

# History 1301 Spring 2010 Unit 2

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a take-home, open-book test. You must bring a completed scantron to class on Test Day

1. The Virginia Statute of Religious Liberty of 1786

- A. was written by James Madison.
- B. called for a complete separation of church and state.
- C. gave all religious denominations special privileges within the state.
- D. only applied to Christian denominations.
- E. All the answers are correct.

2. The Declaration of Independence

- A. borrowed heavily from previously published colonial documents.
- B. was never formally approved by the Second Continental Congress.
- C. avoided making any direct criticism of the King.
- D. called for the formation of a two-party democracy.
- E. originally recommended that all slaves be freed.

3. Which of the following nations opposed England during the American Revolution?

- A. Belgium
- B. Canada
- C. the Netherlands
- D. Portugal
- E. Sweden

4. Which of the following was the scene of a substantial British victory in the final phase (1778–81) of the American Revolution?

- A. Cowpens
- B. Charleston
- C. Yorktown
- D. Guilford Court House
- E. Saratoga

5. In colonial America, under English common law a married woman

- A. could not own property.
- B. had more legal rights than unmarried women.
- C. had legal authority over her children.
- D. could not earn wages greater than her husband.
- E. could only initiate divorce in case of adultery.

6. The battle at Yorktown involved

- A. the most bloody battle of the war.
- B. the suicide of the commanding British general.
- C. evidence that the British were executing prisoners of war.
- D. a combined French and American army and navy.
- E. treachery on the part of Benedict Arnold.

7. During the 1780s, in every new state constitution

- A. state legislatures were to be chosen by a direct popular vote.
- B. governors were prevented from holding a seat in the legislature.
- C. property requirements for voting were relaxed or eliminated.
- D. women were denied the right to vote.
- E. governors were given the authority to tax.

8. In the early 1790s, the efforts of Little Turtle represented an attempt by Indians to

- A. accommodate white settlers.
- B. maintain their lands given through treaties.
- C. resist white expansion by military force.
- D. negotiate the sale of Indian lands.
- E. encourage England to mediate a settlement between Indians and the new nation.

9. Following the American Revolution, as the Republic took shape in the 1780s, greater social importance was attached to women in the role of

- A. wives.
- B. feminists.
- C. citizens.
- D. nurses.
- E. mothers.

10. In 1780, Massachusetts sought to revise the power of the governor by

- A. allowing the legislature to set his salary.
- B. having him elected directly by the people.
- C. taking away his authority to veto legislation.
- D. permitting him to sit in the legislature.
- E. granting him the power to tax.

11. Financing the Revolution was difficult for the American side because

- A. hard currency was scarce.
- B. the printing of paper money was illegal.
- C. foreign nations refused to loan money for its war effort.
- D. bonds were not yet in use.
- E. the colonists' wealth had all been kept in London.

12. For most Revolutionary American political thinkers, the concept of equality meant

- A. there should be equality of opportunity.
- B. there should be equality of rights regardless of race, sex, or property.
- C. there should be equality of condition.
- D. there should be equality of opportunity and of condition.
- E. there should be equality of rights and of condition.

13. The two preeminent Republicans of the 1790s were

- A. Alexander Hamilton and James Monroe.
- B. John Adams and James Madison.
- C. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.
- D. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.
- E. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.

14. During the 1790s, regional support in the United States for Federalists was greatest in the

- A. the rural Deep South.
- B. the rural Far West.
- C. the Northeast.
- D. the Southwest.
- E. the mid-Atlantic region.

15. The dominant figure of George Washington's administration was

- A. George Washington.
- B. Thomas Jefferson.
- C. Henry Knox.
- D. Alexander Hamilton.
- E. Aaron Burr.

16. The Virginia Plan called for

- A. retaining the Articles of Confederation with the addition of a national executive.
- B. a two-tier national legislature.
- C. combining the three smallest states into one large state.
- D. a Senate in which each state would have two members.
- E. an end to the slave trade and gradual emancipation.

17. The emergence of an alternative political organization to the Federalists was prompted by a

- A. dispute over President Washington's policies for westward expansion.
- B. fear that the Federalists were attempting to end free elections.
- C. belief that the power of the central government needed to be restrained.
- D. a growing debate over the national bank.
- E. fear that George Washington would try to run for a third term.

18. As Treasury secretary, Alexander Hamilton

- A. wanted to eliminate the national debt.
- B. opposed the federal government's assumption of state debts.
- C. supported the creation of a national bank.
- D. encouraged the federal government to focus on the needs of the independent farmer.
- E. All the answers are correct.

19. Under the "checks and balances" system of the Constitution of 1787, federal judges

- A. were appointed by Congress.
- B. served for life.
- C. were elected by state legislatures.
- D. could not reverse state court rulings.
- E. served at the pleasure of the executive.

20. Virginia and New York ratified the Constitution of 1787 under the assumption that

- A. a provision would be added allowing for the direct election of presidents.
- B. Thomas Jefferson would become the first president.
- C. there would be a ban on the importation of slaves.
- D. a bill of rights would be added later in the form of amendments.
- E. it would not be ratified by enough other states to become binding.

21. The achievement of the "Great Compromise" of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was its resolution of the problem regarding

- A. women and voting.
- B. the definition of citizenship.
- C. political representation.
- D. states versus federal authority.
- E. expansion of slavery into the territories.

22. In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, a major concession to the pro-slavery delegates was the

- A. agreement that half of all future states would allow slavery.
- B. strengthened fugitive slave provision.
- C. continuation of the slave trade for twenty years.
- D. guarantee of the permanent continuation of slavery where it existed.
- E. denial of suffrage to free black men.

23. Pinckney's Treaty (1795) gave the United States

- A. the right to navigate the Mississippi River to its mouth.
- B. the freedom to use the port at New Orleans.
- C. a desired fixed northern boundary of Florida.
- D. assurances that Indians in Florida would be prevented from launching northern raids.
- E. All the answers are correct.

24. In America, the French Revolution was generally praised by

- A. Federalists.
- B. Republicans.
- C. Federalists and Republicans.
- D. Indians and slaves.
- E. no one.

25. The writer Judith Sargent Murray argued that women
- A. should have the same educational opportunities as men.
  - B. were equal to men in intellect and potential.
  - C. should have a role in society apart from their husbands.
  - D. should have opportunities to earn their own livings.
  - E. All the answers are correct.
26. In 1812, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun could best be described as
- A. Jeffersonians.
  - B. pacifists.
  - C. secessionists.
  - D. Federalists.
  - E. war hawks.
27. Under the treaty terms for the Louisiana Purchase,
- A. the United States agreed to make annual payments to France for twenty years.
  - B. the United States would gain exclusive access to the port of New Orleans.
  - C. residents living in Louisiana were to be made citizens of France.
  - D. the land boundaries were not clearly defined.
  - E. the United States had to remain neutral in the war between England and France.
28. During the War of 1812, the United States achieved early military success
- A. on the Atlantic Ocean.
  - B. in New England.
  - C. in the Carolinas.
  - D. on the Great Lakes.
  - E. in the Caribbean.
29. In the study of medicine during the early-nineteenth century,
- A. anatomy became the leading contributor to medical knowledge.
  - B. municipal leaders sought better public awareness of sanitation to reduce diseases.
  - C. most physicians spoke out against the practice of bleeding and purging.
  - D. most doctors received their training by working with an established physician.
  - E. physicians found the public remarkably receptive to new discoveries and innovations.

30. Around 1800, higher education in the United States
- A. served about two percent of the white men in the country.
  - B. began to admit many more poor citizens than before.
  - C. gave access to women, blacks, and Indians.
  - D. were increasingly becoming public institutions.
  - E. saw the number of colleges and universities grow substantially.

31. The cotton gin was invented by
- A. Robert Fulton.
  - B. Eli Whitney.
  - C. Samuel Slater.
  - D. Albert Gallatin.
  - E. Moses Brown.

32. Religious skepticism resulted in
- A. the philosophy of "Unitarianism."
  - B. a wave of revivalism.
  - C. both the philosophy of "Unitarianism" and a wave of revivalism.
  - D. the disestablishment of the Anglican Church.
  - E. no discernable effect on American religious life.

33. The first state to be created from the Louisiana Purchase and admitted into the Union was
- A. Louisiana.
  - B. Arkansas.
  - C. Missouri.
  - D. Iowa.
  - E. Kentucky.

34. Thomas Jefferson believed American Indians were primitive people
- A. who had been greatly mistreated by white Americans.
  - B. who might become civilized through exposure to white culture.
  - C. who should be completely separated from white society.
  - D. with no redemptive qualities.
  - E. who nevertheless had an education system worth emulating.

35. Following the British bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key wrote

- A. "Yankee Doodle."
- B. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."
- C. "The Pledge of Allegiance."
- D. "Stars and Stripes Forever."
- E. "The Star-Spangled Banner."

36. The Second Great Awakening

- A. rejected the idea of the Trinity.
- B. was consistent with the ideas of the Enlightenment.
- C. helped promote universalism and Unitarianism.
- D. was confined to New England.
- E. began as an effort by church establishments to revitalize their organizations.

37. During the War of 1812, the Battle of the Thames

- A. saw Tecumseh killed while a brigadier general in the British army.
- B. led to the long American occupation of Canada.
- C. strengthened the resolve of the Indians in the Northwest.
- D. saw British forces come from Canada to attack Detroit.
- E. saw a surprise American attack in the heart of London

38. Andrew Jackson's presidential victory in 1828 was

- A. extremely narrow.
- B. decisive but sectional.
- C. an overwhelming victory.
- D. a result of the support he received from New England states.
- E. likely a product of corrupted voting in several key states.

39. The Supreme Court ruled in *Johnson v. McIntosh* (1823) that

- A. individual Americans had the right to buy land from Indian tribes.
- B. Indians had all the rights and protections afforded to US citizens.
- C. the federal government had no right to take lands from tribes.
- D. the laws of the United States invalidated all Indian rights.
- E. Indians had a basic right to their tribal lands.

40. The election of 1828

- A. was decided by the House of Representatives.
- B. saw Andrew Jackson receive the largest majority in American political history.
- C. saw Andrew Jackson sweep most of New England.
- D. represented to Jacksonians a victory for the forces of privilege.
- E. saw the emergence of a new two-party system.

41. The so-called "corrupt bargain" was negotiated between

- A. Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams.
- B. William Crawford and John Quincy Adams.
- C. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson.
- D. John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson.
- E. John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun.

42. In the presidential election of 1824,

- A. Andrew Jackson received the most electoral votes and became president.
- B. John Q. Adams received the second-most electoral votes and became president.
- C. Henry Clay received the fourth-most electoral votes and became president.
- D. William Crawford received the most electoral votes, but died before a president was chosen.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

43. What event prompted Spain to negotiate the sale of Florida to the United States?

- A. the Missouri Compromise
- B. the Panic of 1819
- C. civil war in Spain
- D. the Mexican war for independence against Spain
- E. the Seminole War

44. After Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, it

- A. attempted to close its northern territories to the United States.
- B. sought cooperative economic and military arrangements with England.
- C. quickly opened its northern territories to trade with the United States.
- D. began selling its northern territories to the United States.
- E. began planning for war against the United States.

45. Shortly after becoming president, James Monroe

- A. acted to limit the future influence of Federalists.
- B. called for an end to political parties.
- C. undertook a goodwill tour of the country.
- D. became the first president to leave the country while in office.
- E. called for increased manumissions in the South.

46. The Missouri merchant who helped to create the Santa Fe Trail by selling cheap American goods in Mexican markets was

- A. John Jacob Astor.
- B. William Ashley.
- C. Rufus King.
- D. William Crawford.
- E. William Becknell.

47. The Monroe Doctrine declared that

- A. European powers should not engage in new colonization of the American continents.
- B. the United States reserved the right to involve itself in European affairs.
- C. Cuba should come under the control of the United States.
- D. European powers should abandon all their interests in the Western Hemisphere.
- E. the United States had a "manifest destiny" to colonize North America.

48. Who among the following was a part of the "Virginia Dynasty"?

- A. Rufus King
- B. Henry Clay
- C. John Adams
- D. James Monroe
- E. John C. Calhoun

49. The "era of good feelings" following the War of 1812 reflected

- A. declining violence in the West between the United States and Indian tribes.
- B. increased political divisions in the United States federal government.
- C. rising nationalism and optimism in the United States.
- D. the renewed good relations between the United States and the European continent.
- E. the need for Americans to band together in the wake of economic depression.

50. By 1818, the United States' internal road system
- A. had been paid for without any federal funds.
  - B. consisted only of a small number of private turnpikes.
  - C. included highways that reached into Ohio and Pennsylvania.
  - D. formed a network that connected most large towns and cities.
  - E. had for the most part been replaced by railroads.