**Honors U.S. History**

**“First Quarter Accumulative Exam”**

**Social Studies Department – Fall Semester 2015**

Select the letter of the best answer for each of the following:

1. The quote below reflects beliefs mainly derived from…

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

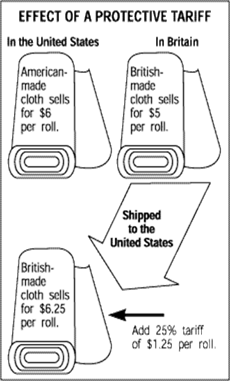
* 1. Magna Carta
  2. The Divine Right of Kings
  3. John Locke’s Theory of Natural Rights
  4. Marxist philosophy

1. The quotation below presents a justification for…

“That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute new government…”

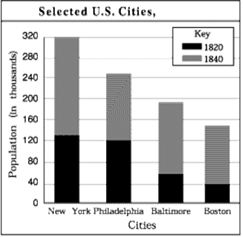
* 1. Anarchy
  2. Laissez-faire
  3. Despotism
  4. Revolution

1. What Enlightenment idea is found in the quotation from question two?
   1. Social Democracy
   2. Separation of Powers
   3. Divine Right of Kings
   4. Social Contract
2. One of the causes of the War of 1812 was that the War Hawks wanted to stop the British from:
   1. Giving guns to the Native Americans.
   2. Making treaties with the Native Americans.
   3. Forcing Native Americans to work on British ships.
   4. Taking over American lands.
3. During the debates over ratification of the Constitution, Federalists and Anti-Federalists disagreed most strongly over the…
   1. The division of power between the national and state governments.
   2. Provision for admitting new states to the Union.
   3. Distribution of powers between the Senate and House of Representatives.
   4. The process of passing a bill into law.
4. The term “Judicial Review” refers to the power of the…
   1. Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of laws.
   2. Congress to pass laws over the veto of the President.
   3. States to approve amendments to the Constitution.
   4. Method of amending the Constitution.
5. Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the effect of a protective tariff?



* 1. The tariff helped American manufacturing by raising the prices of American goods.
  2. The tariff helped American business by encouraging people to buy imported goods.
  3. The tariff helped American manufacturing by raising the prices of imported goods.
  4. The tariff helped American business by making it easier to sell goods to Britain.

1. What happened to the U.S. economy as a result of the War of 1812?
   1. Manufacturing began to grow.
   2. Trade with Britain increased.
   3. Agriculture became more important than manufacturing.
   4. Wages and working conditions improved in manufacturing.
2. From the graph below, what conclusion can you draw about the effect of the Industrial Revolution on U.S. cities?



* 1. The Industrial Revolution had no effect on the growth of U.S. cities.
  2. During the Industrial Revolution, cities had problems of overcrowding and disease.
  3. The Industrial Revolution led to rapid urbanization.
  4. During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from cities to farms.

1. Andrew Jackson found his greatest support among…
   1. northern factory workers.
   2. Native Americans.
   3. common people.
   4. supporters of high tariffs.
2. The Head right system adopted in the Virginia colony
   1. determined the eligibility of a settler for voting and holding elected office.
   2. toughened the laws applying to indentured servants.
   3. prohibited the settlement of single men and women in the colony.
   4. gave fifty acres of land to creditors willing to pay to transport settlers.
3. A major weakness in the Articles of Confederation was that they…
   1. Made it too difficult for the national government to raise money from the states.
   2. Required the ratification of only a simple majority of the states.
   3. Created a chief executive with too much power.
   4. Created a Supreme Court with too much power to nullify laws created by the Congress and President.
4. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the function

of the “Elastic Clause” of the Constitution?

* 1. It gives the president authority to affect the course of Congressional legislation.
  2. It gives Congress greater powers than those enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1-17 which may be “necessary and proper.”
  3. It prevents Congress from enacting bills of attainder and ex post facto laws.
  4. It gives the Senate the power to approve or reject treaties negotiated by the president.

1. The positions of loose construction and strict construction of the

Constitution were first established in letters written by Hamilton and

Jefferson to President Washington over the issue of…

* 1. American obligations to France under the Treaty of 1778.
  2. Consolidation of the national, state, and foreign debt and funding at par.
  3. An appropriate response to the Whiskey Rebellion.
  4. Creating a Bank of the United States.

1. Which of the following colonies was well-known for its early attempt at representative self-government through creation of The House of Burgesses in 1619, which was nicknamed a “seminary for sedition” by a frustrated King James I?
   1. Maine
   2. Virginia
   3. Massachusetts
   4. New York
2. Which of the following accurately reflects the decision of the Supreme Court in McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)?
   1. The court firmly established the practice of Judicial Review.
   2. Chief Justice Marshall determined that the Second Bank of the United States was constitutional according to the doctrine of “Implied Powers.”
   3. Chief Justice Marshall determined that Maryland did have the power to tax the Baltimore branch of the Second Bank of the United States.
   4. Chief Justice Marshall famously said, “The power to tax is the power to grow
3. Which of the following is not true concerning the Declaration of Independence?
   1. It was written by Thomas Jefferson and proof read by Adams and Franklin.
   2. Jefferson actually sent his original manuscripts to his friends in Europe because he was felt like it was better than the revised version.
   3. The document included political philosophy from the Reformation, a list of complaints against King Henry II, and one last warning to the king and parliament.
   4. Jefferson generally said that they (the colonies) had appealed to England’s sense of consanguinity, warned them several times prior, and were now at the breaking point historically.
4. Which of the following ended the War of 1812, or The Second War for Independence, between the United States and England?
   1. The Treaty of Paris (1783)
   2. The Treaty of Ghent (1814)
   3. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
   4. The Treaty of London (1915)
5. Which of the following Supreme Court decisions created the legal principle of “Judicial Review?”
   1. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
   2. *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
   3. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
   4. *Morgan and Morgan v. Corey B. Trotz* (2014)
6. Which of the following is not true concerning the debate between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton?
   1. Jefferson was a strict constructionist and Hamilton was a loose constructionist of the Constitution.
   2. Jefferson maintained an agricultural vision for the United States, while Hamilton believed the nation’s future would be in manufacturing.
   3. They were both appointed to President Washington’s cabinet of advisors.
   4. Jefferson believed the Constitution supported the creation of the National Bank, while Hamilton did not.
7. Which of the following accurately characterizes the significance of English primogeniture laws?
   1. They encouraged the eldest son from each family to immigrate to the New World.
   2. They encouraged the second and third sons to remain in England.
   3. They encouraged the younger siblings to leave English families for opportunities in the New World.
   4. They granted 50 acres of land to willing participants in the Great Migration.
8. Which of the following pairings is incorrect?
   1. Article I: Congress
   2. Article II: Presidency
   3. Article III: Amendment Process
   4. Article VII: Ratification Process
9. Which of the following American presidents ignored the Supreme Court’s decision concerning Indian removal, supposedly saying “John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it”?
   1. President Washington
   2. President Adams
   3. President Van Buren
   4. President Jackson
10. Which of the following is not true concerning the Trail of Tears?
    1. The route came through Memphis into the west.
    2. Thousands of Cherokee were forced to leave the land of their ancestors.
    3. The land they received west of the Mississippi River was at least comparable to the land they were leaving.
    4. The Cherokee were a highly functioning democratic society, even having their own courts and schools.
11. Which president created the spoils system, the use of handing out political jobs to reward

loyalty?

* 1. John Q. Adams
  2. Martin Van Buren
  3. Thomas Jefferson
  4. Andrew Jackson

1. Which of the following reformers was known as the most influential leader of the public

school movement, believing that expanding education would create a better American

society?

* 1. Dorothea Dix
  2. Susan B. Anthony
  3. Horace Mann
  4. Joseph Smith

1. The following quote was given by which antebellum activist supporting the mentally ill?

“I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane men and women held in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens! Chained naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience!... Men of Massachusetts… raise up the fallen, succor and desolate, restore the outcast, defend the helpless.”

* 1. Dorothea Dix
  2. Susan B. Anthony
  3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  4. Matilda Joslyn Cage

1. Nat Turner’s Rebellion near Richmond, Virginia in 1831 had all of the following effects except…
   1. Virginia militia responded by killing about two hundred African Americans.
   2. Southerners passed harsher laws and controls regarding the institution of slavery.
   3. It became illegal to teach slaves to read.
   4. Nat Turner refused to confess, so they executed him.
2. Who was known as “The Black Moses,” having escaped from slavery and led her people out of

bondage, making almost two dozen trips to the South and guiding hundreds to safety?

* 1. Nat Turner
  2. Harriet Tubman
  3. Angela Grimke
  4. Harriet Beecher Stowe

1. Which of the following terms is incorrectly paired with its meaning?
   1. Suffrage – the desire to end the suffering and abuse of women
   2. Temperance – the campaign to curb alcohol use
   3. Abolition – the movement to eradicate slavery
   4. Civil Disobedience – the right of individuals to refuse to obey laws they feel are unjust
2. Which of the following was not part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)?
   1. Mexico ceded California and New Mexico to the United States.
   2. U.S. paid $15 million to Mexico.
   3. U.S. assumed $3.25 million in debt owed to American citizens by the Mexican government.
   4. Mexico formally recognized the Nueces River as its northern border.
3. According to the following quote, what was the most important feature of American democracy

in the 1830s?

“In America the people name those who make the law and those who execute it; they themselves form the jury that punishes infractions of the law. Not only are the institutions democratic in their principle, but also in all their developments; thus the people name their representatives directly and generally choose them every year in order to keep them more completely under their dependence. It is therefore really the people who direct.”

Alexis de Tocqueville, Democracy in America, 1835

* 1. Americans had a right to trial by jury.
  2. Americans considered all people to be equal.
  3. The people were the source of political authority.
  4. All Americans had the right to vote.

1. Which of the following decisions made by President Jackson resulted in the Panic of 1837?
   1. To stop accepting paper money for purchases of federal land.
   2. Passing the Indian Removal Act.
   3. Vetoing the renewal of the bank’s charter.
   4. None of the above.
2. Fill in the blank:

“The American claim is by the right of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to overspread and possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and… self-government entrusted to us.”

John O’Sullivan, *New York Morning News*, December 27, 1845

* 1. good fortune
  2. lucky inheritance
  3. manifest destiny
  4. founding fathers

1. Which of the following men served as governor of both Tennessee and Texas, and also served

as commander of the Texas Army, President of the Texas Republic and U.S. Senator from

Texas?

* 1. Sam Houston
  2. Davey Crockett
  3. George Bush
  4. James K. Polk

1. Perhaps the most eloquent voice against slavery was that of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who was

born a slave in Maryland and escaped to the North in 1838 to eventually become an advisor to

President Lincoln during the Civil War.

* 1. Nat Turner
  2. William Garrison
  3. Frederick Douglass
  4. Harriet Tubman

1. Which of the following was a transcendentalist who wrote an essay entitled “Civil

Disobedience,” asserting the right of the individual to refuse to obey laws that they feel are

unjust?

* 1. William Lloyd Garrison
  2. Henry David Thoreau
  3. Walt Whitman
  4. Ralph Waldo Emerson

1. Supporters of the Bank, led by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_ Party in

1832.

* 1. Republican
  2. Federalist
  3. Whig
  4. Democrat

1. In the election of 1824, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the clear winner of the popular vote, but in a four-way

race, no candidate was able to win the majority of electoral votes. Throwing the race into the

House of Representatives, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won in, what was later called, a “Corrupt Bargain.”

* 1. Adams, Jackson
  2. Van Buren, Jackson
  3. Jackson, Calhoun
  4. Jackson, Adams

1. What hero of the Mexican War was nicknamed “Old Fuss and Feathers,” and offered Robert E. Lee command of the Union military at the beginning of the Civil War?
   1. Winfield Scott
   2. Ulysses S. Grant
   3. “Stonewall” Jackson
   4. Joshua Chamberlain
2. Which of the following statements is incorrect concerning President Johnson’s impeachment?
   1. He missed removal from office by one vote in the U.S. Senate
   2. He was impeached by the House of Representatives for violating the Tenure of Office Act.
   3. President Johnson removed Secretary of War Stanton from office without getting approval from the Senate.
   4. Radical Republicans were happy that the Senate did not remove the president

1. The Battle of Gettysburg was significant because it…
   1. led to an immediate end to the war.
   2. opened an invasion route to the North.
   3. inflicted a major loss on General Lee's army.
   4. cut off supplies to states west of the Mississippi River.
2. The Emancipation Proclamation…
   1. freed the slaves in all the states of the Union and the Confederacy.
   2. freed slaves only in areas in rebellion against the United States
   3. was formulated by the Radical Republicans and issued by Lincoln despite his strong personal objections.
   4. convinced England and France to enter the war on behalf of the Union in order to win the crusade against slavery.
3. Which of the following amendments is incorrectly paired with its content?
   1. 13th Amendment: Abolition of slavery
   2. 14th Amendment: Equal protection of the law and citizenship protected
   3. 15th Amendment: Right to vote shall not be denied based upon race, color, or sex.
   4. All of the above are correct.
4. Who resigned from the Louisiana Military Academy, headed North at the beginning of the war, predicted it would be a long and deadly affair, struggled with depression, and burned Atlanta, saying “War is all hell”?
   1. General Longstreet
   2. General Sherman
   3. General Lee
   4. General Chamberlain
5. Which of the following was not part of the Compromise of 1850?
   1. California would enter the Union as a free state.
   2. Slavery in the western territories would be decided by popular sovereignty.
   3. Included a stricter Fugitive Slave Law.
   4. All the above were part of the Compromise of 1850.
6. Which of the following was not part of the Union’s “Three-Pronged Attack”?
   1. Taking the Confederate capital at Richmond and then splitting the Confederacy in two.
   2. Printing and distributing pamphlets encouraging Confederate citizens to cease and desist in their war efforts.
   3. Taking control of the Mississippi River.
   4. Choking off imports by sea… a naval blockade.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or legal separation of the races, became the law in all southern states in the years following the end of Reconstruction in 1877.
   1. De facto segregation
   2. Desegregation
   3. De jure segregation
   4. None of the above
8. Who advocated for a “New South,” in which the region would industrialize and move away from

an agrarian-dominated society, after the Civil War?

* 1. Samuel Gompers
  2. Alfred Chandler
  3. Henry Grady
  4. Zane Miller

1. Which of the following statements concerning the Transcontinental Railroad is incorrect?
   1. It was completed at Promontory Point, Utah in 1869, where a golden spike was driven, connecting the nation by rail and telegraph.
   2. The Union Pacific employed mostly Irish immigrants as workers.
   3. The companies were rewarded by the government with money and acreage per mile.
   4. Due to the vigilance of government oversight, there was no graft involved in the entire project.