

HST 201: History of United States F11 (Escobar META 21154 21155)



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Item Analysis Table?

			partial credit	R. Counts	R.%	% Correct Facility	SD	Disc. Index	Disc. Coeff.
	Answer's text								
(1862548)	In the mid-nineteenth century, new female housework responsibilities included :	spinning yarn and weaving textiles for the family's clothing.	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)	75%	0.438	0.81	0.42
	In the mid-nineteenth century, new female housework responsibilities included	less time spent in child supervision and individualized care.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)				
		cash-producing activities such as candle making and cheese production.	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		less time spent on planting flower beds and cleaning furniture.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)				
		more time spent							

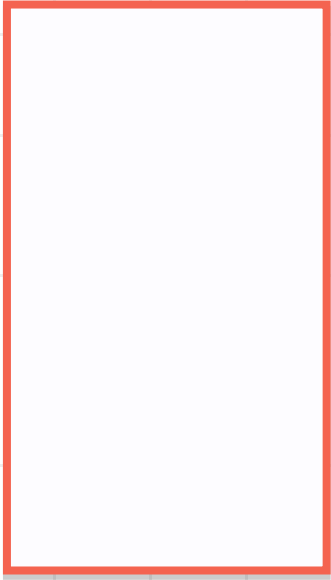
		washing, sewing, and ironing.	(1.00)	50/67	(75%)				
(1862539)	In the court case ____, the Supreme Court ruled that only the Supreme Court itself could declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional. :  	Gibbons v. Ogden	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)	85%	0.359	0.92	0.58
		Dartmouth v. Woodward	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Brown v. Board of Education	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		McCulloch v. Maryland	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		Marbury v. Madison	(1.00)	57/67	(85%)				
(1862534)	The central government under the Articles of Confederation raised money by :   The central government under the Articles of Confederation raised money by	enacting a national sales tax.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)	34%	0.478	0.36	0.12
		passing import/export tariffs.	(0.00)	33/67	(49%)				
		attacking British merchant ships.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		imposing an income	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				

		tax. requisitioning funds and printing currency.	(1.00)	23/67	(34%)				
(1862542)	Which of the following accurately contrasts the views of Hamilton and Jefferson? : Which of the following accurately contrasts the views of Hamilton and Jefferson?	Hamilton wanted to expand federal power; Jefferson wanted to limit it.	(1.00)	54/67	(81%)	81%	0.398	1.00	0.72
		Hamilton protected the interests of working-class citizens; Jefferson protected the wealthy planters and merchants.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		Hamilton's support came from the South and West; Jefferson's from the Northeast.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		Hamilton patterned his program after the French model; Jefferson copied the English system.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Hamilton upheld the ideals of the Revolution; Jefferson emphasized the need for law and order.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
(1862543)	Which of the following is not true about the Whiskey Rebellion? : Which of the following is not true	It was fought over the tax on whiskey.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)	60%	0.494	0.72	0.34

	about the Whiskey Rebellion?								
		It was quelled by Washington and twelve thousand militia men.	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
		It was centered in rural New York.	(1.00)	40/67	(60%)				
		It was seen as a challenge to the power of the federal government.	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		President Washington pardoned the rebels.	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
(1862541)	The purpose of the excise tax on whiskey was to : The purpose of the excise tax on whiskey was to	prevent a political uprising in the west.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)	87%	0.344	0.83	0.28
		cut down on alcohol consumption in the United States.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		establish the federal government's right to pass and collect internal taxes.	(1.00)	58/67	(87%)				
		drive the small independent whiskey producers out of business.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)				
		solidify support for the Republican party.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
(1862553)	The development of the Cotton Belt was made possible by : The development of	Federalists.	(0.00)	12/67	(18%)	60%	0.494	0.56	0.09

	the Cotton Belt was made possible by								
		Whigs.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		Jeffersonian Republicans.	(1.00)	40/67	(60%)				
		Democrats.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		the Spanish.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
(1862554)	Thousands of southern yeomen left slave states and moved north to the free states because they felt : Thousands of southern yeomen left slave states and moved north to the free states because they felt	that slavery was morally evil.	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)	72%	0.454	0.72	0.22
		that slavery blocked opportunities for poor whites.	(1.00)	48/67	(72%)				
		that the land was better.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		uncomfortable living among so many slaves.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		that slaves would rise up and kill all of the whites.	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
(1862538)	In his Farewell Address, George Washington : In his Farewell Address, George Washington	encouraged healthy sectional rivalry.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)	82%	0.386	0.89	0.47
		denounced the actions of the French Republic.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)				
		obligated the							

		United States to support antimonarchical revolutions in the Western Hemisphere.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		encouraged the development of political parties.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		warned against entangling foreign alliances and partisan domestic politics.	(1.00)	55/67	(82%)				
(1862547)	Farm labor in post-revolutionary America saw : Farm labor in post-revolutionary America saw	women increasingly do the field work.	(0.00)	12/67	(18%)	66%	0.478	0.78	0.42
		the sickle as the principal harvest tool.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		work carefully divided by sex.	(1.00)	44/67	(66%)				
		hoes replace ploughs as the primary tool for cultivation.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		Thomas Jefferson advocate an American adoption of the French peasant labor system.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
(1862549)	The Erie Canal : The Erie Canal	bankrupted the state of New York.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)	82%	0.386	0.78	0.25
		replaced the New York Central railroad as the major means of transportation in the	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				

		Northeast. opened the interior of New York and transformed the frontier into a prosperous commercial area.	(1.00)	55/67	(82%)				
		had little impact on the economy of the Northeast.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		made fortunes for its developers without the state deriving any real benefit.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862545)	All of the following were true of farmers after 1790 except :  All of the following were true of northern farmers after 1790 except	they ate most of what they grew.	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)	52%	0.503	0.67	0.41
		they traded with their neighbors.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		they sent surplus products to outside markets.	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				
		they generally raised only one variety of animal or plant.	(1.00)	35/67	(52%)				
		they profited from world markets without becoming dependent on them.	(0.00)	14/67	(21%)				
(1862535)	The Connecticut Compromise of the Constitution :  The Connecticut Compromise of the Constitution	defined the status of slaves for taxation purposes.	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)	69%	0.467	0.78	0.42

		was proposed by Alexander Hamilton.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		created the Bill of Rights.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		established proportional representation in one house and state equality in the other.	(1.00)	46/67	(69%)				
		determined how slaves were to be counted.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
(1862551)	Compared to long-staple cotton, short-staple cotton was :	more delicate.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)	61%	0.491	0.69	0.35
	Compared to long-staple cotton, short-staple cotton was								
		only cultivated on the Sea Islands.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		unprofitable before the 1790s.	(1.00)	41/67	(61%)				
		easy to process by hand.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		all of the above.	(0.00)	12/67	(18%)				
(1862533)	Many slaves earned their freedom during the Revolutionary War :	by fighting for the British.	(0.00)	23/67	(34%)	55%	0.501	0.36	-0.07
	Many slaves earned their freedom during the Revolutionary War								
		by running away.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)				
		by fighting for the Americans.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		through court							

		decisions and legislative actions.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		all of the above.	(1.00)	37/67	(55%)				
(1862540)	The Alien and Sedition Acts contained each of the following except : The Alien and Sedition Acts contained each of the following except	an extension of the naturalization period for immigrants.	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)	55%	0.501	0.86	0.71
		a provision that allowed the president to deport aliens deemed dangerous to the United States.	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		a provision allowing the states to nullify federal laws.	(1.00)	37/67	(55%)				
		a provision setting jail terms for those who spoke "maliciously" against the president.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		a provision setting jail terms and fines for those who advocated disobedience to federal law.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
(1862536)	The most important outcome of the Battle of Saratoga was that : The most important outcome of the Battle of Saratoga was that	the French entered the war on the side of the colonies.	(1.00)	43/67	(64%)	64%	0.483	0.81	0.56

		it ended the war in North America.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		it led to Washington's election as commander in chief.	(0.00)	12/67	(18%)				
		it brought an end to the British ministry that was waging the war.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		the Spanish entered the war on the side of the colonies.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
(1862537)	Each of the following was a part of the Hamiltonian Plan except :  	a national bank.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)	82%	0.386	0.86	0.47
		a tariff.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		funding of the debt.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		building a turnpike.	(1.00)	55/67	(82%)				
		assuming state debts.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
(1862552)	In the cotton belt, planters :   In the cotton belt, planters	moved away from the task system.	(1.00)	51/67	(76%)	76%	0.430	0.78	0.45
		generally permitted slaves to keep small gardens.	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
		had less control over their slaves than in the Chesapeake.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				

		sought to diversify their agriculture.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		worked their slaves less than did coastal planters.	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)				
(1862532)	In the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution, : In the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution,	New Englanders lost fishing rights off the Coast of Newfoundland.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)	75%	0.438	0.75	0.28
		the English retained their forts in the Ohio territory.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		France acquired Florida.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		the Mississippi River was recognized as the western boundary of the United States.	(1.00)	50/67	(75%)				
		the Appalachian Mountains were recognized as the western boundary of the United States.	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				
(1862546)	Between 1820 and 1870 the industrial revolution affected the United States as : Between 1820 and 1870 the industrial revolution affected the United States as	old seaports experienced a slow decline in population.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)	66%	0.478	0.72	0.31
		commercial agriculture became less important.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				

		international trade became far more valuable than the domestic market.	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
		cities grew faster than ever before or since.	(1.00)	44/67	(66%)				
		older, more established urban areas grew faster than new cities.	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
(1862531)	During the Revolutionary War, most Indian tribes : During the Revolutionary War, most Indian tribes	remained neutral.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)	79%	0.410	0.81	0.45
		sided with the revolutionaries.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		sided with the British.	(1.00)	53/67	(79%)				
		split down the middle.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		sided with the Spanish.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862544)	After 1790, the responsibilities for running American farm households in the North : After 1790, the responsibilities for running American farm households in the North	fell more exclusively on women.	(1.00)	43/67	(64%)	64%	0.483	0.67	0.32
		decreased.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		were mostly given to the older children.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		were turned over to servants.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		were equally shared by all family members.	(0.00)	17/67	(25%)				
(1862550)	All of the following statements regarding Thomas Jefferson are true except he : All of the following statements regarding Thomas Jefferson are true except he	kept a slave as a mistress.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)	58%	0.497	0.69	0.32
		sold slaves as punishment.	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				
		believed free whites and blacks could live together	(1.00)	39/67	(58%)				
		insisted that slavery was wrong.	(0.00)	16/67	(24%)				
		gave away slaves as gifts.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
(1862664)	Matching People 1 : Match the description on the left with a person from the drop down menu on the right. (The photos are in no particular order.)	A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Joseph Brant	(1.00)	55/67	(82%)	83%	0.277	0.92	0.78
		African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Nat Turner	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion							

		in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Daniel Shays	(1.00)	47/67	(70%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: Alexander Hamilton	(1.00)	54/67	(81%)				
		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(1.00)	61/67	(91%)				
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who	(1.00)	58/67	(87%)				

		eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: James Madison							
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Samuel Slater	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)				
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Alexander Hamilton	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: Joseph Brant	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		A Prussian military officer who helped							

		George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: James Madison	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				

		Treasury during the Washington administration.: Nat Turner							
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: Alexander Hamilton	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: James Madison	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Joseph Brant	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				

		African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Nat Turner	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				

		Constitution: Joseph Brant							
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Nat Turner	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Nat Turner	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		African American leader of a slave							

		revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Alexander Hamilton	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: Joseph Brant	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: James Madison	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Nat Turner	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: James Madison	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: Nat Turner	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Alexander Hamilton	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Joseph Brant	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		Republican.: Daniel Shays							
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862582)	The Pinckney Treaty of 1796 with Spain gave Americans navigation rights through the mouth of the Mississippi River in New Orleans and set a favorable boundary for this state. The Adams-Onis Treaty added this state to the United States in 1819. : 	7 The Pinckney Treaty of 1796 with Spain gave Americans navigation rights through the mouth of the Mississippi River in New Orleans and set a favorable boundary for this state. The Adams-Onis Treaty added this state to the United States in 1819.	(1.00)	51/67	(76%)	76%	0.430	0.83	0.41
		4	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)				
		3	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		5	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				

		6	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		2	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
	Francis Cabot Lowell was an American businessman in the textile industry. By using female labor in his heavily mechanized mills, he could pay them less than men and because the jobs were only temporary, he did not have to contend with striking workers. :	8							
(1862584)	Francis Cabot Lowell was an American businessman in the textile industry. By using female labor in his heavily mechanized mills, he could pay them less than men and because the jobs were only temporary, he did not have to contend with striking workers. In which state did Lowell establish his business in 1814?		(1.00)	24/67	(36%)	36%	0.483	0.47	0.38
		5	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		2	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		9	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		10	(0.00)	14/67	(21%)				
		6	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		85	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		51	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		4	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		1	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		3	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
(1862585)	Rice farming used slave labor in what was called the "lowcountry" and it produced the richest Americans prior to and during the Revolutionary War. In what state did these "rice kings" live? : Rice farming used slave labor in what was called the "lowcountry" and it produced the richest Americans prior to and during the Revolutionary War. In what state did these "rice kings" live?	6	(1.00)	54/67	(81%)	81%	0.398	0.89	0.55
		3	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		7	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		31	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		4	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862583)	War hawks in 1812 came from southern and western states. One such leader was Henry Clay, who came from this slaveholding, western state. : War hawks in 1812 came from southern and western states. One such leader was	4	(1.00)	54/67	(81%)	81%	0.398	0.89	0.50

	Henry Clay, who came from this slaveholding, western state.								
		5	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		6	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		3	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		2	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		8	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862589)	In northern farming before 1812, this region had historically been the "bread basket" for the country, growing most of the wheat and other grains consumed by the growing city populations. Where is this region of the country? : In northern farming before 1812, this region had historically been the "bread basket" for the country, growing most of the wheat and other grains consumed by the growing city populations. Where is this region of the country?	2	(1.00)	40/67	(60%)	60%	0.494	0.67	0.37
		4	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		1	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)				
		3	(0.00)	12/67	(18%)				
		6	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				

		7	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862581)	The Treaty of Greenville 1795 was signed after the indian resistance was crushed in an effort by the new federal government to provide protection to western settlers. In what state was the Battle of Fallen Timbers? :  The Treaty of Greenville 1795 was signed after the indian resistance was crushed in an effort by the new federal government to provide protection to western settlers. In what state was the Battle of Fallen Timbers?	5	(1.00)	51/67	(76%)	76%	0.430	0.94	0.57
		4	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		8	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		2	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		1	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		3	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		6	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
	The Louisiana Purchase can also be described as the Trans-Mississippi West. The Mississippi had been the western boundary of the United States after the War for	5							

(1862587) 	Independence. Where is this river? : The Louisiana Purchase can also be described as the Trans-Mississippi West. The Mississippi had been the western boundary of the United States after the War for Independence. Which number marks the location of this river?		(1.00)	61/67	(91%)	91%	0.288	0.86	0.38
		4	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		1	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		3	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
(1862591) 	Before the invention of the steamboat and canals in the 1820's, it was cheaper for Ohio farmers to send their goods New York City, following this route on the map (4 to 8 to 9) that is was to simply go overland, directly eastward over the Appalachian Moun : Before the invention of the steamboat and canals in the 1820's, it was cheaper for Ohio	True	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)	84%	0.373	0.78	0.30

	farmers to send their goods New York City, following this route on the map (4 to 8 to 9) than is was to simply go overland, directly eastward over the Appalachian Mountains.								
		False	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
(1862590)	The market revolution occurred in the United States following the War of 1812 because of development in farming and transportation in this region of the country. Farmer produce from this western region, with the aid of rivers and canals transformed the n : The market revolution occurred in the United States following the War of 1812 because of development in farming and transportation in this specific region of the country. Farmer produce from this western region, with the aid of rivers and canals transformed the nation. Which number on the map represents this	1							
			(1.00)	27/67	(40%)	40%	0.494	0.42	0.20

	region?								
		6	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		2	(0.00)	23/67	(34%)				
		7	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		3	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		4	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
(1862580)	George Washington's domestic policies, especially the excise tax promoted by Alexander Hamilton, brought about a crisis with western farmers in this state. :	2							
	George Washington's domestic policies, especially the excise tax on whiskey, promoted by Alexander Hamilton, brought about a crisis with western farmers in this state.		(1.00)	24/67	(36%)	36%	0.483	0.39	0.19
		4	(0.00)	13/67	(19%)				
		5	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				
		1	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		3	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		9	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		8	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		6	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
	President Thomas Jefferson purchased this	7							

(1862586)	territory from France in 1803 for \$15 million. : President Thomas Jefferson purchased this territory from France in 1803 for \$15 million.		(1.00)	55/67	(82%)	82%	0.386	0.94	0.60
		1	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		3	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		2	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		6	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
(1862588)	The invention of the cotton gin gave American farmers a new cash crop, but it had other consequences as well. Where is the Cotton Belt located? : The invention of the cotton gin gave American farmers a new cash crop, but it had other consequences as well. Where is the Cotton Belt located?	6	(1.00)	61/67	(91%)	91%	0.288	0.92	0.55
		3	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		2	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		4	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862666)	Vocab 1 : Match the description on the left with a term from the drop down menu on the right.	Name used to describe a group of Democratic-Republicans in Congress who forcefully advocated war	(1.00)	63/67	(94%)	88%	0.226	0.87	0.62

		with Great Britain in 1812: war hawks							
		Term used to describe paper money, especially Continental dollars, which lost value and in some cases became quite worthless during and immediately after the Revolutionary War: depreciated securities	(1.00)	60/67	(90%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: popular sovereignty	(1.00)	57/67	(85%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808: Middle Passage	(1.00)	55/67	(82%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: peaceable coercion	(1.00)	53/67	(79%)				
		The Bill of Rights provision which							

		guarantees the freedom of speech, press, and religion: First Amendment	(1.00)	65/67	(97%)				
		The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s: Federalist	(1.00)	63/67	(94%)				
		Term used to describe all of the various transportation systems within a country: infrastructure	(1.00)	57/67	(85%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808: infrastructure	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		Term used to describe all of the various transportation systems within a country: Middle Passage	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: infrastructure	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Historical name used to describe							

		the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808: peaceable coercion	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: popular sovereignty	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		Term used to describe paper money, especially Continental dollars, which lost value and in some cases became quite worthless during and immediately after the Revolutionary War: peaceable coercion	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: depreciated securities	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: Federalist	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				

		The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s: peaceable coercion	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Name used to describe a group of Democratic-Republicans in Congress who forcefully advocated war with Great Britain in 1812: infrastructure	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808: war hawks	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808: depreciated securities	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: Middle Passage	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Name used to describe a group of Democratic-							

		Republicans in Congress who forcefully advocated war with Great Britain in 1812: Middle Passage	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term used to describe paper money, especially Continental dollars, which lost value and in some cases became quite worthless during and immediately after the Revolutionary War: Federalist	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: war hawks	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The Bill of Rights provision which guarantees the freedom of speech, press, and religion: depreciated securities	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s: infrastructure	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term used to describe all of the various							

		transportation systems within a country: First Amendment	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808: popular sovereignty	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s: Middle Passage	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Name used to describe a group of Democratic-Republicans in Congress who forcefully advocated war with Great Britain in 1812: peaceable coercion	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: war hawks	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term used to describe paper money, especially Continental dollars, which lost value							

		and in some cases became quite worthless during and immediately after the Revolutionary War: popular sovereignty	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: depreciated securities	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: infrastructure	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: Middle Passage	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Term used to describe paper money, especially Continental dollars, which lost value and in some cases became quite worthless during and immediately after the Revolutionary War:	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		infrastructure Term used to describe all of the various transportation systems within a country: popular sovereignty	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862612)	All of the following are examples of Thomas Jeffer : All of the following are examples of Thomas Jefferson's strict interpretation of the Constitution and his "cleansing" and "downsizing" of the federal government, EXCEPT	He replaced incompetent officeholders	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)	49%	0.504	0.61	0.42
		He reduced the size of the army and navy	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		He repealed the 1798 federal property tax	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		He repealed the Alien and Sedition Acts and issued pardons	(0.00)	16/67	(24%)				
		He purchased the Louisiana Territory from France	(1.00)	33/67	(49%)				
(2016142)	All of the following statements are true of the the Revolutionary War EXCEPT for one. Which statement is not true? : All of the following statements are true of the the	A higher percentage of soldiers were killed than in any other conflict except the American Civil War from 1861-1865.	(0.00)	13/67	(19%)	46%	0.502	0.44	0.21

	Revolutionary War EXCEPT for one. Which statement is not true?								
		Essentially, the American War for Independence was a civil war, with Patriots on one side, Loyalists on the other, and many people caught in between.	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)				
		The British could have won the conflict, and should have won in 1776 and again in 1780. But due to a series of missteps and mistakes, could not secure the victory against the often out-gunned and poorly-trained soldiers of Washington's Continental Army.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Because the war was fought on American soil, the British were constantly plagued throughout the war with having to fight on enemy soil, against hostile inhabitants, and without adequate means to transport and supply their soldiers to and in the battlefield.	(1.00)	31/67	(46%)				

		Contrary to mythological national pride, the eventual United States would not have been successful in the conflict without the help of France, both in monetary aid and weapons supply, but also in naval support and direct assistance on the battlefield.	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
	All of the following are principles, terms, events, and people involved with the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions crisis (1788-9) that was a reaction against the Alien and Sedition Acts. All of the following items belong together on the same side of the :	supremacy of the federal government							
(1862609)	All of the following are principles, terms, events, and people involved with the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions crisis (1788-9) that was a reaction against the Alien and Sedition Acts. All of the following items belong together on the same side of the issue EXCEPT one. Which one		(1.00)	25/67	(37%)	37%	0.487	0.50	0.36

	does not belong?	Thomas Jefferson and strict constructionism	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		10th Amendment to the Constitution	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		nullification of federal law	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)				
		James Madison and strict interpretation	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		supremacy of states rights	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
(1862611)	In order to quell the people's fears that the aftermath of the presidential election of 1800 would bring about bloodshed, similar to that of the French Revolution, who said the following? "Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle.	George Washington at his Farewell Address	(0.00)	19/67	(28%)	52%	0.503	0.58	0.23

	We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”								
		Thomas Jefferson at is inauguration in 1801	(1.00)	35/67	(52%)				
		John Adams upon passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		Alexander Hamilton in his first report as Secretary of the Treasury	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		James Madison during the War of 1812	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
(2016145)  	In Forum 2, you were asked to consider the nature of the American Revolution, and whether it can be deemed radical or conservative. Along with your textbook authors, historians Gordon Wood, Pauline Maier, and Gary Nash weighed in on the issue. Of all of : In Forum 2, you were asked to consider the nature of the American Revolution, and whether it can be deemed radical or conservative. Along with your textbook authors, historians Gordon Wood, Pauline	Gordon Wood argued for a loose definition of the term "revolution", and concluded that the changes following the American Revolution were indeed radical in nature.	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)	57%	0.499	0.67	0.25

	Maier, and Gary Nash weighed in on the issue. Of all of the information presented below, which statement below is the least accurate?								
		Your textbook authors made statements such as the Declaration of Independence and its ideals being "the most famous statement ever made in American public life". They also claimed that the result of the constitutional debates in the aftermath of the war created "a federal Constitution that was, in its own way, truly revolutionary." Both of these statements give support to the radical interpretation.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		In the video clip, Pauline Maier showed how throughout history, governments based on the "republic" model had failed to last for any length of time. In essence, the founding fathers were attempting to revive this idea, but this time, adding checks and	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				

		balances and concepts of freedom and popular voting rights to guarantee success... and this success has continued for over 200 years. Again, another supportive case for the radical definition of the revolution.							
		Your textbook authors are in agreement with the British historical video which stated that since no Indians, blacks, or women were included in the Constitution as viable citizens, since the rich and wealthy remained in power, and that since the United States did no end slavery, that the result of the American War for Independence was conservative, not radical revolution.	(1.00)	38/67	(57%)				
		Gary Nash, in his audio interview, concludes that indeed, there were small examples of significant changes that occurred after the revolution, many of which we are still	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				

		"discovering" today, that lead most informed people to conclude that despite some shortcomings, the result was radical for its time.							
(2016083)	In 1778, the French decided to join an alliance with the colonists after this 1777 American victory on the battlefield, which turned out to be a major turning point in the war. : In 1778, the French decided to join an alliance with the colonists after this 1777 American victory on the battlefield, which turned out to be a major turning point in the war.	Bunker/Breeds Hill	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)	70%	0.461	0.86	0.57
		Lexington and Concord	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		Trenton	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		Saratoga	(1.00)	47/67	(70%)				
		Yorktown	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
(1862608)	All of the following are the terms can be used to refer to the same political party EXCEPT which one? : All of the following terms have been correctly used over our historical time period to refer to the same political	Republicans	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)	49%	0.504	0.58	0.39

	party. Which one of these terms is NOT correct and does not belong in the list below?								
		Democratic Republicans	(0.00)	0/67	(0%)				
		Federalists	(1.00)	33/67	(49%)				
		Jeffersonian Republicans	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		Democrats	(0.00)	14/67	(21%)				
		Anti-Federalists	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				
(1862607)	All of the following terms concern the topic of power and the federal government. All of them are similar and correctly grouped together, EXCEPT one. Which one does not belong on this list with the others? : All of the following terms concern the topic of power and the federal government. All of them are similar and correctly grouped together, EXCEPT one. Which one does not belong on this list with the others?	Article 1 Section 8 - "necessary and proper"	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)	43%	0.499	0.39	0.19
		10th Amendment	(1.00)	29/67	(43%)				
		"elastic clause"	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		loose constructionism	(0.00)	15/67	(22%)				
		Federalist desire for							

		a strong central government	(0.00)	12/67	(18%)					
	All of the following, EXCEPT ONE, were claims made by Professor Forrest MacDonald concerning the ratification process of the Constitution of the United States? Which one is not correct? :	Anti-Federalists fear of a government which would take too much control, creating a fortress in the District of Columbia and using the army to oppress the citizens was overcome by the mere inclusion of George Washington as President. He had assumed powers when necessary, and had relinquished them when the job was done.	(0.00)	13/67	(19%)	13%	0.344	0.17	0.06	
(2016156)	All of the following, EXCEPT ONE, were claims made by Professor Forrest MacDonald concerning the ratification process of the Constitution of the United States? Which one is not correct?									
		The reasoned arguments of John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, writing under the name Publius in what became known as the Federalist Papers convinced the ratifying conventions of the required number of states to eventually approve the Constitution.	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)					
		The founding fathers' concept of immortality was very different than what many people								

		consider immortality and fame today. They wanted to be remembered in a favorable way to the generations, their posterity, that would come for many years after they had passed away.	(0.00)	16/67	(24%)			
		He stated that many "back room deals" were made by the participants at the ratifying conventions, going so far to say that the vice presidency was offered to John Hancock, but then take away from him after he had already approved of the Constitution.	(0.00)	17/67	(25%)			
		In the end, Professor MacDonald concludes that the superior organization and insistence on including a Bill of Rights before the Constitution was ratified was the reason that the Anti-Federalists like Thomas Jefferson were so successful in making the document uphold the ideals of	(1.00)	9/67	(13%)			

		human equality that he had written in the Declaration of Independence in 1776.							
(1862604)	The federal government under the Articles of Confederations had significant weaknesses. All of the following were considered failures of that government EXCEPT : The federal government under the Articles of Confederations had significant weaknesses. All of the following were considered failures of that government EXCEPT	Congress couldn't pay its debts to foreign countries, individual states, or even citizens.	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)	58%	0.497	0.61	0.26
		Even after the Revolution, it failed to expel British from the western territories.	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		It could not defeat the Indians in the Ohio Valley.	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				
		It passed the Northwest Ordinance to organize the West and admit new states to the Union.	(1.00)	39/67	(58%)				
		It struggled in dealing with debtors grievances such as Shays Rebellion in	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				

		Massachusetts.							
	All of the following elements of the "Revolution of 1800" federal government EXCEPT :	Defense of the Bill of Rights							
(1862610)	All of the following issues, related to the federal government, were supported by the winners in the political "Revolution of 1800" EXCEPT		(0.00)	2/67	(3%)	33%	0.473	0.47	0.39
		Frugality in spending and lowering the national debt	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
		Democratic Republicans control legislative and executive branches	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)				
		Supportive of an urban-based citizenry	(1.00)	22/67	(33%)				
		Pro-French in foreign relations	(0.00)	22/67	(33%)				
(1862613)	This chart supports all of the following statement : This data in this chart supports all of the following statements EXCEPT	A majority of slaves in 1850, worked in the cotton industry in some form or another.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)	63%	0.487	0.56	0.13
		Tobacco, once requiring a major source of slave labor, had declined to needing only 10% of the slave workforce.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		Only 1 in 10 slaves continued to work under the "task system" in the Lowcountry rice farms.	(0.00)	22/67	(33%)				
		Second to the cotton industry, more slaves worked at domestic work than any other category.	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		All of these statements are supported by the data in this chart.	(1.00)	42/67	(63%)				
(1862605)	All of the following methods were used to encourag : All of the following methods were used to encourage Continental Army discipline and enlistments EXCEPT	Raising the number of lashes administered for punishment of unruly soldiers	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)	64%	0.483	0.78	0.50
		Cash bonuses offered for those men who enlisted for a term of three years	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Land bounties given to those soldiers who would serve for the duration of the war	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		After the British used the tactic in the South, some black slaves were offered their freedom in exchange for service in	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				

		Washington's Army							
		George Washington came to rely only on the Continental Army and actually turned away state militias who offered to join the cause	(1.00)	43/67	(64%)				
(1862606)	Which of the following provisions was NOT included in the Treaty of Paris in 1783? : Which of the following provisions was NOT included in the Treaty of Paris in 1783?	The Mississippi River would now be the western boundary of the United States	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)	34%	0.478	0.28	0.12
		Fishing rights of coast of New Foundland were preserved for New England fisherman	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
		All prewar transatlantic debts would be considered "null and void"	(1.00)	23/67	(34%)				
		Congress would urge states to return confiscated loyalist property	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
		Remaining British troops would vacate their occupation of the frontier in the Northwest Territory	(0.00)	21/67	(31%)				
	What can be determined from our clicker	Like Adams experienced, when we tried to pass all							

(2016155) 	classroom "make believe" example of creating a new constitution for the state of Oregon and the actual state constitution John Adams helped the people of Massachusetts create in the late 1700's? : What can be determined from our clicker classroom "make believe" example of creating a new constitution for the state of Oregon and the actual state constitution John Adams helped the people of Massachusetts create in the late 1700's?	provisions of the Oregon constitution in a single vote, it failed badly.	(0.00)	25/67	(37%)	37%	0.487	0.42	0.25
		The state constitution of Massachusetts had several provisions that would be the same as those in the Constitution of the United States that created the federal government, such as a Bill of Rights, a Senate and a House of Representatives, and an executive (governor/president) which could veto laws, but could be overridden by a 2/3rds vote of the	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				

		Congress.							
		Like Adams experienced in Massachusetts, when we tried to pass provisions of the Oregon constitution one at a time, we experienced at least some success.	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		Unlike our Oregon constitution, Adams was able to get all of his articles passed by the people in separate votes.	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		All of the above can be supported by this clicker exercise and/or the historical record	(1.00)	25/67	(37%)				
(1862665)	Matching People 2 : Match the description on the left with a person from the drop down menu on the right. (The photos are in no particular order.) 	A Shawnee Indian leader who was killed at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812: Tecumseh	(1.00)	62/67	(93%)	82%	0.256	0.88	0.76
		The Lewis and Clark expedition was partly guided by this Shoshone Indian: Sacajawea	(1.00)	65/67	(97%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent							

		this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Anthony Wayne	(1.00)	45/67	(67%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: John Marshall	(1.00)	49/67	(73%)				
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: Andrew Jackson	(1.00)	49/67	(73%)				
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Eli Whitney	(1.00)	61/67	(91%)				

		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Francis Scott Key	(1.00)	55/67	(82%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Andrew Jackson	(0.00)	8/67	(12%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: John Marshall	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				

		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Eli Whitney	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A Shawnee Indian leader who was killed at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812: Andrew Jackson	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		victory: Tecumseh							
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	9/67	(13%)				
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Andrew Jackson	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: John Marshall	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court							

		Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: Andrew Jackson	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Eli Whitney	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Andrew Jackson	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that							

		eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: John Marshall	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		The Lewis and Clark expedition was partly guided by this Shoshone Indian: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Sacajawea	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: Eli Whitney	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Sacajawea	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has							

		sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A Shawnee Indian leader who was killed at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812: John Marshall	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Tecumseh	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A Shawnee Indian leader who was killed at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812: Eli Whitney	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: Tecumseh	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in							

		this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: John Marshall	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A Shawnee Indian leader who was killed at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812: Sacajawea	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The Lewis and Clark expedition was partly guided by this Shoshone Indian: Tecumseh	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
	King George III received two letters at the start of the American War for Independence. One was from the Second Continental Congress, and it was a last effort to avoid warfare, often called the Olive Branch Petition. In it, the colonists pledged their loyalty to King George III	True							

(2016141) 	at the start of the American War for Independence. One was from the Second Continental Congress, and it was a last effort to avoid warfare, often called the Olive Branch Petition. In it, the colonists pledged their loyalty to the crown. The second letter the king received revealed the number of British soldier casualties following the Battle of Bunker Hill. Instead of choosing a path of peace, even if it was still possible, King George believed that the colonies were already in a state of rebellion, and that war was justified.		(1.00)	55/67	(82%)	82%	0.386	0.72	0.15
		False	(0.00)	12/67	(18%)				
(1862642) 	The American Revolution and its political aftermath did little to change the official, legal status of American women. : The American Revolution and its political aftermath did little to change the official, legal status of American women.	True	(1.00)	46/67	(69%)	69%	0.467	0.78	0.33

		False	(0.00)	21/67	(31%)				
	It is clear that historical truth cannot be discovered, even when examining primary source documents. George Washington's letters home to his wife Martha prove this point. :	True							
(2016084)	It is clear that historical truth cannot be discovered, even when examining primary source documents. George Washington's letters home to his wife Martha prove this point.		(1.00)	46/67	(69%)	69%	0.467	0.58	-0.07
		False	(0.00)	21/67	(31%)				
	Relying on numerical statistics to arrive at historical truths can be risky. For example, consider the Loyalists during the war. Even though they constituted only 1 out of 6 members of the white population (18% a minority), it is estimated that 19,000 j :	True							
(2016082)	Relying on numerical statistics to arrive at historical truths can be risky. For		(1.00)	60/67	(90%)	90%	0.308	0.75	0.16

	example, consider the Loyalists during the war. Even though they constituted only 1 out of 6 members of the white population (18% a minority), it is estimated that 19,000 joined Loyalist military units, a significantly large number of soldiers compared to the number George Washington could count as fighting men in the Continental Army.								
		False	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
(2016144) 	This cartoon from the American Revolution clearly depicts the British tactical failure of the frontal assault in warfare. This snake, representing both the British Redcoats, as well as their Hessian allies, fails to take the high ground occupied by the P : This cartoon from the American Revolution clearly depicts the British tactical failure of the frontal assault in warfare. This snake, representing both the British Redcoats, as well as their Hessian	True	(0.00)	28/67	(42%)	58%	0.497	0.78	0.56

	allies, fails to take the high ground occupied by the Patriots (shown as the hill in the background). The battle most clearly indicative of this type of strategic failure was the Battle of Bunker Hill, where the colonists waited to fire their muskets until they could "see the whites of their eyes".								
		False	(1.00)	39/67	(58%)				
	According to all of the materials presented in class regarding Valley Forge, large discrepancies exist in both the accounts on Washington's prayer vigil and even the involvement of elementary ... : According to all of the materials presented in class regarding Valley Forge, large discrepancies exist in the accounts concerning Washington's prayer vigil. Moreover, according to your instructor, it seems probable that there would be some	True							
(1862625)			(1.00)	65/67	(97%)	97%	0.171	0.78	-0.03

	regional (Eugene, OR vs. Valley Forge, PA) conflicting opinions over having elementary school children march with replica muskets while taking tours of this historic site.								
		False	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
(1862626)	John Burgoyne and Horation Gates met at the Battle of Yorktown, which was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. Burgoyne and the entire British Army were surrounded, defeated, and surrendered ... :  John Burgoyne and Horation Gates met at the Battle of Yorktown, which was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. Burgoyne and his entire British Army were surrounded, defeated, and surrendered in 1788.	True	(0.00)	41/67	(61%)	39%	0.491	0.47	0.24
		False	(1.00)	26/67	(39%)				
	In class, students were exposed to the historical discussions of American Historians Stephen Ambrose, Pauline Maier, and Donald	True							

Miller. While discussing Robert Fulton (picture on the far right), it is clear that they placed great importance on his invent :

In class, students were exposed to the historical discussions of American Historians Stephen Ambrose, Pauline Maier, and Donald Miller. While discussing Robert Fulton (picture on the far right), it is clear that they placed great importance on his invention of the steamboat. It seems that the ability to travel upstream, in addition to down the river, was the technological breakthrough that enabled the United States to experience the market and industrial revolution that it did after the War of 1812 had concluded. All three historians also agreed on the importance and dominance of water travel, including canals, over land travel, including the

(2016143)



(1.00)

57/67

(85%)

85%

0.359

0.69

-0.01

	building of the National Road, and even railroads, during this period in the nation's history.								
		False	(0.00)	10/67	(15%)				
(1862633) 	The video clip, a story read by the instructor in class, and the textbook included differing interpretations of President John Adams and Matthew Lyon, the man with the fireplace tongs, pictured in ... : The video clip, a story read by the instructor in class, and the textbook included differing interpretations of President John Adams and Matthew Lyon, the man with the fireplace tongs, pictured in this cartoon. Regardless of the interpretation, the federal legislation in question are the Alien and Sedition Acts and results of its enforcement.	True							
			(1.00)	45/67	(67%)	67%	0.473	0.67	0.18
		False	(0.00)	22/67	(33%)				
	According to the data/figures presented in class, at some point there were as many colonists serving in Loyalist military	True							

(1862627)	units as George Washington had in his entire Continental Army during the American War for Independence : According to the data/figures presented in class, at some point there were as many colonists serving in Loyalist military units as George Washington had in his entire Continental Army during the American War for Independence		(1.00)	50/67	(75%)	75%	0.438	0.58	-0.01
		False	(0.00)	17/67	(25%)				
(1862638)	The Louisiana Purchase was carried out without either a constitutional amendment or an act of Congress. : The Louisiana Purchase was carried out without either a constitutional amendment or an act of Congress.	True	(1.00)	54/67	(81%)	81%	0.398	0.86	0.40
		False	(0.00)	13/67	(19%)				
	"Madison, a committed nationalist, had performed skillfully. Many doubters at the ratifying conventions had called for	True							

amendments that would change the government detailed in the Constitution. By ... :

Here is a direct quote from your textbook, page 268.

"Madison, a committed nationalist, had performed skillfully. Many doubters at the ratifying conventions had called for amendments that would change the government detailed in the Constitution. By channeling their fears into the area of civil liberties, Madison soothed their mistrust while preserving the government of the Constitution. The Bill of Rights was an important

(1862629)



(0.00) 33/67 (49%) 51% 0.504 0.53 0.23

	guarantee of individual liberties. In the context in which it was written and ratified, however, it was an even more important guarantee of the power of the national government." Your instructor agreed with your textbook authors that the Bill of Rights had the effect of increasing, rather than limiting, the powers of the federal government.								
		False	(1.00)	34/67	(51%)				
(1862667) 	Vocab 2 : Match the description on the left with a term from the drop down menu on the right.	According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief source of income: import tariff	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)	85%	0.263	0.89	0.69
		Invention which made commercial agriculture in the Northwest feasible: steamboat	(1.00)	63/67	(94%)				
		Term to describe							

		former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: wage laborers	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)				
		A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States: bicameral	(1.00)	58/67	(87%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance.: impressment	(1.00)	52/67	(78%)				
		The official method by which government officials, especially judges who are appointed for life, can be removed from their jobs: impeachment	(1.00)	63/67	(94%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)				

		integrated market economy: American System							
		A document which represented a return to the status quo, without addressing the actual causes of the conflict: Treaty of Ghent 1815	(1.00)	54/67	(81%)				
		According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief source of income: wage laborers	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: impressment	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance.: import tariff	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				

		source of income: Treaty of Ghent 1815							
		Invention which made commercial agriculture in the Northwest feasible: wage laborers	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: bicameral	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
		A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States: American System	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self- sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: steamboat	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A document which represented a return to the status quo, without addressing the actual causes of the conflict: impressment	(0.00)	6/67	(9%)				
		According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this							

		was to be the new government of the United State's chief source of income: American System	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States: impressment	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance.: Treaty of Ghent 1815	(0.00)	7/67	(10%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: bicameral	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A document which represented a return to the status quo, without addressing the actual causes of the conflict: import tariff	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				

		production and an integrated market economy: Treaty of Ghent 1815							
		A document which represented a return to the status quo, without addressing the actual causes of the conflict: American System	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: import tariff	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief source of income: steamboat	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Invention which made commercial agriculture in the Northwest feasible: import tariff	(0.00)	2/67	(3%)				
		A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States: impeachment	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				

		The official method by which government officials, especially judges who are appointed for life, can be removed from their jobs: American System	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: impressment	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A document which represented a return to the status quo, without addressing the actual causes of the conflict: wage laborers	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance.: wage laborers	(0.00)	3/67	(4%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: American System	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		An early 19th							

		Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: wage laborers	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: steamboat	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: Treaty of Ghent 1815	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The official method by which government officials, especially judges who are appointed for life, can be removed from their jobs: bicameral	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		A document which represented a return to the status quo, without addressing the actual causes of the conflict: impeachment	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-							

		Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance.: American System	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		The official method by which government officials, especially judges who are appointed for life, can be removed from their jobs: steamboat	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: impeachment	(0.00)	1/67	(1%)				
(1862639)	On the road to the War of 1812, most Americans regarded England as a greater violator of American neutral rights than France, because England had the stronger navy. : On the road to the War of 1812, most Americans regarded England as a greater violator of American neutral rights on the high seas than it did France. Much of this view was because the British had the stronger	True	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)	84%	0.373	0.58	-0.16

	navy.								
		False	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)				
	In another constitutional issue between your textbook and instructor, your textbook claims that Supreme Court John Marshall was a Federalist and loose contructionist from Virginia. But your ... :	True							
(1862634)	In another constitutional issue between your textbook and instructor, your textbook claims that Supreme Court John Marshall was a Federalist and loose constructionist from Virginia. But your instructor claims that his ruling in Marbury v. Madison, where Marshall did something that was not specifically written or stated in the Constitution, makes him a strict constructionist. What makes Marshall unique is that he is a Federalist and a strict interpreter of the Constitution, which is very unlike other Federalists such as Alexander		(0.00)	40/67	(60%)	40%	0.494	0.42	0.25

	Hamilton.								
		False	(1.00)	27/67	(40%)				
(1862640)	The beginning of hostilities in 1775, regardless of the "victory" at Lexington and Concord, found the colonies generally unprepared for war. Regardless of the "victory" at Lexington and Concord in 1775, the beginning of hostilities found the colonies generally unprepared for war.	True	(1.00)	56/67	(84%)	84%	0.373	0.69	0.05
		False	(0.00)	11/67	(16%)				
(1862643)	The Democratic Party of today is indeed the nation's oldest political party. : The Democratic Party of today is indeed the nation's oldest political party, dating back to Thomas Jefferson, regardless of whether they choose to include that information on the section of their website dedicated to the history of party.	True	(1.00)	53/67	(79%)	79%	0.410	0.67	0.12
		False	(0.00)	14/67	(21%)				
	Whether you agree or not with the	True							

(1862631) 	politics of the owner of this lawn sign, he or she is clearly knowledgeable (and correct) about the first and second Amendments to the Constitution. : Whether you agree or not with the politics of the owner of this lawn sign, he or she is clearly knowledgeable (and correct) about the first and second Amendments to the Constitution.		(1.00)	63/67	(94%)	94%	0.239	0.78	0.14
		False	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
(1862624) 	The statistics cited by the British documentary video on the American Revolution were never in complete agreement with those in our textbook. Moreover, the disagreements in data in the video ... : Rebels and Redcoats: How Britain Lost America The statistics cited by the British documentary video on the American Revolution were not in complete agreement with	True	(1.00)	63/67	(94%)	94%	0.239	0.78	0.02

	those in our textbook. Moreover, the disagreements in data in the video almost always resulted in a more positive or less negative view of the British participation in the conflict. This is yet another example to support your instructor's belief that it is extremely important to discover the bias or point of view present in the historical sources you are using to determine the truth about the past.								
		False	(0.00)	4/67	(6%)				
(1862632) 	According to the video, these two Americans, separated by two centuries, would be in complete agreement with one another when it comes to the seriousness of economic debt. : According to the video, these two Americans, separated by two centuries, would be in complete agreement with one another when it comes to the seriousness of economic debt.	True	(0.00)	29/67	(43%)	57%	0.499	0.58	0.20

		False	(1.00)	38/67	(57%)				
(1862637)	The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan were quite different, but each saw fit to give each state equal representation. : The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan, concerning the establishment of a new federal government, were quite different, but each plan saw fit to give each state equal representation in the new Congress.	True	(0.00)	40/67	(60%)	40%	0.494	0.56	0.37
		False	(1.00)	27/67	(40%)				
(1862641)	France may have been an American ally during the Revolutionary War, but it did not provide the Americans with significant amounts of money or munitions. : France may have been an American ally during the Revolutionary War, but it did not provide the Americans with significant amounts of money or munitions.	True	(0.00)	19/67	(28%)	72%	0.454	0.72	0.30
		False	(1.00)	48/67	(72%)				
	In this Presidential Election map from 2000, we can see	True							

(1862636) 	that the Republican Party of George Bush clearly dominated in the southern states. Over 200 years ago, the Democratic Republican Party of ... : In this Presidential Election map from 2000, we can see that the Republican Party of George Bush clearly dominated in the southern states. Over 200 years ago, the Democratic Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson also presided over its power base in the slaveholding southern states where cotton and slavery dominated the landscape. It just goes to show you that not much changes in a political party over a 200 year period.		(0.00)	27/67	(40%)	60%	0.494	0.64	0.38
		False	(1.00)	40/67	(60%)				
	Nearly half of the Amendments that comprise the Bill of Rights have to do with a citizen's rights when they are in conflict with the legal system, such a searches, bail, and	True							

(1862630) 	punishments. : Nearly half of the Amendments that comprise the Bill of Rights have to do with a citizen's rights when they are in conflict with the legal system, such a searches, bail, and punishments. This is certainly indicative of fears that the former colonists had against the creation of a central government that was too strong or one which could abuse its power. It clearly reveals a desire to have their newly won liberties protected against encroachment.		(1.00)	61/67	(91%)	91%	0.288	0.81	0.13
		False	(0.00)	5/67	(7%)				
	The 1790 Census revealed that 94% of Americans lived in rural areas such as farms and villages, and that only 6% lived in urban centers, towns with populations of 2,500 or more. These figures ... : The 1790 Census revealed that 94% of Americans lived in rural areas such as farms and villages, and that	True							

(1862635)  	only 6% lived in urban centers, towns with populations of 2,500 or more. These figures help explain the growing power base of the Democratic Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson, who supported the idea of an agrarian republic. It is also a paradox, as the textbook noted, that this rural development brought about the market economy and industrial revolution in the United States, which led to the rapid growth of cities in this period.		(1.00)	53/67	(79%)	79%	0.410	0.64	0.04
		False	(0.00)	14/67	(21%)				

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