was approved by the colonial assemblies

soothed American fears of standing armies

required revenue stamps on legal and commercial documents

directly affected only a few Americans

Question 24

All of the following are true of Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence EXCEPT:

it took many ideas from George Mason and John Locke

it was meant as a statement of American principles and grievances

it spoke of certain “unalienable rights”

it secured American independence

it was revised by other members of the Congress

Question 25

Thomas Paine’s The American Crisis:

blamed Congress for the army’s defeats

urged Congress to make Washington a temporary dictator

supplied Washington with battle plans

stated the impossibility of beating the British

bolstered American morale

Question 26

In late December 1776, George Washington was able to reverse American fortunes by:

winning battles at Trenton and Princeton

recapturing New York City from the British

destroying a British force outside of Boston

getting France and Spain to enter the conflict

convincing Congress to give the army all the resources it needed

Question 27

The American victory at Saratoga resulted in:

a huge increase in the size of the Continental army

a new invasion of Canada

serious peace negotiations with the British

France’s entry on the American side

Dutch entry on the American side

Question 28

The war in the South was characterized by:

an unbroken series of British victories

conventional military tactics

massive use of slave soldiers by the Americans

killing of prisoners by both sides

massive civilian casualties

Question 29

The news of Yorktown inspired the British to:

replace their commanders

end the war

sign a peace treaty with France

replace George III

recruit more soldiers

Question 30

With the end of the war, many Americans viewed the United States as a:

future imperial power

nation with a special destiny

North American extension of Europe

temporary expedient until it could reunite with Britain

leader in science and technological innovation

Question 31

Which one of the following gave the Confederation government the most trouble?

Indian affairs

postal service

land policy

finances

immigration policy

Question 32

After Shays’s Rebellion:

there were numerous calls promoting a stronger central government

taxes were increased

farmers throughout America were watched by local safety committees

Massachusetts was governed by martial law

England prepared for the possibility of resuming the war

Question 33

Madison’s Virginia Plan:

would create a president for life

was most favored by the small states

would abolish the state governments

would simply amend the Articles of Confederation

would create a two-house Congress

Question 34

The Constitution addressed slavery by:

referring numerous times to “slaves” or “slavery”

making it legal in every state

requiring that all slaves count toward a state’s congressional representation

counting slaves as three fifths of a person for the purposes of apportionment

requiring that slaves have full legal protections

Question 35

Alexander Hamilton’s basic vision of America was to make it:

a mighty empire like ancient Rome

a vibrant capitalist power

a democratic model for the world

an example of racial tolerance and diversity

committed to limited government and social equality

Question 36

The emergence of political parties:

resulted from a division between monarchists and republicans

was anticipated by the writers of the Constitution

brought the United States to the brink of civil war

reflected basic philosophical differences between Jefferson and Hamilton

was strongly encouraged by President Washington

Question 37

Between 1800 and 1840, the nation’s most dramatic population expansion occurred:

west of the Appalachians

beyond the Mississippi

in the Deep South

in New England

in Atlantic seaports

Question 38

Thomas Jefferson believed that a large federal debt would:

help bankers and investors in the United States make money from the federal government

be a national “blessing”

mean high taxes and public corruption

cause another revolution

be easily paid off in fifty years

Question 39

The Leopard’s attack upon the Chesapeake:

created war fever in the United States

brought an official British apology

ended the British practice of impressment

resulted in an American victory

occurred on the Great Lakes

Question 40

The Hartford Convention illustrated deep opposition to the war in:

New York

New England

the West

the South

Congress

Question 41

At the Hartford Convention, delegates:

denounced New England merchants who had traded with the British during the war

voted to join the Republican party

voted to secede from the Union

proposed a series of constitutional amendments to limit Republican influence in government

offered generous peace terms to the British

Question 42

The War of 1812:

was the deadliest in U.S. history

gave the United States its first colonies

made the United States a world power

generated intense patriotic pride

strengthened the Federalists

Question 43

The Erie Canal did all of the following EXCEPT:

bankrupt New York State with its huge cost

increase shipping through the port of New York

inspire more canal construction

dramatically reduce freight rates

stretch from Albany to Buffalo

Question 44

The cotton gin’s invention:

meant that fewer slaves were needed

caused slavery to spread to Ohio and Illinois

increased imports from Britain

made cotton a major export item

spurred immigration to the South

Question 45

Cyrus McCormick’s grain reapers:

were manufactured at his factory in Chicago

were powered by gasoline engines

had to be assembled by farmers

guaranteed that farmers would be successful

transformed the economy of the South

Question 46

Samuel Slater’s contribution to the economy was that he:

opened a successful textile mill in Rhode Island

started the Industrial Revolution in England before he moved to the United States

convinced President Jefferson of the benefits of manufacturing

invented the steam engine

was the first to employ child labor

Question 47

Jefferson’s embargo in 1807 and the War of 1812:

restricted exports and thereby hurt the growth of American manufacturing

encouraged Americans to live more simply because consumer goods were scarce

had little effect on the growth of textile manufacturing in America

almost destroyed American manufacturing

encouraged rapid growth in American manufacturing

Question 48

The first American factories produced:

glass products

cotton textiles

muskets

leather goods

tobacco products

Question 49

The chief advocate for the program for economic development called the American System was:

Daniel Webster

Henry Clay

James Monroe

John Calhoun

James Madison

Question 50

The American System included support for all of the following policies EXCEPT:

internal improvements

a national bank

free public schools

high tariffs

high prices for western lands

Question 51

The Missouri Compromise stipulated that in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36°30´:

free blacks could not become citizens

slaves would become free at age 25

there would be no restrictions on slavery

slavery would be excluded

majority rule would determine whether slavery would be legal

Question 52

The “corrupt bargain” in the election of 1824 referred to:

Jackson’s promise to make Calhoun his vice president

the widespread purchase of votes in several states

Jackson’s belief that the Constitution had been disregarded

the belief that Clay supported Adams in return for becoming secretary of state

the blatant miscounting of ballots in the Electoral College

Question 53

The Tariff of 1828:

boosted the presidential hopes of Jackson

caused the breakup of the Republican party

was once again opposed by Daniel Webster

lowered tariffs dramatically over President Adams’s objections

showed Calhoun’s continued devotion to nationalism

Question 54

Alexis de Tocqueville, a Frenchman traveling through the United States in the 1830s, claimed that “the only pleasure an American knows” was:

business

politics

money

boxing

alcohol

Question 55

In this new political era, Jackson had a tremendous advantage because of his:

clear stance on the issues

eloquence as a speaker

aristocratic manners

patriotism

rise from common origins

Question 56

Which of the following statements about the growth of democracy during the Jacksonian era is true?

Women were commonly voting in state and local elections, but not yet in national races.

Politics was no longer the realm of the prominent and wealthy.

While Jackson touted democratic gains, the reality was greater restriction.

Land ownership guaranteed a person’s right to political participation.

Race had less meaning as a national voting qualification than it had during Jefferson’s time.

Question 57

President Jackson’s policy toward Indians could best be described as one of:

integration

salutary neglect

paternalism

removal

extermination

Question 58

The Indian Removal Act of 1830:

proposed moving Indian tribes to areas west of the Mississippi River

became law after Congress overrode Jackson’s veto

showed Jackson’s willingness to pursue policies that might hurt his popularity

contained loopholes designed to exclude peaceful Indians from removal

allowed Indians who wished to become American citizens to remain on their homeland

Question 59

Jackson viewed the Bank of the United States as:

necessary for issuing paper money that stabilized the economy

justified by the “necessary and proper” clause of the Constitution

a source of national unity because it served the whole country

a valued source of credit for small farmers

a “monster” that served the interests of a wealthy few

Question 60

One undebatable fact about the Jacksonian era is:

Jackson’s place as one of the greatest presidents in American history

Jackson’s sincere commitment to equality for all Americans

the degree that common men lessened the power of elites

the dramatic increase in voter participation by 1840

the wisdom of Jackson’s destruction of the “monster” bank

Question 61

1 / 1 pts

The development of southern industry:

turned the North into a colonial dependency of the more developed South

was the only sector of the southern economy that did not rely on slaves

lagged behind the North

was more significant than agriculture to the southern economy

was nonexistent before the Civil War

Question 62

1 / 1 pts

By 1860, slavery was most concentrated:

in Texas and Louisiana

equally through the South

in the Upper South

in the Carolinas

in the Lower South

Question 63

1 / 1 pts

The rapid expansion of the cotton belt in the South:

reduced the significance of slavery

increased the responsibilities of field work for the plantation mistress

eliminated the presence of all other staple crops throughout the region

ensured that the region became more dependent on enslaved black workers

spurred a rise in the number of enslaved blacks given their freedom

Question 64

1 / 1 pts

The rules that governed virtually every aspect of slave life were known as:

a slave code

total control

paternalism

civil law

slaveocracy

Question 65

1 / 1 pts

During the nineteenth century, major slave rebellions:

were sometimes joined by poor whites

had about even odds of success

occurred frequently

happened most often in the Lower South

were rare

Question 66

1 / 1 pts

A typical form of resistance pursued by slaves entailed:

malingering, feigning illness, and sabotage

suicide

running away

outright rebellion

arson

Question 67

1 / 1 pts

One significant factor that inspired the Second Great Awakening was:

the decline of Baptists in the South

John Quincy Adams’s opposition to the “gag rule”

the growing distrust of religion among African Americans

Joseph Smith’s Book of Mormon

rising fears of secularism among many well-educated Americans

Question 68

1 / 1 pts

Prison reformers of the early 1800s saw a major objective of the penitentiary as:

patriotic indoctrination

rehabilitation

religious conversion

providing prisoners an education

corporal punishment

Question 69

1 / 1 pts

The Seneca Falls Convention:

celebrated the cult of domesticity

showed the mass appeal of temperance

reflected female dominance of the abolitionist movement

demanded equal rights for women

brought immediate improvements in women’s lives

Question 70

1 / 1 pts

William Lloyd Garrison:

organized an anti-slavery political party

used calm, moderate language to oppose slavery

caused the Nat Turner revolt

believed slaveholders should be paid to free their slaves

demanded immediate emancipation of slaves

Question 71

1 / 1 pts

Frederick Douglass:

was captured in the North and returned to slavery

wrote a famous account of his life as a slave

was the founder of the Underground Railroad

helped abolish slavery in the British West Indies

became a notable black preacher

Question 72

1 / 1 pts

The killing of Elijah Lovejoy showed:

the danger of encouraging slave rebellion

the growing support for black equality

the end of a free press

that support of slavery extended into the North

the violent tactics of abolitionists

Question 73

1 / 1 pts

The idea of “manifest destiny” claimed that:

immediate war against the British would revitalize the American state

slavery was the result of divine intervention

joint British-American occupation of North America would “civilize” the continent

men were destined to travel the high seas

American expansion westward across the continent was sanctioned by God

Question 74

1 / 1 pts

Why was John Charles Frémont so influential in encouraging the mass migration of Americans to Oregon and California?

He established the first sizable American settlement in California.

He was already a famous mountain man.

He had led the largest wagon train along the Oregon Trail.

He rescued the Donner party.

His reports of his western explorations gained wide circulation and became very popular.

Question 75

1 / 1 pts

Why did the Anglo Texans rebel against the Mexican government?

at the request of Spain, which was trying to regain control of Mexico

to honor their alliance with the Comanche Indians

their opposition to taxation without representation

to preempt Mexican plans to attack U.S. territories east of Texas

out of fear that the Mexican government intended to free their slaves

Question 76

1 / 1 pts

The major factor that delayed Texas annexation until 1845 was:

concern over Texas entering as a slave state

fear of a possible Mexican attack on the United States

Britain’s support for Texas independence

Calhoun’s incompetence as secretary of state

the desire of Texans to remain a republic

Question 77

1 / 1 pts

Polk’s order that Zachary Taylor move his troops to the disputed territory north of the Rio Grande:

won him political support in the North

provoked a Mexican attack

protected American settlers along the border

expressed his belief in manifest destiny

persuaded Mexico to sell California

Question 78

1 / 1 pts

How did the Mexican-American War ultimately deepen sectional divisions in the United States?

The new territories acquired fueled a violent debate over the extension of slavery into them.

Slavery was prohibited in all the territories acquired.

Slaves who fought in the war began rebelling for their freedom in the South.

Southern states refused to recognize the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

All the territories acquired were immediately opened to slavery.

Question 79

1 / 1 pts

The Wilmot Proviso:

was clearly unconstitutional

would extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific

would prohibit slavery in any lands acquired from Mexico

was opposed in Congress by Abraham Lincoln

passed both houses of Congress

Question 80

1 / 1 pts

The idea of popular sovereignty:

would allow people in the territories to decide whether or not to permit slavery

solved the controversy over slavery’s extension

allowed Oregon to enter the Union as a slave state

guaranteed slavery would spread westward

was adopted by the Whigs in the 1848 election

Question 81

1 / 1 pts

How did passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act impact the settlement of Kansas?

It ensured that Kansas would be admitted into the Union as a free state with a population deeply committed to abolition.

It made Kansas a slave state with a majority population of slaveholders.

The vagaries left about the status of slavery discouraged settlement.

This is a trick question. The act had no impact on settlement of Kansas.

Popular sovereignty encouraged violence-prone supporters and opponents of slavery to flood Kansas.

Question 82

1 / 1 pts

The Supreme Court’s Dred Scott decision:

guaranteed the future admission of slave states

recognized that free blacks were U.S. citizens

was applauded by the Republicans

implied that the Missouri Compromise had been unconstitutional

gave Dred Scott his freedom

Question 83

1 / 1 pts

Abraham Lincoln:

was born in 1810

would abolish slavery wherever it existed

supported black equality

was a military hero

opposed the further spread of slavery

Question 84

1 / 1 pts

Lincoln won the election of 1860 by:

massive voter fraud

appealing to fear

sweeping the free states

changing his position on slavery

carrying the biggest states in both North and South

Question 85

1 / 1 pts

The argument that the Civil War began primarily as a southern fight to defend liberty and the right of self-government is unsatisfactory because:

southerners never claimed to be concerned with liberty and self-government

the Confederacy envisioned a dictatorship as the ideal government

it ignores the actual reason—slavery—southern leaders used in 1860–1861 to justify secession and war.

the South established a monarchy after secession

the Union already claimed to be fighting to defend liberty and self-government

Question 86

1 / 1 pts

Congress did all of the following during the war EXCEPT:

approve a transcontinental railroad

ban foreign immigration

raise tariff rates

establish state colleges teaching “agriculture and mechanic arts”

pass a Homestead Act

Question 87

1 / 1 pts

How did the Emancipation Proclamation change the nature of the Civil War?

It prompted the Confederacy to surrender.

It freed all the slaves, including those in the border states that remained loyal to the Union.

It put the momentum squarely on the side of the Confederacy.

It transformed the Civil War from a war to restore the Union to a struggle over slavery.

It caused the remaining border states to leave the Union and join the Confederacy.

Question 88

1 / 1 pts

Slavery was ultimately eradicated by:

the Emancipation Proclamation

the Thirteenth Amendment

divine intervention

an act of Congress

Lee’s surrender

Question 89

1 / 1 pts

More than any other general, William T. Sherman recognized:

that the South would never unconditionally surrender

the greatness of the Confederate army

the need to march through Georgia with respect for the Confederacy

the connection between the South’s economy, its morale, and its ability to wage war

the need to kill masses of enemy civilians

Question 90

1 / 1 pts

At Appomattox Court House:

Joseph Johnston led his last attack against Sherman

Lee surrendered to Grant

the last battle of the war took place

the Confederates shifted to guerrilla warfare

Jefferson Davis was captured