

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 1 New World Encounters, Preconquest-1608

1.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The most significant factor that allowed large numbers of nomadic hunters to enter the heart of North America was
- A) the domestication of horses.
 - B) global warming.
 - C) population growth.
 - D) the search for new food supplies.
 - E) the growing diversity of people.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

- 2) Which of the following revolutionized early Native American cultures?
- A) the discovery of hunting
 - B) the development of agriculture
 - C) tribal political alliances
 - D) emergence of a written language
 - E) the domestication of the horse

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

- 3) The most advanced Native American cultures appeared in which region of North America?
- A) Canada
 - B) Mexico and Central America
 - C) the Southwest
 - D) the Mississippi Valley
 - E) the Southeast

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7-8

- 4) The aggressive Native American people who occupied the valley of Mexico when the Spanish arrived were the
- A) Mayas.
 - B) Apaches.
 - C) Aztecs.
 - D) Incas.
 - E) Toltecs.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 8

- 5) By the time Europeans arrived, the peoples of central Mexico had each of the following EXCEPT
- A) large cities ruled by effective bureaucracies.
 - B) tools and weapons made of iron and bronze.
 - C) hieroglyphic writing.
 - D) an accurate solar calendar.
 - E) a religion which involved human sacrifice.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8

- 6) The Atlantic tribal group with whom the English had the most contact was called
- A) Algonquian.
 - B) Mayan.
 - C) Apache.
 - D) Sioux.
 - E) Cherokee.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8-9

- 7) Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- A) Native American men were more receptive to Christianity than were the women.
 - B) When Indians and whites married, the European partner usually chose to live among the Indians.
 - C) When trading with Native Americans, Europeans found it easy to take unfair advantage of the Indians.
 - D) Europeans had little success "civilizing" the Indians.
 - E) Native American women jealously guarded their traditional cultures.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

- 8) What Indians desired most, upon encountering Europeans, was
- A) cultural enlightenment.
 - B) peaceful trade.
 - C) religious instruction.
 - D) allies to help them defeat their enemies.
 - E) victims for human sacrifice rituals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

- 9) The single greatest factor that caused the destruction of Native Americans after contact with Europeans was
- A) warfare.
 - B) planned genocide.
 - C) disease.
 - D) forced conversions to Christianity.
 - E) forced removal from tribal lands.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

- 10) In the Columbian Exchange, the Old World and the New exchanged
- A) animal, plant, and microbial life forms.
 - B) technologies.
 - C) religious beliefs.
 - D) political systems.
 - E) scientific theories.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

- 11) Which of the following statements about West Africa during the era of the European slave trade is true?
- A) Africans were quite isolated from the rest of the world.
 - B) Africans had a simple, self-sufficient economy.
 - C) A single monolithic culture covered most of the African continent.
 - D) Muslim missionaries were having some success in making converts there.
 - E) Africans were united by a single language.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

12) The first European nation to establish contact with sub-Saharan Africa was

- A) France.
- B) Italy.
- C) the Netherlands.
- D) Portugal.
- E) Spain.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

13) The Portuguese explored West Africa searching for

- A) slaves.
- B) gold.
- C) ancient artifacts.
- D) both A and B
- E) both B and C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

14) Columbus originally was determined to prove that

- A) a westward water route to China existed.
- B) the world was not flat.
- C) the continents of North and South America existed.
- D) the lost continent of Atlantis was actually part of South America.
- E) the world was smaller than scientists believed at the time.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 16

15) At the time of Columbus's first voyage in 1492,

- A) most educated Europeans believed the earth was flat.
- B) no European nation had any interest in exploration.
- C) most educated Europeans did not believe the earth was flat.
- D) no one thought he would find anything.
- E) the Catholic Church condemned this kind of exploration.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

16) The Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 resulted in

- A) war between Spain and Portugal.
- B) Portuguese control of Brazil.
- C) English control of Canada.
- D) French control of Martinique.
- E) the withdrawal of the Spanish from the New World.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

17) The men largely responsible for Spain's conquest of the New World were known as

- A) *los conquistadores*.
- B) *coureurs de bois*.
- C) "Sea Dogs."
- D) *condottiere*.
- E) *comerciante*.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

18) The *conquistador* of Mexico was

- A) Bernal Diaz del Castillo.
- B) Hernan Cortes.
- C) Vasco de Gama.
- D) Hernando de Soto.
- E) Christopher Columbus.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

19) In order to better control the *conquistadores* in the New World, the Spanish government created

- A) the Inquisition.
- B) the *hacienda*.
- C) the *encomienda*.
- D) the missions.
- E) colonial governments.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 19

20) Most Spanish colonists were

- A) members of wealthy families.
- B) more racially tolerant than their English counterparts.
- C) unconcerned about economic opportunities.
- D) unwilling to have contact with native groups.
- E) incredibly racist.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

21) From the beginning of colonization, Spain regarded her New World domain as primarily a(n)

- A) source of precious metal.
- B) place to send exiled Moors and Jews.
- C) opportunity to further promote the Catholic faith.
- D) supplier of cheap Native American labor to be used on Spanish estates.
- E) place to establish penal colonies.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

22) After the death of Henry VIII,

- A) his son ruled wisely and fairly.
- B) militant Protestants pushed for further reforms.
- C) Mary Tudor continued leading the Reformation.
- D) little change occurred for the people.
- E) there were no Catholics in England.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

23) Spain became the number-one power in the world during the sixteenth century because

- A) the Pope favored Spain's efforts.
- B) of the vast amounts of gold and silver it imported from the New World.
- C) Spain had extensive natural resources and many deep water ports.
- D) the people had lived in peace and tranquility for centuries.
- E) the Spanish were the best shipbuilders of the day.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

- 24) The first French explorers were
- A) interested in finding the mythical "northwest passage" to China.
 - B) determined to find gold and silver.
 - C) eager to Christianize the Native Americans.
 - D) ruthless and exploitive of the native peoples.
 - E) considered stupid by the Native Americans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

- 25) In their relations with the Native Americans, the French
- A) were as obsessed with Christian conversion as the Spanish.
 - B) tended to cultivate good relations because of the Native Americans' knowledge of fur trapping.
 - C) were ruthless in their treatment of the Native Americans.
 - D) drove them from their land in order to set up plantations.
 - E) were at a distinct disadvantage.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22

- 26) The financial success of the French empire in North America depended upon the
- A) fur trade.
 - B) complete annihilation of the Native American tribes in Canada.
 - C) discovery of huge amounts of gold.
 - D) conversion of the Indians to Catholicism.
 - E) withdrawal of the Spanish.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22

- 27) The Frenchmen who traveled deep into the North American interior in search of furs were known as
- A) *encomenderos*.
 - B) *coureurs de bois*.
 - C) *mulattos*.
 - D) *conquistadores*.
 - E) *envahir*.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22

- 28) Geographically, the French claimed and settled
- A) the Southwest.
 - B) the Atlantic seaboard.
 - C) the Mississippi Valley and Canada.
 - D) Brazil.
 - E) the Southeast.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

- 29) Which of the following is NOT related to the French experience in the New World?
- A) the fur trade
 - B) Samuel de Champlain
 - C) *encomiendas*
 - D) *coureurs de bois*
 - E) lack of royal support for colonizing efforts

Answer: C

Page Ref: 21-22

30) Whose voyages established English claims in North America?

- A) Richard Hakluyt
- B) Sir Walter Raleigh
- C) John Cabot
- D) Henry VII
- E) Jacques Cartier

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

31) What sixteenth-century European upheaval had a profound impact upon England's settlement of the New World?

- A) the Crusades
- B) the War of the Roses
- C) the Reformation
- D) the Hundred Years' War
- E) the experience of the Marian exiles

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

32) All of the following provided a basis for the Reformation in England EXCEPT

- A) popular disaffection for the Catholic Church.
- B) intense anticlericalism.
- C) a literate and devout clergy.
- D) Henry VIII's desire for total control of state and church.
- E) resentment of paying money to Rome.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

33) Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and

- A) Catherine of Aragon.
- B) Jane Seymour.
- C) Elizabeth of York.
- D) Lady Jane Grey.
- E) Anne Boleyn.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 24

34) The English monarch responsible for consolidating the Protestant Reformation and restoring English nationalism was

- A) Henry VII.
- B) Henry VIII.
- C) Elizabeth I.
- D) Mary Tudor.
- E) James I.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 25

- 35) The mission of the Spanish Armada was to
- A) suppress a revolt in the Netherlands.
 - B) defend Queen Elizabeth I of England against challenges to her rule.
 - C) eliminate Queen Elizabeth I and make England a Catholic country.
 - D) replace Queen Elizabeth I with Mary Queen of Scots.
 - E) get revenge against the English for their seizure of Spanish treasure galleons.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

- 36) The first colonization efforts undertaken by the English in the New World were largely the schemes of
- A) the Crown.
 - B) private individuals.
 - C) Italians acting on behalf of the English monarch.
 - D) Parliament.
 - E) fleeing Catholics.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

- 37) In the 1580s, the English attempted to make a settlement at
- A) Jamestown.
 - B) Newfoundland.
 - C) Roanoke.
 - D) Plymouth.
 - E) Hatteras.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

- 38) The sponsor of the failed Roanoke colony was
- A) Walter Raleigh.
 - B) Francis Drake.
 - C) Humphrey Gilbert.
 - D) Richard Hakluyt.
 - E) Richard Grenville.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

- 39) Who developed strong arguments for England's continued efforts at colonizing the New World, despite early failures?
- A) Humphrey Gilbert
 - B) Walter Raleigh
 - C) Richard Hakluyt
 - D) Francis Drake
 - E) Arthur Barlow

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

40) Which of the following countries is incorrectly matched with one of its colonies?

- A) France/Canada
- B) Portugal/Brazil
- C) Spain/Puerto Rico
- D) England/Cuba
- E) Spain/Mexico

Answer: D

Page Ref: 19-26

1.2 True/False Questions

1) When Spanish soldiers first encountered the Aztec community in the Valley of Mexico, they were astonished at its sophistication.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

2) Native American women were more likely than men to join Christian churches during the colonial period.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 11

3) The Columbian Exchange was essentially ecological.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 12

4) African and Native American cultures had little in common.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

5) More Africans than Europeans came to the Americas in the seventeenth century.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 14-15

6) Christopher Columbus was probably the first European to set foot in the New World.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 15

7) Christopher Columbus grossly overestimated how far it is around the world.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 17

8) For Spain, the American colonies were a source of great economic wealth.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 21

9) French colonizers had good relations with the Indians.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 21-22

10) In the late sixteenth century, English Protestantism and national identity effectively merged.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

1.3 Essay Questions

- 1) Compare the cultures that could be found in the New World prior to the Europeans. Why were some groups more advanced than others throughout the same region?

Page Ref: 5-10

- 2) Describe the Spanish conquest of Central and South America. How did this transform Native American cultures?

Page Ref: 10-13; 18-21

- 3) Compare and contrast the factors which attracted the Spanish, the French, and the English to the New World.

Page Ref: 18-27

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 2 England's New World Experiments, 1607-1732

2.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) English settlers in seventeenth-century America could be characterized best in terms of their
- A) striking social diversity.
 - B) similarity to French and Spanish migrants of the same period.
 - C) unity of purpose and motivation.
 - D) desire to help each other.
 - E) homogeneity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

- 2) Which one of the following was NOT a factor that stimulated English migration to the New World?
- A) religious disagreements in England
 - B) poverty or the fear of falling into poverty
 - C) a desire for land ownership
 - D) government laws that forced the migration of the poorer classes
 - E) rapid population growth

Answer: D

Page Ref: 33

- 3) Upon arriving in the New World, English settlers
- A) quickly abandoned English beliefs and values.
 - B) generally adapted old beliefs to the new environment.
 - C) rarely were forced to significantly change their old English ways.
 - D) usually adopted the customs of the local Indian tribes as a way to survive.
 - E) immediately focused on converting the Native Americans.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33

- 4) To resolve the problem of the vast expenses New World settlement required, English merchant-capitalists introduced the concept of
- A) proprietorship.
 - B) primogeniture.
 - C) the joint-stock company.
 - D) feudalism.
 - E) mercantilism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

- 5) The joint-stock company
- A) required large capital investment.
 - B) promised immense wealth to investors.
 - C) encouraged investment in colonial enterprises, with "limited liability" for the investors.
 - D) was not required to obtain a royal charter.
 - E) proved to be a failure in providing capital for colonization.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

6) The _____ Company was responsible for the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia.

- A) New England
- B) Royal African
- C) Virginia
- D) American
- E) New World

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

7) In which one of the following were religious reasons the least important in explaining the founding of that colony?

- A) Massachusetts
- B) Rhode Island
- C) Maryland
- D) Virginia
- E) Pennsylvania

Answer: D

Page Ref: 34

8) The selection of a site for Jamestown was primarily based on the settlers'

- A) fear of surprise attacks.
- B) desire for a healthful place to live.
- C) belief that friendly Indians lived nearby.
- D) need for close proximity to the open ocean.
- E) fear of diseases in the swamps.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 35

9) Jamestown might have gone the way of Roanoke had it not been for the perseverance of

- A) John Winthrop.
- B) Captain John Smith.
- C) Pocahontas.
- D) Richard Hakluyt.
- E) Cotton Mather.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 35

10) The first three years of Jamestown's history witnessed

- A) terrible hardship and suffering.
- B) the discovery of gold and silver.
- C) successful attempts at growing many profitable crops.
- D) the establishment of a representative form of government.
- E) the erection of the first Christian church in North America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 35-36

11) Jamestown's prosperity was ensured by

- A) the discovery of gold.
- B) the development of fur trading.
- C) royal financial support.
- D) tobacco cultivation.
- E) potato cultivation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 37

12) The man who taught Virginians how to grow tobacco was

- A) Captain John Smith.
- B) Powhatan.
- C) John Rolfe.
- D) Sir Edwin Sandys.
- E) the Duke of Marlboro.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

13) The attitude of King James I toward tobacco

- A) demonstrated his concern for the health of his people.
- B) showed that, in the end, he valued revenue more than good health.
- C) changed very little during the course of his reign.
- D) was strongly influenced by his own habit of smoking.
- E) was influenced by its religious usage.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 37

14) Under the "headright" system in Virginia,

- A) every adult male could vote.
- B) every child was guaranteed a primary education.
- C) all new arrivals who had paid their trans-Atlantic fares received 50-acre land grants.
- D) new immigrants were guaranteed a year's provisions.
- E) every new settler was entitled to one slave.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37-38

15) After 1618, the Virginia Company's principal means of attracting new settlers was

- A) the granting of religious freedom.
- B) liberal suffrage requirements.
- C) a system of land grants.
- D) payment of passage by the company.
- E) impressment.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

16) Indentured servants

- A) were working off the cost of their passage to America.
- B) all served the same number of years regardless of age or experience.
- C) had no more legal rights than slaves.
- D) received grants of land when their terms were up.
- E) usually lived long enough to complete their terms of service.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

- 17) Those who migrated to the Chesapeake Bay area as indentured servants were
- A) usually from the dregs of English society.
 - B) English farmers who saw a better future in the New World.
 - C) normally single, lower-class males in their teens or early twenties.
 - D) married individuals who came with their families.
 - E) generally convicted criminals who traded jail time in England for indentures.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

- 18) In which one of the following colonies was the death rate for the early colonists the most severe?
- A) Massachusetts
 - B) New York
 - C) Rhode Island
 - D) Virginia
 - E) Pennsylvania

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38-39

- 19) In 1622, the Native American tribes of Virginia
- A) attacked the English settlements.
 - B) formed an alliance with the Native American tribes of New England.
 - C) established permanently good relations with the English settlers.
 - D) learned from the English settlers how to grow tobacco.
 - E) migrated westward to avoid future contact with settlers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

- 20) In 1624, Virginia became
- A) an independent commonwealth.
 - B) a proprietary colony.
 - C) a royal colony.
 - D) part of Maryland.
 - E) the primary destination for female settlers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

- 21) The individual largely responsible for Maryland's settlement was
- A) Sir George Calvert.
 - B) William Penn.
 - C) Sir Edwin Penn.
 - D) Richard Hakluyt.
 - E) Sir Walter Raleigh.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

- 22) Initially, Lord Baltimore intended that Maryland be a haven for
- A) Quakers.
 - B) Puritans.
 - C) Catholics.
 - D) Baptists.
 - E) Separatists.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 40

- 23) Lord Baltimore's settlement in Maryland
- A) became a successful feudal outpost in America.
 - B) declared war on Virginia in 1639.
 - C) never succeeded in becoming a feudal society.
 - D) became a haven for persecuted Protestants.
 - E) was a total failure.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 40

- 24) Unlike their southern counterparts, the first Englishmen who established colonies in New England were
- A) in search of land and riches.
 - B) religious refugees.
 - C) Catholic missionaries.
 - D) wealthy aristocrats, hoping to establish a feudal system in America.
 - E) commercial traders.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

- 25) The Pilgrims, who left Holland to settle in America,
- A) were non-Separatists.
 - B) did so because they believed that their way of life was being undermined by the ways of their Dutch hosts.
 - C) had few alternatives because they were being harassed by the Dutch government.
 - D) arrived in Virginia, even though their destination was Massachusetts Bay.
 - E) were Catholic radicals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

- 26) The document in which the Pilgrims established a civil government for their Plymouth colony has become known as the
- A) Bill of Rights.
 - B) Mayflower Compact.
 - C) Statement of Principles.
 - D) Cambridge Agreement.
 - E) Plymouth Agreement.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

- 27) Seventeenth-century English Puritans
- A) were only a tiny minority of all Englishmen.
 - B) were individuals committed to significant institutional change.
 - C) were firmly supportive of the status quo.
 - D) accepted the tenets of Catholicism with only a few reservations.
 - E) were neurotic and self-righteous.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

- 28) King Charles I disbanded Parliament in 1629 because he could not deal with intense criticism from the
- A) Puritans.
 - B) Baptists.
 - C) Catholics.
 - D) Anglicans.
 - E) Presbyterians.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 44

- 29) The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay believed that the best way to reform the Church of England was to
- A) separate from it and reform it from the outside.
 - B) rely on help from the English monarchy.
 - C) remain in the Church and reform it from the inside.
 - D) refuse to associate with it in any way.
 - E) actively work to destroy the tenets with which they disagreed.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 44-45

- 30) In 1636, authorities in Massachusetts Bay banished Roger Williams because of
- A) his conversion to Roman Catholicism.
 - B) his bitter hostility toward the Native Americans.
 - C) his defense of Native American rights and his demand for separation of church and state.
 - D) his desire to launch a new colony in Connecticut.
 - E) his crass pursuit of profit.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

- 31) Puritan dissenter Roger Williams established the colony of
- A) New York.
 - B) Connecticut.
 - C) Rhode Island.
 - D) Maryland.
 - E) New Jersey.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

- 32) Anne Hutchinson's skillful self-defense at her trial before the magistrates of Massachusetts Bay was ruined by
- A) her affinity for the dictum of works.
 - B) her claim of personal revelation.
 - C) her reliance on the Scriptures.
 - D) her rejection of free grace.
 - E) the fact that she was female.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

- 33) Because of its policy of religious toleration, _____ attracted unusual numbers of independent-minded people.
- A) Maryland
 - B) Connecticut
 - C) Pennsylvania
 - D) New York
 - E) Rhode Island

Answer: E

Page Ref: 48

- 34) The English takeover of New Netherland (which was subsequently renamed New York)
- A) had little immediate effect on the colony.
 - B) was followed by the expulsion of the Dutch.
 - C) led to the prompt creation of a legislature.
 - D) met with armed resistance by the Dutch.
 - E) sparked a war between the English and the Dutch.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50-51

- 35) Seventeenth-century Quakers were known for their
- A) aggressive and overbearing personalities.
 - B) belief in personal humility and pacifism.
 - C) concept of predestination.
 - D) unwillingness to seek the conversion of other individuals to their faith.
 - E) belief in the necessity of an educated clergy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 51-52

- 36) The man most responsible for the survival of Carolina was
- A) James Oglethorpe.
 - B) John Winthrop.
 - C) Captain John Smith.
 - D) William Penn.
 - E) Anthony Ashley Cooper.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 53

- 37) The colony of Pennsylvania was established as a religious sanctuary for
- A) Puritans.
 - B) Catholics.
 - C) Baptists.
 - D) Quakers.
 - E) Presbyterians.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 53

38) Large numbers of the first English settlers in the Carolinas came from

- A) Ireland.
- B) Barbados.
- C) Rhode Island.
- D) Jamaica.
- E) the Virgin Islands.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 54

39) The main staple of the Carolina colonies' economy by the close of the seventeenth century was

- A) rice.
- B) cotton.
- C) tobacco.
- D) timber.
- E) indigo.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 55

40) To its founding leaders, _____ would be a "City on a Hill."

- A) Massachusetts
- B) Rhode Island
- C) Connecticut
- D) Maryland
- E) Pennsylvania

Answer: A

Page Ref: 55

2.2 True/False Questions

1) The only real reason for the migration of thousands of English men and women to the New World was greed for material gain.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 32

2) The lives of New Englanders differed considerably from those of their Chesapeake counterparts.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 32

3) Had seventeenth century England not been prosperous and at peace with itself, it could not have populated its new colonies.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 33

4) From its very inception, the Jamestown colony was a success.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 35-37

5) The Puritans were a highly neurotic religious group that condemned liquor and sex.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 43

6) Colonial Massachusetts was wracked with chronic religious discord.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 46

7) The Fundamental Orders were the blueprint for government in colonial Connecticut.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

8) Because of New York's ethnic diversity, the English cautiously asserted their hegemony over the area.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 50-51

9) William Penn went to great lengths to make Pennsylvania into an efficient and prosperous colony.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 53

10) Many of the first Carolina settlers came there from Barbados.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 54

2.3 Essay Questions

1) What problems did early settlers in Virginia have to overcome? What factors attracted settlers to that area?

Page Ref: 33-39

2) How did religious differences influence the founding and development of the New England colonies?

Page Ref: 42-49

3) Analyze the dynamic between religious and economic motivations in the establishment and development of the English colonies in the seventeenth century?

Page Ref: 31-57

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 3 Putting Down Roots: Opportunity and Oppression in Colonial Society, 1619-1692

3.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The character of the first English settlements in the New World
- A) remained remarkably similar throughout the seventeenth century.
 - B) differed from colony to colony because of government rules.
 - C) differed substantially from colony to colony from the very beginning of colonization.
 - D) was determined primarily by the religious preference of each colony.
 - E) was not significantly influenced by geography.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 62

- 2) The society created by Puritans in New England
- A) copied the social order they had left behind in England.
 - B) was modeled on contemporary Dutch society.
 - C) represented a near-total rejection of traditional English ways.
 - D) was quite similar to that of the Chesapeake region.
 - E) adapted to include slavery.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 63

- 3) Puritans viewed which of the following as essential to their New England commonwealth?
- A) strict adherence to personal hygiene measures
 - B) a flexible form of colonial administration
 - C) a healthy family life
 - D) the rapid creation of an urban society in New England
 - E) honest public officials

Answer: C

Page Ref: 63

- 4) The explanation for the tremendous population growth of seventeenth-century New England can be found in the
- A) extraordinary fertility of New England women.
 - B) emphasis Puritans placed on having large families.
 - C) fact that local Native American tribes were remarkably friendly.
 - D) long lives of New England settlers.
 - E) agricultural richness of the New World.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 64

- 5) New England families were different from those of other parts of colonial America because of the presence of
- A) Native American wives.
 - B) grandparents.
 - C) polygamy.
 - D) widows.
 - E) extended families living in one household.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 64

- 6) In New England, women
- A) enjoyed rights and powers equal to those of men.
 - B) outnumbered men in church by two to one.
 - C) had no economic power whatsoever.
 - D) could easily divorce their husbands.
 - E) began to lobby for voting rights during the colonial period.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 64

- 7) In New England,
- A) most farm families had several servants.
 - B) the social structure was characterized by wide gaps between the rich and the poor.
 - C) land ownership was widespread.
 - D) few colonists owned their own land.
 - E) all free males could vote.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 66

- 8) Sumptuary laws
- A) made excessive gluttony a crime.
 - B) prohibited anyone who was not wealthy and prominent from wearing fine clothes.
 - C) criminalized frivolity on the Sabbath.
 - D) provided that only "visible saints" could be buried in the church cemetery.
 - E) made church attendance compulsory.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 66

- 9) The most important reason for the difference between the New England and Chesapeake colonies was based on
- A) differing environmental conditions.
 - B) the much higher mortality rate of the Chesapeake colonies.
 - C) the practice of slavery in the southern colonies.
 - D) contrasting economic systems.
 - E) varying degrees of ethnic diversity in the populations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 66

- 10) Factors which retarded population growth in seventeenth-century Virginia and Maryland included each of the following EXCEPT
- A) many young women had to delay marriage until their terms of service were complete.
 - B) infant mortality rates were very high.
 - C) marauding Indians kidnapped many women and children.
 - D) life expectancies were short.
 - E) the gender ratio was seriously unbalanced.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 67

- 11) Compared to New England, Chesapeake society
- A) was more democratic.
 - B) was characterized by small farms.
 - C) possessed fewer families.
 - D) had a more demographically concentrated population.
 - E) had fewer slaves.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 67

- 12) By the end of the seventeenth century, Virginia could best be described as a
- A) plantation society, dominated by a slaveholding aristocracy.
 - B) diversified society and economy, with minimal social stratification.
 - C) society of small farmers, committed to multicrop agriculture.
 - D) successful commercial enterprise that returned large profits to the crown.
 - E) society struggling with the question of slavery.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 68

- 13) By the late 1600s, the gap between rich and poor in white Chesapeake society
- A) steadily shrank.
 - B) steadily widened.
 - C) remained unchanged.
 - D) could not be estimated.
 - E) was not commented on by contemporary chroniclers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 69

- 14) Of the estimated 11 million African slaves carried to America, the great majority were sent to
- A) Brazil and the Caribbean.
 - B) British North America.
 - C) Chile.
 - D) Argentina.
 - E) Central America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 70

- 15) In the early seventeenth century, Virginia blacks
- A) were encouraged to marry white women.
 - B) occasionally served in the House of Burgesses.
 - C) were sometimes indentured servants.
 - D) greatly outnumbered whites.
 - E) slowly integrated into white society.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 71

- 16) During the colonial period, the bulk of the slaves sent to the North American colonies were supplied by the
- A) Dutch.
 - B) American slave merchants.
 - C) Portuguese.
 - D) Spanish.
 - E) British.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 72

17) The eighteenth-century population of the lowlands of South Carolina was _____ percent black.

- A) 30
- B) 40
- C) 50
- D) 60
- E) 70

Answer: D

Page Ref: 73

18) Gullah, a creole language, was spoken on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia until the

- A) beginning of the Civil War.
- B) end of the twentieth century.
- C) inhabitants were killed during the Civil War.
- D) middle of the twentieth century.
- E) end of the nineteenth century.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 73

19) In which colony were African Americans most able to preserve their African identity?

- A) New Jersey
- B) South Carolina
- C) Pennsylvania
- D) New York
- E) North Carolina

Answer: B

Page Ref: 74

20) The most serious slave rebellion of the colonial period was

- A) the Stono Uprising.
- B) the Denmark Vesey Conspiracy.
- C) Nat Turner's Rebellion.
- D) the Jamestown Massacre.
- E) Bacon's Rebellion.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 75

21) British authorities based their colonial commercial policies on the theory of

- A) feudalism.
- B) monopolism.
- C) mercantilism.
- D) federalism.
- E) republicanism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 75

22) The Navigation Acts established the principle that

- A) certain American products could be sold only in England.
- B) only English or colonial merchants could engage in colonial trade.
- C) all colonial goods that were to be sold in England had to be shipped in English vessels.
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 76

- 23) The intention of the Navigation Acts was to
- A) allow England to monopolize American trade.
 - B) promote English industrial development.
 - C) keep the American colonies weak and dependent.
 - D) stimulate colonial economic diversification.
 - E) finance the British navy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 76

- 24) A major objective of the Navigation Acts was to eliminate the _____ from the American trade.
- A) Dutch
 - B) Spanish
 - C) Portuguese
 - D) English
 - E) Swedes

Answer: A

Page Ref: 76

- 25) Enumerated goods
- A) were not covered under the Navigation Acts.
 - B) could only be sold to foreign nations if transported on English ships.
 - C) were restricted to trade in the Western Hemisphere.
 - D) could be sold only to the mother country.
 - E) had to be counted or weighed by a royal official before export.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 76

- 26) The Staple Act of 1663 stated that
- A) Americans must stop raising corn and wheat.
 - B) nothing could be imported to America unless first shipped through England.
 - C) Americans could not produce iron products.
 - D) rum had to be manufactured in the West Indies.
 - E) Americans could only produce staple foodstuffs.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 76

- 27) People from which colonial region tended to be the most flagrant violators of the Navigation Acts?
- A) the Chesapeake
 - B) the Middle Colonies
 - C) the Carolinas
 - D) New England
 - E) the southern colonies

Answer: D

Page Ref: 77

- 28) Beginning in 1696, the _____ monitored colonial affairs closely.
- A) House of Commons
 - B) Lords of Trade
 - C) Board of Trade
 - D) Privy Council
 - E) Vice-Admiralty courts

Answer: C

Page Ref: 77

- 29) One of the major causes of _____ was the disfranchisement of landless freemen by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1670.
- A) Bacon's Rebellion
 - B) Coode's Rebellion
 - C) Leisler's Rebellion
 - D) the Stono Uprising
 - E) Shays's Rebellion

Answer: A

Page Ref: 78

- 30) Which statements about Bacon's Rebellion is FALSE?
- A) Bacon would probably have been accepted into the ruling clique had he only waited.
 - B) Bacon led a rebellion to prevent Governor Berkeley from waging a war of extermination against the Susquehannock Indians.
 - C) Bacon was perceived as a hero by the common people of Virginia.
 - D) Bacon and his men burned Jamestown to the ground.
 - E) Bacon, a member of a respectable English family, had only recently arrived in Virginia.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 78-79

- 31) After Bacon died of fever, the rebellion
- A) collapsed.
 - B) went "underground" but returned a century later during the American Revolution.
 - C) was ended by Berkeley's charitable pardoning of rebel leaders.
 - D) was ended by a royal commission and investigation.
 - E) was carried on by his first lieutenant.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 79

- 32) The armed conflict which pitted Native Americans against New Englanders in 1675 was led by
- A) Massasoit.
 - B) Powhatan.
 - C) Metacomet (also known as King Philip).
 - D) Tecumseh.
 - E) Opechancanough.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 79

- 33) Each of the following colonies was part of the Dominion of New England EXCEPT
- A) Massachusetts.
 - B) Pennsylvania.
 - C) New Jersey.
 - D) Connecticut.
 - E) Rhode Island.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 80

- 34) From 1686 until 1689, the royal governor of the Dominion of New England was
- A) William Berkeley.
 - B) Edmund Andros.
 - C) Nathaniel Bacon.
 - D) John Winthrop.
 - E) Cotton Mather.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 80

- 35) The peaceful ousting of James II by Parliament in 1688 was known as
- A) King James' War.
 - B) the Restoration.
 - C) Parliament's Rebellion.
 - D) the Glorious Revolution.
 - E) the People's War.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 80

- 36) After ousting James II from the throne, Parliament offered the English monarchy to
- A) William and Mary.
 - B) Charles III.
 - C) James III.
 - D) George I.
 - E) Elizabeth I.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 80

- 37) As a result of the Salem witchcraft trials,
- A) nineteen people were hanged.
 - B) twenty-three people were banished.
 - C) eight people were pressed to death with heavy weights.
 - D) fourteen people were burned at the stake.
 - E) nine people were executed by firing squad.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 82

- 38) The sources of the witchcraft hysteria in Salem
- A) are known to have been primarily economic.
 - B) reflected the community's underlying resistance to the teachings of Calvinism.
 - C) lay in the community's dislike of English authority.
 - D) are a subject of debate among historians.
 - E) may have been related to the presence of real witches.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 82

- 39) Which of the following was NOT a possible cause of the Salem witchcraft hysteria?
- A) the community's history of religious discord
 - B) disagreements between Salem's poor people and its upper classes
 - C) Salem's history of engaging in occult practices
 - D) fear of attack by Indians
 - E) the underlying misogyny of the entire colonial culture

Answer: C

Page Ref: 82

- 40) During the Salem witchcraft hysteria, Increase Mather and other leading Congregational ministers
- A) called for execution of the accused witches.
 - B) completely ignored the controversy.
 - C) urged restraint and caution.
 - D) called for colony-wide searches for accused witches.
 - E) questioned the validity of the testimony of minors.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 82

3.2 True/False Questions

- 1) Emphasis on domestic life was a low priority in the values of seventeenth-century New Englanders.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 63

- 2) Colonial New England's rapid population growth had more to do with life expectancy than with fertility.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

- 3) Although women played important economic roles in seventeenth-century New England, they had relatively few legal rights.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64-65

- 4) Early settlers in Virginia came as complete nuclear families.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 67

- 5) Race was an important factor that led Englishmen to make permanent slaves of their black servants.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 72-73

- 6) African culture was completely wiped out among seventeenth-century African Americans.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 73

- 7) *Gullah* was a language spoken among blacks in the lower South.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 73

- 8) Slaves vastly outnumbered freemen in seventeenth-century Virginia.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 74

- 9) During the first half of the eighteenth century, smuggling from Europe to America dried up almost completely.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 77

- 10) The Glorious Revolution brought the Stuart monarch Charles II to the English throne.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 80

3.3 Essay Questions

- 1) What was the cultural and economic role of the family in colonial New England?

Page Ref: 63-66

- 2) What economic factors shaped the emerging social structures of colonial America?

Page Ref: 63-69

- 3) Describe the origins of slavery in the mainland English colonies. How did Africans adjust to life as slaves? What factors influenced the enactment of slave codes by colonial assemblies?

Page Ref: 70-75

- 4) How did *mercantilism* shape the economic and political relationship between England and its colonies?

Page Ref: 75-77

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 4 Experience of Empire: Eighteenth-Century America, 1680-1763

4.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) After 1690, Americans increasingly
- A) isolated themselves from British and European influence.
 - B) became part of the larger Anglo-American world.
 - C) turned away from Britain, and toward France and Germany.
 - D) adopted Native American ways and customs.
 - E) moved away from towns.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 88

- 2) The factor most responsible for the growth in the colonial population between 1700 and 1770 was the
- A) natural reproduction of colonial families.
 - B) great wave of immigration during that period.
 - C) program of forced migration instituted by the monarchy.
 - D) dramatic upsurge in the importation of slaves.
 - E) increasing intermarriage between settlers and Native Americans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 88

- 3) During much of the eighteenth century, the population of colonial America was _____, with half the people _____.
- A) old; over 40
 - B) young; under 16
 - C) old; over 60
 - D) young; under 10
 - E) entering adulthood; between 16 and 20

Answer: B

Page Ref: 88

- 4) The largest group of white, non-English immigrants to the colonies were
- A) the Dutch.
 - B) the Germans.
 - C) the Swedish.
 - D) the Scots-Irish.
 - E) the French.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 90-91

- 5) The first large group of German immigrants moved to America seeking
- A) free land.
 - B) religious tolerance.
 - C) an opportunity to become wealthy farmers.
 - D) markets for their craft products.
 - E) work.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 91

6) Backcountry communities

- A) often found themselves living beyond the effective authority of colonial governments.
- B) incorporated some aspects of Indian culture into their way of live.
- C) developed a culture with a deeply rooted moral character.
- D) both A and B.
- E) both A and C.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 92

7) The "middle ground" was an area

- A) where most of the fighting between whites and Indians occurred.
- B) where white and Indians interacted on an approximately equal basis.
- C) inhabited by renegades, half-breeds, and runaway slaves.
- D) of metaphorical stasis, symbolic of a culture that was part European and part Indian.
- E) designated by treaty as a demilitarized zone.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 92

8) The leader of the Indian rebellion against Spain in New Mexico in 1680 was

- A) Juan de Cabellero.
- B) El Pope.
- C) Francisco Coronado.
- D) Cochise.
- E) Theyanoguin.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 94

9) The first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States was

- A) Jamestown.
- B) Boston.
- C) St. Augustine.
- D) Plymouth.
- E) Roanoke.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 94

10) Which one of the following regions was not considered part of the Spanish borderlands in the eighteenth century?

- A) California
- B) New Mexico
- C) Minnesota
- D) Texas
- E) Florida

Answer: C

Page Ref: 94-95

11) Which tribe was most successful at resisting efforts to convert them to Catholicism?

- A) Pueblos
- B) Coahuiltecan
- C) Aztecs
- D) Pimas
- E) Conchos

Answer: A

Page Ref: 95

12) For many Americans, the main appeal of the Enlightenment was its focus on

- A) searching for useful, practical knowledge.
- B) reviving interest in classical education.
- C) defending traditional Christian beliefs.
- D) pure scientific research.
- E) achieving a classless society.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 97

13) The one American who, more than anyone else, symbolized the spirit of the Enlightenment was

- A) Jonathan Edwards.
- B) George Washington.
- C) Cotton Mather.
- D) George Whitefield.
- E) Benjamin Franklin.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 98

14) As the colonial economy grew in the eighteenth century,

- A) the population grew even faster, and per capita income declined.
- B) rigid enforcement of the Navigation Laws sowed the seeds of a lingering bitterness against Britain.
- C) it evolved a strong industrial base.
- D) a rising class of British consumers stimulated production of American sugar and tobacco.
- E) American exports increasingly found new markets around the world.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 99

15) A major financial problem that confronted mid-eighteenth-century America involved the

- A) heavy debt owed to the British.
- B) colonists' refusal to buy English products.
- C) shortage of gold and silver coinage.
- D) colonies' failure to print paper money.
- E) lack of credit available to merchants.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 100

16) As its industries became more efficient, the British economy picked up considerably after

- A) 1650.
- B) 1660.
- C) 1670.
- D) 1680.
- E) 1690.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 100

- 17) The shifting patterns of eighteenth-century colonial trade helped to
- A) separate the colonies from British culture.
 - B) widen differences between regions of the colonies.
 - C) "anglicize" American culture.
 - D) promote the growth of a totally unique American culture.
 - E) expose the colonists to more diverse religions.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 101

- 18) The two most important leaders of the Great Awakening in colonial America were
- A) Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield.
 - B) John Winthrop and Jonathan Edwards.
 - C) John Locke and Benjamin Franklin.
 - D) Thomas Gordon and John Trenchard.
 - E) Cotton Mather and George Whitefield.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 102-103

- 19) The preaching of Jonathan Edwards emphasized
- A) emotionalism rather than serious theology
 - B) the Calvinistic teachings of the Puritans
 - C) the humanistic values of the Enlightenment
 - D) achieving salvation through good works
 - E) carrying the gospel to the Indians

Answer: B

Page Ref: 102

- 20) Followers of the Great Awakening, who emphasized a powerful, emotional religion, were known as
- A) "Old Lights."
 - B) "New Lights."
 - C) Presbyterians.
 - D) deists.
 - E) evangelicals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 103

- 21) Colonial ministers who opposed the Great Awakening were known as
- A) "New Lights."
 - B) "Old Lights."
 - C) evangelicals.
 - D) pietists.
 - E) contraries.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 103

- 22) Each of the following colleges was established as a result of the Great Awakening EXCEPT
- A) Princeton.
 - B) Columbia.
 - C) Rutgers.
 - D) Brown.
 - E) Dartmouth.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 103

23) Which of the following was NOT an important effect of the Great Awakening?

- A) It stimulated higher education in the colonies.
- B) It strengthened the authority of the old colonial religions.
- C) It encouraged the development of individualism.
- D) It fostered an optimistic view of the future among those touched by it.
- E) It evoked a sense of "new birth" among believers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 104

24) Concerning royal governors in colonial America, which of the following is INCORRECT?

- A) They had the power to dismiss judges.
- B) They were military commanders-in-chief in each colony.
- C) They had the power to appoint colonial officials.
- D) They had the power to tax the colonies.
- E) They had the right to veto legislation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 105

25) Colonial legislators saw their primary function as

- A) improving the lives of their constituents.
- B) preventing encroachments on the people's rights.
- C) implementing the governor's policies.
- D) mediating between the royal governor and the people.
- E) ingratiating themselves to the governor in hopes of attaining patronage appointments.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 106

26) A major source of political information in the colonies came in the form of

- A) imported political treatises.
- B) weekly journals.
- C) pamphlets.
- D) public debates.
- E) daily newspapers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 106-107

27) Royal governors frequently found colonial assemblies

- A) uncooperative to the point of hostility.
- B) totally acquiescent to the needs of the royal government.
- C) stubborn concerning every issue, except money.
- D) easily led and managed.
- E) surprisingly comparable to the House of Commons in England.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 106

28) By the mid-1700s, the colonial assemblies

- A) had surrendered most powers to royal assemblies.
- B) were gaining steadily in power.
- C) were able to elect the colonial governors.
- D) were completely independent in their actions from the mother country.
- E) were full of mid-level bureaucrats seeking better patronage jobs.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 106

- 29) One of the most important factors binding Americans from different colonies into a single political culture was
- A) the English common law.
 - B) cooperative royal governors.
 - C) similar social systems between the northern and southern colonies.
 - D) a respect for the sovereignty of Parliament.
 - E) fear of attack by Indians.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 107

- 30) What did the Great Awakening, intercolonial trade, and the rise of the colonial assemblies have in common?
- A) They created disdain for England.
 - B) They created a rebellious spirit in America.
 - C) They all contributed to a growing sense of shared identity.
 - D) They helped create imperial rivalry between England and France.
 - E) They exacerbated the problems of an already divided citizenry.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 107

- 31) Which one of the following was not a colonial war between France and England?
- A) King William's War
 - B) Queen Anne's War
 - C) King George's War
 - D) the War of the Austrian Succession
 - E) King Philip's War

Answer: E

Page Ref: 107

- 32) The major source of Anglo-French conflict in the colonies was
- A) slavery.
 - B) international naval supremacy.
 - C) an ongoing argument about relations and treaties with Native Americans.
 - D) political grievances.
 - E) control of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 108

- 33) In 1743, during King George's War, colonial forces captured
- A) Montreal.
 - B) Toronto.
 - C) Louisbourg.
 - D) New Orleans.
 - E) Quebec.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 109

34) The leading figure at the Albany Congress, and designer of the Albany Plan, was

- A) Thomas Jefferson.
- B) George Washington.
- C) William Pitt.
- D) John Adams.
- E) Benjamin Franklin.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 110

35) Colonial involvement with imperial wars began with

- A) the French and Indian War.
- B) King William's War.
- C) King Philip's War.
- D) the Thirty Years' War.
- E) Queen Anne's War.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 111 (chart)

36) The failure of the Albany Plan can be attributed, primarily, to the

- A) opposition of British authorities.
- B) fiscal jealousies of colonial assemblies.
- C) beginning of the French and Indian War.
- D) refusal of the Iroquois tribes to support it.
- E) lack of interest from colonial representatives.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 111

37) The man who led Great Britain to victory in the Seven Years' War was

- A) Lord North.
- B) John Trenchard.
- C) Horatio Nelson.
- D) King George II.
- E) William Pitt.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 112

38) Which of the following wars between England and France had the greatest political and economic impact on colonial America?

- A) King William's War
- B) Queen Anne's War
- C) King George's War
- D) the French and Indian War
- E) King Philip's War

Answer: D

Page Ref: 113

- 39) The Peace of Paris (1763), which ended the Seven Years' War, made each of the following territorial changes EXCEPT
- A) Spain gained Louisiana.
 - B) Britain gained Florida.
 - C) France lost its entire land claim in continental North America.
 - D) Spain gained Guadelupe and Martinique in the Caribbean.
 - E) Britain gained Canada.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 113

- 40) Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the Seven Years' War?
- A) It made colonists more aware of their land.
 - B) It led to the creation of several new English colonies.
 - C) It trained a corps of American officers.
 - D) It revealed British discontent with America's contribution to its own defense.
 - E) It forced the colonists to cooperate on an unprecedented scale.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 114-115

4.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The Seven Years' War left France more deeply entrenched in North America than ever.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 113

- 2) Many of the eighteenth-century German immigrants to Pennsylvania came seeking religious freedom.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 91

- 3) The "middle ground" was where most of the Indian battles were fought.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 92

- 4) The availability of European goods gradually eroded Native American culture and authority structures.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 93

- 5) The main reason the Navigation Acts controlling American trade did not create much discontent in the colonies was because Britain did not effectively enforce the laws.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 99

- 6) One of the effects of the flood of British consumer goods in colonial America during the eighteenth century was to erode local and regional identities.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 101

- 7) During the Great Awakening, many colonists found inspiration in the new ideas of the Enlightenment.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 101-104

- 8) In early America, royal governors exercised essentially dictatorial power over provincial assemblies.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 105

9) In eighteenth-century Virginia, only half of adult white men could vote.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 105

10) Americans were slow to contribute men and material to the conduct of the Seven Years' War.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 115

4.3 Essay Questions

1) What difficulties did Native Americans encounter in their struggle to maintain cultural independence? What was the function of the "middle ground"?

Page Ref: 92-94

2) Analyze the dynamic between the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening in shaping eighteenth-century American culture.

Page Ref: 96-104

3) Why did colonists believe that their governments replicated the English political system? What factors made these governments uniquely American? How may this have paved the way for eventual political union?

Page Ref: 104-107

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 5 The American Revolution: From Elite Protest to Popular Revolt, 1763-1783

5.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) American colonists, in the years just after the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, could be characterized best as
- A) hostile toward the British.
 - B) optimistic about the future.
 - C) apathetic about colonial-British relations.
 - D) eager for independence from Great Britain.
 - E) trying to rebuild.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 121

- 2) George III believed
- A) Parliament should run the empire.
 - B) the monarch should make policies for the empire.
 - C) the monarch should be a figurehead.
 - D) qualified men should run the government.
 - E) the monarch should consider parliamentary opinion when making decisions.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 122

- 3) The central issue in the Anglo-American debate over governance was
- A) divine sovereignty.
 - B) laissez faire.
 - C) parliamentary sovereignty.
 - D) absolute rule.
 - E) colonial sovereignty.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 123

- 4) Central to the colonists' position in the Anglo-American debate over parliamentary powers was their
- A) strong belief in the powers of their own provincial assemblies.
 - B) unswerving support of the monarchy.
 - C) willingness to defer to the wishes of Parliament.
 - D) desire for an authoritarian government.
 - E) desire for revolution.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 124

- 5) In the 1760s and 1770s, colonists viewed the political struggle with Britain in terms of
- A) haves against have-nots.
 - B) democracy against aristocracy.
 - C) good against evil.
 - D) West against East.
 - E) agriculture against industrialization.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 125

6) The English political philosopher most often cited by American rebels was

- A) Thomas Paine.
- B) Edmund Burke.
- C) William Pitt.
- D) John Locke.
- E) David Hume.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 125

7) According to this political theory, power is dangerous and must be countered by virtue.

- A) commonwealth
- B) separation of powers
- C) balance of power
- D) contractual law
- E) corruption and virtue

Answer: A

Page Ref: 125

8) A major source of information for the colonists was

- A) newspapers.
- B) books.
- C) church meetings.
- D) the marketplace.
- E) the town crier.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 125-126

9) The most significant consequence of the Seven Years' War was

- A) its virtual destruction of American Indians.
- B) that it left Britain with an enormous debt.
- C) that France retained a foothold in Quebec.
- D) the assassination of George II.
- E) that it made the colonists less eager to go to war with Britain.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 126

10) Who was the Delaware Prophet?

- A) Cotton Mather
- B) Pontiac
- C) Charles Townshend
- D) George Grenville
- E) Neolin

Answer: E

Page Ref: 126

11) Which of the following prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains?

- A) Navigation Act of 1772
- B) Proclamation of 1763
- C) Sugar Act of 1764
- D) Townshend Acts of 1767
- E) Settlement Act of 1765

Answer: B

Page Ref: 127

- 12) The radical American group which first emerged during the Stamp Act crisis was known as
- A) the Loyalists.
 - B) the Sons of Liberty.
 - C) the Democratic Republicans.
 - D) the Federalists.
 - E) Oliver's Raiders.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 128

- 13) The leader of the anti-Stamp Act movement in Virginia was
- A) Thomas Jefferson.
 - B) George Washington.
 - C) Patrick Henry.
 - D) Sam Adams.
 - E) John Hancock.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 128-129

- 14) The Stamp Act of 1765 affected
- A) only businessmen and merchants.
 - B) primarily colonial manufacturers.
 - C) the lives of ordinary people, as well as those of the elite.
 - D) only those who engaged in direct trade with Great Britain.
 - E) notaries and other public officials.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 129

- 15) The tone of the Stamp Act Congress reflected
- A) extreme radicalism, with some delegates calling for an immediate declaration of independence.
 - B) restraint and conciliation, with no mention of independence or disloyalty.
 - C) a bitter division between pro-independence radicals and Loyalists who favored acquiescence to British rule.
 - D) angry disputes between various colonies and regions.
 - E) the strength of the Loyalist faction in the colonies.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 129

- 16) The boycott movement against the Stamp Act
- A) had little effect on Great Britain.
 - B) mobilized colonial women to action.
 - C) ultimately hurt American businessmen more than British.
 - D) was opposed by New England businessmen.
 - E) was badly organized.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 130

17) Which of the following stated Parliament's belief in its own sovereignty?

- A) Townshend Acts
- B) Declaratory Act
- C) Coercive Acts
- D) Stamp Act
- E) Sovereignty Act

Answer: B

Page Ref: 130

18) The fundamental issue leading to the Boston Massacre in 1770 was the

- A) British attempt to enforce the Tea Act.
- B) Boston Tea Party.
- C) passage of the Townshend Acts.
- D) sinking of the *Gaspee*.
- E) presence of so many British troops in American cities.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 132

19) The Boston Massacre

- A) proved the importance of the British army in the colonies.
- B) raised the possibility of colonial armed resistance.
- C) had little effect on Anglo-colonial relations.
- D) had little support from colonial leaders.
- E) left fifty-three Americans dead.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 133

20) Samuel Adams's role prior to 1774 can best be described as

- A) pacifier.
- B) compromiser.
- C) genuine revolutionary.
- D) pragmatist.
- E) guerilla fighter.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 133

21) The Tea Act of 1773 was passed in order to

- A) save the East India Company.
- B) raise revenue to pay royal governors' salaries.
- C) punish colonists for the Boston Massacre.
- D) support the stationing of British troops in America.
- E) recover revenue lost by reducing the tax on molasses.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 133-134

22) England passed the Coercive Acts in response to the

- A) colonial boycott of the Stamp Act.
- B) Boston Tea Party.
- C) American victory at Saratoga.
- D) Declaratory Act.
- E) Tea Act.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 135

- 23) The Suffolk Resolves advocated
- A) forcible resistance to the Coercive Acts.
 - B) the assassination of British tax collectors.
 - C) the formation of an American navy.
 - D) the repeal of the Stamp Act.
 - E) the formation of the Sons of Liberty.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 136

- 24) The purpose of the continental "Association" was to
- A) foster improved relations between the various colonies.
 - B) seek a conservative, peaceful resolution of the political crises of the mid 1770s.
 - C) raise money to help feed starving Indians displaced by the western settlements.
 - D) maintain a total boycott of all British imports.
 - E) raise and equip armies to fight for the American cause.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 136

- 25) The most important responsibility facing the Second Continental Congress was to
- A) convince the colonists of the necessity for war.
 - B) win loyalty from the Indians.
 - C) organize the colonies for war.
 - D) find a strong political leader for the nation.
 - E) draft the Declaration of Independence.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 137

- 26) In December 1775, Parliament passed the _____, which declared war on American international commerce.
- A) Declaratory Act
 - B) Prohibitory Act
 - C) Commerce Act
 - D) Tea Act
 - E) Trade Act

Answer: B

Page Ref: 137

- 27) *Common Sense*
- A) provided the colonists with a rationale for revolution.
 - B) acknowledged the sovereignty of the monarch.
 - C) persuaded colonial elites to sever their ties with Great Britain.
 - D) had little popularity among the colonists.
 - E) did not criticize all monarchs, just George III.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 139

28) The author of the Declaration of Independence was

- A) George Washington.
- B) Benjamin Franklin.
- C) Samuel Adams.
- D) Patrick Henry.
- E) Thomas Jefferson.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 140

29) The Declaration of Independence

- A) stated that all men "are created equal."
- B) blamed George III for much of the impasse.
- C) was unanimously approved with no alterations.
- D) both A and B
- E) both A and C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 140

30) Which of the following explains why England lost the war?

- A) The British government did not believe it could win the war.
- B) British finances could not support the war.
- C) British strategists did not understand how to fight the war.
- D) George III never supported the war effort.
- E) British soldiers sympathized with the Americans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 140

31) The colonial militias

- A) played a decisive role in several major battles.
- B) kept the slave populations in line.
- C) maintained political control over large areas of the colonies unoccupied by British troops.
- D) consisted mainly of African Americans.
- E) would sometimes switch sides if they did not get paid.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 141

32) The American victory that brought about the French alliance occurred at

- A) Saratoga.
- B) Yorktown.
- C) Breed's Hill.
- D) Philadelphia.
- E) Trenton.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 145

33) Essential to the establishment of a colonial alliance with the French was the work of

- A) Thomas Paine.
- B) John Adams.
- C) John Dickinson.
- D) Thomas Jefferson.
- E) Benjamin Franklin.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 145

- 34) For the British, French intervention meant
- A) a change in military strategy.
 - B) little change in their military strategy.
 - C) little challenge to their empire.
 - D) a new ally in the war effort.
 - E) fighting a two-front war, both in the colonies and in Europe.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 146

- 35) In 1779, military strategists predicted that Britain's last chance for victory over the colonies lay in
- A) a more effective use of its great navy.
 - B) the breaking of the French-American alliance.
 - C) calling on its European allies for help.
 - D) a successful campaign in the American South.
 - E) increasing the British army in the colonies by 25,000 men.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 146

- 36) The event that marked the end of the military phase of the war was
- A) the capture of New York City by French forces.
 - B) Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga.
 - C) the British evacuation of Boston.
 - D) Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown.
 - E) the destruction of a British army at the Battle of New Orleans.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 147-148

- 37) Which one of the following individuals was NOT an American military leader?
- A) George Washington
 - B) Richard Howe
 - C) Horatio Gates
 - D) Nathaniel Greene
 - E) John Stark

Answer: B

Page Ref: 141-147

- 38) The Treaty of Paris of 1783
- A) established the American borders at the Appalachian Mountains.
 - B) ensured Loyalists would not be compensated for their lands.
 - C) did not provide a favorable conclusion to the war.
 - D) allowed Americans the opportunity for an independent nation.
 - E) did not include compensation for Loyalists whose lands had been confiscated.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 148

- 39) American Loyalists, who sided with the British during the War for Independence,
- A) tended to be wealthy conservatives.
 - B) were known for their wickedness and immorality.
 - C) favored a strongly centralized, authoritarian form of government.
 - D) came from all occupations and social classes.
 - E) were pacifists who opposed war for any reason.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 148

- 40) Which of the following was NOT a task facing the new nation?
- A) deciding what form the new government would take
 - B) learning how political power would be distributed
 - C) learning how to ensure political equality for all
 - D) learning how to fend off French attempts to control our country
 - E) bridging the division of state and federal authority

Answer: D

Page Ref: 149

5.2 True/False Questions

- 1) In eighteenth-century Britain, Parliament had achieved political sovereignty, and even the king had become subordinate to it.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 123

- 2) To justify their resistance to British policies, Americans borrowed the ideas of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English political writers.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 125

- 3) The Sons of Liberty virtually led a terrorist campaign against British tax collectors during the colonial agitation over the Stamp Act.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 130

- 4) With the Declaratory Act, Parliament finally recognized the sovereignty of the colonial assemblies.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 130

- 5) In the Boston Massacre, five British soldiers were killed while trying to suppress a riot.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 132

- 6) General Washington did not understand the political importance of the local militias.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 141

- 7) American forces enjoyed considerable success in the early phases of the Revolutionary War.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 143

- 8) The Revolutionary War ended when General John Burgoyne surrendered a British army at Saratoga, New York.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 147-148

- 9) Although most American patriots disagreed with the Loyalists, they tended to treat them with respect after the Revolutionary War.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 148

10) American Loyalists found the British to be reliable and supportive partners during the Revolutionary War.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 148

5.3 Essay Questions

1) Why were parliamentary sovereignty and the meaning of representation the main points of conflict in the years leading up to the Revolution? Why would the writings of the Commonwealth men have appealed to Americans influenced by the Great Awakening?

Page Ref: 122-126

2) How did the outcome of the French and Indian War affect Native Americans?

Page Ref: 126-127

3) What factors led to British defeat in the American Revolution?

Page Ref: 140-148

4) Why did some Americans oppose independence? How did their overall political beliefs compare with those of Americans who supported independence?

Page Ref: 148

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 6 The Republican Experiment, 1783-1788

6.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) As understood in the late 1700s, a *republic* was a system in which ultimate political authority is vested in
- A) a constitutional monarchy.
 - B) the people.
 - C) the chosen few.
 - D) the rich and powerful.
 - E) evangelical Protestants.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 155

- 2) In the 1780s, Americans disagreed sharply over the relative importance of
- A) good and evil.
 - B) republicanism and tyranny.
 - C) current cultural trends and traditional values.
 - D) faith and skepticism.
 - E) liberty and order.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 155

- 3) The law permitting a man to pass on his entire estate to his eldest son was known as
- A) access.
 - B) primogeniture.
 - C) federalism.
 - D) land tenure.
 - E) the law of entail.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 156

- 4) The uproar surrounding the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati was triggered by
- A) public fears that this was the beginning of an hereditary peerage in America.
 - B) angry women, since membership was exclusively male.
 - C) religious leaders who felt the society was pagan in its rituals.
 - D) parents who feared the consequences of young men and women meeting without chaperones.
 - E) southerners who questioned the society's anti-slavery stance.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 155

- 5) Which of the following was NOT a result of the American Revolution?
- A) the end of primogeniture
 - B) disestablishment of the Anglican Church in several southern states
 - C) abolition of slavery in several southern states
 - D) reductions in the minimum property requirement for voting
 - E) the continued uneven distribution of wealth

Answer: C

Page Ref: 156

- 6) The most obvious contradiction to the principles expressed in the founding of the American republic was
- A) the way it treated women.
 - B) its failure to allow businessmen a say in planning the nation's future.
 - C) the continued existence of slavery in much of the nation.
 - D) the fact that some states continued to require property as a prerequisite for voting.
 - E) its failure to address matters of religion.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 157

- 7) _____ caused the most important changes in voting patterns in the immediate post-war years.
- A) The tremendous loss of male lives
 - B) Western migration
 - C) The dramatically increased standard of living
 - D) The Articles of Confederation
 - E) The movement of state capitals to more central locations

Answer: B

Page Ref: 156

- 8) The leading African American scientist and mathematician in early America was
- A) John Woolman.
 - B) Richard Allen.
 - C) Benjamin Banneker.
 - D) Sojourner Truth.
 - E) Phillis Wheatley.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 157

- 9) Even before achieving statehood, _____ prohibited slavery in its constitution.
- A) Connecticut
 - B) New Jersey
 - C) Massachusetts
 - D) Pennsylvania
 - E) Vermont

Answer: E

Page Ref: 158

- 10) With respect to women, the political ideology of the American Revolution
- A) had little interest for them.
 - B) brought dramatic changes in their lifestyles and opportunities.
 - C) caused them to be more assertive about their roles in the family.
 - D) gave them the right to participate actively in government.
 - E) brought them together to demand suffrage.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 160

- 11) How many states did not have to draft new constitutions, since they already had republican governments as part of their colonial charters?
- A) none
 - B) one
 - C) two
 - D) three
 - E) four

Answer: C

Page Ref: 161

- 12) An important fact about the Americans who wrote the first state constitutions was that they
- A) totally rejected British traditions and ideas in creating them.
 - B) demanded written documents.
 - C) refused to include bills of rights.
 - D) made the constitutions vague and imprecise where basic rights were concerned.
 - E) followed the example of the British constitution.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 162

- 13) Under the terms of the _____, an orderly process for laying out lands and towns in the western territory was established.
- A) Land Ordinance of 1785
 - B) Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - C) Proclamation of 1763
 - D) Cumberland Agreement
 - E) Ordinance of 1784

Answer: A

Page Ref: 165

- 14) Most new state constitutions after the American Revolution
- A) strengthened the power of the governors.
 - B) weakened the power of the legislature.
 - C) avoided the creation of a written constitution.
 - D) included Declarations of Rights.
 - E) affirmed the freedom of speech and press but not of religion.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 162

- 15) John Dickinson's 1776 plan for a new United States government revolved around the concept of
- A) a weak central government.
 - B) extremely powerful state governments.
 - C) unification with Canada.
 - D) a strong central government.
 - E) a centralized banking system.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 163

16) The Articles of Confederation

- A) gave too much power to the central government.
- B) provided for state representation by population.
- C) jealously guarded state sovereignty at the expense of national power.
- D) created a powerful presidency.
- E) changed little from first draft to final document.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 163

17) The controversy which delayed ratification of the Articles of Confederation involved

- A) slavery.
- B) the disposition of western lands.
- C) American relations with European countries.
- D) regulating trade with British manufacturers.
- E) boundaries between the states.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 163

18) The most important accomplishment of Congress under the Articles of Confederation was its

- A) disposition of the Florida border problem with Spain.
- B) passage of ordinances organizing the Northwest Territory.
- C) management of the nation's financial affairs.
- D) rejection of British demands for territory along the country's borders with Canada.
- E) set of rules for interstate trade and tariffs.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 165

19) The Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- A) defined the process by which a territory became a state.
- B) provided for the surveying of the Northwest Territory.
- C) ignored the basic rights of settlers in the region.
- D) specifically allowed slavery to exist in the region.
- E) was one of the first acts passed under the Confederation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 165-166

20) The European philosopher whose ideas supported the theory of state sovereignty was

- A) Locke.
- B) Montesquieu.
- C) Voltaire.
- D) Machiavelli.
- E) Rousseau.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 168

21) The most brilliant American political theorist of the post-revolutionary period was

- A) James Madison.
- B) George Washington.
- C) John Locke.
- D) John Adams.
- E) Thomas Jefferson.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 168

- 22) The most important result of the Annapolis Meeting of 1786 was
- A) that it added support for the Articles of Confederation.
 - B) the establishment of new, more efficient trade regulations for the United States.
 - C) the settlement of problems involving Spain's control of the Mississippi River.
 - D) the nationalists' recommendation to Congress for a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.
 - E) the growing political power and influence of James Madison.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 169

- 23) Shays's Rebellion involved
- A) discontented New England merchants.
 - B) western settlers demanding Indian territory.
 - C) supporters of freer trade with Great Britain.
 - D) discontented farmers in Massachusetts.
 - E) Continental Army officers who had been denied their pensions.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 169

- 24) The Constitutional Convention took place in
- A) 1778.
 - B) 1781.
 - C) 1787.
 - D) 1791.
 - E) 1793.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 170

- 25) Under his intellectual guidance, the Constitutional Convention formed a new government.
- A) Robert Morris
 - B) Alexander Hamilton
 - C) James Madison
 - D) Benjamin Franklin
 - E) Thomas Jefferson

Answer: C

Page Ref: 175

- 26) An important procedural decision approved at the opening of the Constitutional Convention involved
- A) publicizing the convention's meetings and debates.
 - B) its refusal to allow the small states to present their plans for constitutional revisions.
 - C) the decision to keep deliberations as secret as possible.
 - D) the election of James Madison as chairman.
 - E) the requirement of a plurality rather than a simple majority to implement changes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 170

- 27) The Virginia Plan was the handiwork of
- A) William Ruffin.
 - B) Patrick Henry.
 - C) Thomas Jefferson.
 - D) Ben Franklin.
 - E) James Madison.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 170

- 28) The plan proposed by William Paterson
- A) gave too much power to the national government.
 - B) proposed a two-house national legislature.
 - C) represented the wishes of the smaller states.
 - D) was strongly supported by Madison and his colleagues.
 - E) denied Congress power to tax or regulate trade.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 171

- 29) The _____ proposed a unicameral Congress in which the states would be represented equally.
- A) Virginia Plan
 - B) "three-fifths rule"
 - C) Connecticut Plan
 - D) Franklin Compromise
 - E) New Jersey Plan

Answer: E

Page Ref: 171

- 30) The compromise which resolved the dispute between the large and the small states included each of the following EXCEPT
- A) the states would be equally represented in the upper house.
 - B) all bills pertaining to taxation or spending would begin in the upper house.
 - C) the states would be proportionally represented according to population in the lower house.
 - D) slave-holding states could count 60 percent of their slaves for purposes of representation.
 - E) in the lower house, at the beginning, there would be one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 171-172

- 31) The *three-fifths rule* concerned the issue of
- A) whether to count slaves as part of the population.
 - B) the number of branches in the national government.
 - C) checks and balances.
 - D) presidential power.
 - E) the number of votes required in the House to pass legislation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 172

- 32) At the Constitutional Convention, the question of slavery
- A) caused few real problems.
 - B) generally saw northerners willing to support southern concerns.
 - C) threatened to disrupt and destroy the work of the convention.
 - D) found the southern delegates eager to compromise on most significant arguments.
 - E) was resolved, but left the South at a disadvantage.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 172-173

- 33) Regarding slavery, one of the Constitutional Convention's most important decisions
- A) allowed the slave trade to continue indefinitely.
 - B) permitted Congress to outlaw the importation of slaves in 1808.
 - C) provided for an immediate end to the importation of African slaves.
 - D) declared slavery to be illegal as of 1808.
 - E) declared that slaves could not be purchased in the United States after 1808.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 173

- 34) The proposed new Constitution of 1787 called for the election of a president by
- A) a direct vote of the people.
 - B) the state legislatures.
 - C) an electoral college.
 - D) the federal congress.
 - E) the Senate.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 173

- 35) In order for the Constitution to be accepted,
- A) nine state legislatures needed to ratify it.
 - B) a unanimous vote among the states needed to occur.
 - C) nine state conventions needed to ratify it.
 - D) the public needed to ratify it.
 - E) three-fifths of all state legislators needed to ratify it.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 174

- 36) Those who campaigned actively for ratification of the Constitution were called
- A) Nationalists.
 - B) Federalists.
 - C) Constitutionalists.
 - D) States' Righters.
 - E) Antifederalists.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 175

- 37) Which of the following is NOT among the Antifederalists' concerns about the new Constitution?
- A) Public officials would scheme to increase their power.
 - B) The preservation of liberty required constant vigilance.
 - C) Larger republics would be more prone to political corruption.
 - D) Legislators should be insulated from political pressure.
 - E) Elected officials should reflect the character of their constituents.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 176

- 38) *The Federalist* was a series of essays written by
- A) Washington and Adams.
 - B) Thomas Jefferson.
 - C) Madison, Hamilton, and Jay.
 - D) Randolph and Franklin.
 - E) Madison, Jefferson, and Hamilton.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 175

- 39) Federalists can be closely associated with
- A) a desire to preserve the Articles of Confederation.
 - B) proposing that the Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution.
 - C) the idea of a strong central government.
 - D) the idea of states' rights.
 - E) the early abolition movement.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 175

- 40) The author of the original proposal for the Bill of Rights was
- A) Patrick Henry.
 - B) George Washington.
 - C) Alexander Hamilton.
 - D) James Madison.
 - E) Thomas Jefferson.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 178

6.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The persistence of slavery embarrassed many Americans of the revolutionary generation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 157-158

- 2) During and after the Revolution, feminists used political ideology to justify their assertiveness.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 160

- 3) After the American Revolution, state governments insisted that their new state constitutions be specific, written documents.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 162

- 4) Britain's defeat in the Revolutionary War brought catastrophic consequences for the Indians.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 163-164

- 5) Under the terms of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, slavery was explicitly allowed in the Northwest Territory.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 166

- 6) Americans understood the need for fiscal responsibility after the Revolution.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 168

- 7) Shays's Rebellion demonstrated the ability of the national government to maintain order and stability in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 169

- 8) Questions relating to congressional representation were the main issues at the Constitutional Convention.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 171-173

9) Madison, Jefferson, and Adams expressed their support for the Constitution in a series of essays known as *The Federalist*.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 175

10) The Bill of Rights became law just before the Constitution was ratified.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 178

6.3 Essay Questions

1) How did political reality cause Americans to modify their theories about republicanism during the 1780s? Why was balancing liberty and order so difficult?

Page Ref: 154-157

2) How did republican idealism challenge the traditional treatment of women and blacks?

Page Ref: 157-161

3) How did the struggle between large and small states, and between northern and southern states, influence the character of the government established by the 1787 Constitution?

Page Ref: 170-174

4) Analyze the Antifederalist critique of the Constitution. Have any of their warnings proven to be true?

Page Ref: 175-177

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 7 Democracy and Distress: The Violence of Party Politics, 1788-1800

7.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) For many Americans, George Washington was
- A) a symbol of the new government.
 - B) a routine, typical political leader.
 - C) not a popular leader.
 - D) a threat to proclaim himself king.
 - E) a good general, but not necessarily a good politician.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 185

- 2) The Judiciary Act of 1789
- A) was primarily the work of Oliver Ellsworth.
 - B) set up a Supreme Court with one chief justice and eight associate justices.
 - C) defined the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 - D) provided that the Chief Justice would be chosen by the Senate.
 - E) established the power of judicial review.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 186

- 3) Which of the following individuals was NOT a member of George Washington's first cabinet?
- A) Thomas Jefferson
 - B) James Madison
 - C) Edmund Randolph
 - D) Alexander Hamilton
 - E) Henry Knox

Answer: B

Page Ref: 186

- 4) Which of the following was NOT a Hamiltonian idea?
- A) Private greed could be the source of public good.
 - B) The new central government would survive if the wealthiest people supported it.
 - C) France was the United States' most important ally.
 - D) A national bank was necessary for the country's economic health.
 - E) Anarchy was a greater threat than monarchy.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 187, 193

- 5) The greatest challenge facing the first Washington administration was
- A) foreign affairs.
 - B) waging war with Native Americans.
 - C) setting the government's finances in order.
 - D) territorial expansion.
 - E) regulating interstate trade.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 188

- 6) Hamilton's *Report on the Public Credit* recommended
- A) the renunciation of all old government debts.
 - B) that the federal government assume remaining state debts.
 - C) that the states fund most government activities.
 - D) that bankers be restricted in their dealings with the federal government.
 - E) that the federal government offer its creditors 80 percent of the face value of its obligations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 188

- 7) James Madison opposed Hamilton's proposal for the public debt because
- A) he feared Hamilton's growing political power.
 - B) the powers of state government would be reduced.
 - C) he believed only a chosen few would benefit.
 - D) it did not foster the government of the Revolution.
 - E) many soldiers had lost the old loan certificates that entitled them to payment.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 189

- 8) One criticism of Hamilton's assumption program was that
- A) states like Massachusetts, which had sloppy financial systems, would be rewarded for nonpayment of debt.
 - B) no provision was made for the original holders of the debt.
 - C) James Madison would profit from it personally.
 - D) it was disproportionately favorable to the South.
 - E) it could lead to the establishment of a monarchy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 189

- 9) Opposition to Hamilton's proposed national bank
- A) was based on "loose construction" of the Constitution.
 - B) reflected the fears of private bankers.
 - C) was justified because his plans so clearly favored a few "monied interests."
 - D) generally did not involve the general public.
 - E) involved issues relating to Congress's constitutional powers.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 190

- 10) The Bank of the United States was based on the doctrine of
- A) strict construction.
 - B) states' rights.
 - C) implied powers.
 - D) judicial review.
 - E) checks and balances.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 190

- 11) Jeffersonians' fear of strong financial institutions was based on
- A) the fact that most were simple farmers who did not understand banking policy.
 - B) their resentment of Federalists, who tended to have more money.
 - C) religious beliefs about the sin of greed.
 - D) anti-Semitism, because they thought banks were controlled by Jewish interests.
 - E) their belief that they were the root of corruption in the British government.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 190

- 12) By the end of Washington's first term of office,
- A) political harmony had unified the cabinet.
 - B) political squabbling had divided the government.
 - C) political parties appeared in the campaigning.
 - D) the machinery of government had been brought to a standstill.
 - E) politicians understood the force of public opinion.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 190-191

- 13) Which of the following would Alexander Hamilton have proposed?
- A) strong diplomatic ties with France
 - B) the purchase of western lands
 - C) giving the common man the vote
 - D) providing government subsidies to manufacturers
 - E) modeling the banking system on the German model

Answer: D

Page Ref: 191

- 14) The *Report on Manufacturers* suggested
- A) low tariffs on imported goods.
 - B) congressional taxes on industrial goods.
 - C) protective tariffs.
 - D) strict *laissez faire*.
 - E) a fluctuating tariff schedule.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 191

- 15) Alexander Hamilton failed to achieve his economic policy objectives in his attempt to secure
- A) funding of the national debt.
 - B) assumption of the state debts.
 - C) creation of a national bank.
 - D) passage of a protective tariff.
 - E) approval of a standardized currency schedule.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 191

- 16) During Washington's second term in office,
- A) foreign affairs became a much more important focus.
 - B) relations with Great Britain and France improved dramatically.
 - C) Hamilton and Jefferson resolved their differences over domestic policy.
 - D) Hamilton ceased to be a force in American politics.
 - E) the European war unified American officials in support of France.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 191

- 17) Members of the Federalist party
- A) advocated states' rights.
 - B) supported the French Revolution.
 - C) wanted Thomas Jefferson to be president.
 - D) supported a strong national government.
 - E) despised centralized economic planning.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 191

- 18) In the early 1790s, British actions toward the United States indicated
- A) respect for the status of the new nation.
 - B) a desire to recruit the United States as a close ally.
 - C) disdain for American rights.
 - D) a willingness to join the French in taking advantage of the new country.
 - E) the need for American resources to feed and clothe British troops.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 192

- 19) When war broke out in Europe, President Washington
- A) used the war to foster new economic ties.
 - B) upheld the Treaty of 1778 and supported France.
 - C) attempted to keep the United States neutral.
 - D) placed an embargo on all goods to Europe.
 - E) doubled the budget for the navy.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 193

- 20) Thomas Jefferson felt it was important that the new government
- A) foster strong ties with Great Britain.
 - B) support business and industrial development.
 - C) decrease the role agriculture played in the American economy.
 - D) lean toward France in the event it clashed with Britain.
 - E) expand the franchise.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 193

- 21) Working behind the scenes to inform the British of John Jay's intentions in treaty negotiations was
- A) Thomas Jefferson.
 - B) Edmund Genet.
 - C) Alexander Hamilton.
 - D) John Adams.
 - E) Ben Franklin.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 194

- 22) Jay's Treaty succeeded in
- A) getting British troops to withdraw from the northwest forts.
 - B) opening New Orleans to U.S. commerce.
 - C) pacifying southerners who had lost slaves during the war.
 - D) humiliating the French.
 - E) calming Washington's anxieties.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 194

- 23) As a result of the Battle of Fallen Timbers,
- A) Great Britain continued to dominate the western frontier.
 - B) the United States asserted its authority on the western frontier.
 - C) the Indians scored a decisive victory.
 - D) the inadequacy of the American army was made evident.
 - E) the British encouraged Native Americans in the Northwest Territory to give up their land without further violence.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 195

- 24) Why did Spain agree to the terms of the Pinckney Treaty?
- A) It mistook Jay's Treaty for an Anglo-American alliance.
 - B) It needed the additional sources of revenue.
 - C) It needed protection on its southwest borders.
 - D) The United States threatened direct military action.
 - E) It thought there was a secret agreement between the United States and France to take Spain's North American possessions.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 195

- 25) Washington believed that the Whiskey Rebellion
- A) was not something with which to be concerned.
 - B) presented a direct threat to the nation.
 - C) should have been dealt with by the state of Pennsylvania.
 - D) indicated the importance of repealing the excise tax.
 - E) was the result of a legitimate complaint on the part of distillers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 197

- 26) Which of the following statements about the Whiskey Rebellion is FALSE?
- A) It took place in western Pennsylvania.
 - B) It lent credence to fears of political violence against the government.
 - C) It involved an attempt to prohibit the consumption of whiskey and other alcoholic beverages.
 - D) The Washington administration's reaction to it was an embarrassing fiasco.
 - E) It increased Republican electoral strength along the frontier.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 197

- 27) Washington's Farewell Address
- A) warned against creating a strong military.
 - B) attempted to bring harmony to the political system.
 - C) supported the political ideology of Jefferson and Madison.
 - D) advised against permanent alliances with nations that weren't interested in promoting American security.
 - E) wholeheartedly endorsed the two-party system.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 198

- 28) The election of 1796 was complicated by
- A) changes in the nation's voting laws.
 - B) interference from British diplomats.
 - C) behind-the-scenes manipulations by Alexander Hamilton.
 - D) Washington's refusal to stay out of politics.
 - E) confusion over the differences between Federalists and Republicans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 198-200

- 29) John Adams's presidency was made much more difficult by
- A) his lack of experience with government.
 - B) the interference of Alexander Hamilton.
 - C) Jefferson's refusal to cooperate with a Federalist president.
 - D) continued problems with the British on the seas.
 - E) his inability to communicate with Jefferson.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 200-202

- 30) During the Adams administration,
- A) Great Britain continued to pose problems for the nation.
 - B) domestic problems occupied the president's full attention.
 - C) France reacted negatively to the terms of Jay's Treaty.
 - D) few Americans seemed concerned with foreign affairs.
 - E) France became a closer ally thanks to the terms of Jay's Treaty.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 200

- 31) One consequence of the XYZ affair was that
- A) Adams declared war on France.
 - B) France suffered diplomatic humiliation.
 - C) Hamilton resisted the idea of a strong army.
 - D) Adams and Jefferson reached a political impasse.
 - E) High Federalists used the tensions it created as an excuse for military expansion.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 200-201

- 32) The intention of the Naturalization Law was to
- A) help immigrants assimilate into society.
 - B) allow the government to deport undesirable aliens.
 - C) allow the Federalists to maintain political control.
 - D) create a heterogeneous society for America.
 - E) keep out eastern European immigrants.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 203

- 33) Why did the Sedition Act distress many Americans?
- A) It threatened their political rights.
 - B) It kept the Federalists in power.
 - C) It suspended free elections.
 - D) It expanded the powers of Congress.
 - E) It allowed libel convictions without a jury trial.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 201

- 34) In 1798, the Federalists sponsored a military buildup with the intention of
- A) taking the French West Indies.
 - B) suppressing internal political dissent.
 - C) conquering Canada.
 - D) pacifying the Indian tribes of the Ohio Valley.
 - E) pumping federal dollars into a sagging economy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 201

- 35) In the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Jefferson and Madison called for a restoration of
- A) a strong central government.
 - B) states' rights.
 - C) the Articles of Confederation.
 - D) the Bill of Rights.
 - E) a standardized currency.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 204

- 36) According to the Kentucky Resolutions,
- A) ultimate power always remained with the federal government.
 - B) states had the right to nullify federal law under certain circumstances.
 - C) the Sedition Act was worthy of enforcement by the states.
 - D) the state of Kentucky chose to remain neutral in the contest between Hamilton and Jefferson.
 - E) the "general welfare" of the nation should be the guiding principle in state decisions.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 204

- 37) As a result of the actions taken by President Adams in 1799,
- A) he was overwhelmingly reelected in 1800.
 - B) the United States resolved its differences with France.
 - C) the Federalist Party remained the major party.
 - D) France compensated the United States for ships taken.
 - E) the French added even more restrictions on U.S. commerce.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 205

- 38) In the election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson almost lost to
- A) Aaron Burr.
 - B) Thomas Knox.
 - C) Henry Adams.
 - D) George Washington
 - E) Alexander Hamilton.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 205-206

- 39) The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution
- A) changed the process of electing the president and vice president.
 - B) decreased presidential power.
 - C) heightened the potential for further political conflict.
 - D) stopped the African slave trade.
 - E) dealt with the judicial power of the United States.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 206

- 40) Each of the following is true of the election of 1800 EXCEPT
- A) Alexander Hamilton intrigued to keep his own party's candidate from winning.
 - B) the Federalist Party was hopelessly split.
 - C) the electoral college chose Thomas Jefferson to be the third president.
 - D) John Adams refused to attend Jefferson's inauguration.
 - E) it led to changes in the presidential electoral process.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 206-207

7.2 True/False Questions

- 1) Alexander Hamilton favored low tariffs, a national bank, and funding of the national debt.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 188-191

- 2) James Madison used the doctrine of implied powers to deny the constitutionality of Hamilton's Bank of the U.S. proposal.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 190

- 3) Thomas Jefferson tended to emphasize the importance of industrial development when forecasting the future of the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 190-191

- 4) Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed over whether Great Britain or France should be America's closest European ally.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 191

- 5) Alexander Hamilton was the main leader of the Republicans.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 191

- 6) Jay's Treaty accomplished little of what John Jay had hoped to achieve when he began his negotiations with the British.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 194

- 7) In 1798, the Federalists called for a military buildup, secretly intending to use the army to silence their political opponents.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 201

- 8) The Alien Acts were designed to curb out-of-control immigration from Germany and Sweden.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 202-204

- 9) The Sedition Act posed no real threat to civil liberties in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 203-204

- 10) In the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Madison and Jefferson sowed the seeds of nullification and secession.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 204

7.3 Essay Questions

- 1) How did the conflicting views of Hamilton and Jefferson give rise to our first political parties?

Page Ref: 187-191

- 2) What was the role of foreign policy issues in the bitter political polarization of the late 1790s?

Page Ref: 191-195

- 3) What threat did the Alien and Sedition Acts pose to individual liberties? What threat did the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions pose to the integrity of the Union? How do these issues relate to the balance between liberty and order?

Page Ref: 202-205

8.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Under Jeffersonian Republicanism,
- A) many Americans believed opportunities were available to them.
 - B) few Americans were able to advance in society.
 - C) the social structure of society was well defined.
 - D) blacks were provided opportunities in society.
 - E) servants "knew their place."

Answer: A

Page Ref: 213-214

- 2) By 1810, one-fifth of the American population was made up of
- A) Indians.
 - B) immigrants.
 - C) blacks.
 - D) women.
 - E) Catholics.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 213

- 3) The large increase in the national population reflected in the 1810 census resulted mainly from
- A) the assimilation of whole tribes of Native Americans into the general population.
 - B) natural biological increase.
 - C) a huge increase in the importation of slaves from Africa.
 - D) the immigration of many thousands of Europeans fleeing the Napoleonic wars.
 - E) fabrication of census records by corrupt state officials who hoped to increase their congressional representation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 213

- 4) The rise of regional identities in the early nineteenth century resulted from each of the following EXCEPT
- A) people of each region found common cause in defending their shared economic interests.
 - B) New England's aggressive devotion to radical democracy made the other regions uneasy.
 - C) transportation improvements made it easier to get around within, but not necessarily between, the major areas.
 - D) southerners increasingly felt defensive about possible attacks on slavery.
 - E) distinct regional subcultures promoted sectional identities.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 214

- 5) Upon arriving in the West, many settlers
- A) tried to transplant their eastern customs.
 - B) had to adapt to a new environment.
 - C) were able to generate distinctive folkways.
 - D) depended on water transportation.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 215

- 6) Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa
- A) worked to persuade the Indians of the Indiana Territory to hold onto their tribal cultures and their land.
 - B) represented themselves as tribal leaders and sold off huge tracts of land for whiskey and trinkets.
 - C) led an Indian rebellion which was crushed by Andrew Jackson at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.
 - D) accepted President Jefferson's promise of a vast Indian reservation west of the Mississippi River.
 - E) developed a written language for the Shawnees and worked for gradual assimilation into white culture.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 215

- 7) Thomas Jefferson's attitude toward Native Americans showed that he
- A) considered them to be expendable.
 - B) believed their way of life to be worth protecting and preserving.
 - C) found them to be savages unworthy of serious concern.
 - D) respected them as people, but was not impressed by their culture.
 - E) wanted to try to assimilate them into the nascent culture of the United States.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 216

- 8) American prosperity in the early 1800s was based on
- A) an industrial economy.
 - B) manufacturing.
 - C) monetary supplies.
 - D) agriculture and commerce.
 - E) the slave system.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 216

- 9) The chief function of American cities during the Jeffersonian era was as
- A) cultural centers.
 - B) depots for international trade.
 - C) agricultural marketplaces.
 - D) financial centers.
 - E) places to exchange ideas and keep up with news.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 217

- 10) His contribution led to the birth of the factory system in the United States.
- A) Eli Whitney
 - B) Samuel Slater
 - C) Benjamin Reed
 - D) Robert Lowell
 - E) James Stubblefield

Answer: B

Page Ref: 217

11) Which of the following statements is NOT true of President Thomas Jefferson?

- A) He was a man of great intellectual ability.
- B) He created the military academy at West Point.
- C) He hated the national debt.
- D) He wanted to cut government spending.
- E) He loved the military and saw it as America's greatest asset.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 218-219

12) As the chief negotiator with France, he engineered the Louisiana Purchase.

- A) James Madison
- B) John Quincy Adams
- C) John Marshall
- D) James Monroe
- E) Thomas Jefferson

Answer: D

Page Ref: 220

13) Which of the following factors contributed to Thomas Jefferson's decision to make the Louisiana Purchase?

- A) Spain closing the port of New Orleans to American commerce
- B) Great Britain invading Cuba
- C) the citizens of New Orleans petitioning him to do so
- D) Napoleon sending troops to the Dominican Republic
- E) Jefferson's realization that it would include Florida

Answer: A

Page Ref: 220

14) What difficulty did Jefferson face in purchasing the Louisiana Territory?

- A) possible confrontation with Great Britain
- B) lack of support from the American people
- C) the constitutionality of his actions
- D) whether to accept foreign citizens on the land
- E) finding \$15 million in the federal budget

Answer: C

Page Ref: 221

15) The Lewis and Clark expedition

- A) at last discovered the long-sought Northwest Passage.
- B) traveled up the Missouri River to the Pacific Northwest.
- C) explored the desert Southwest, including Pike's Peak and the Grand Canyon.
- D) had to fight its way through the domains of several hostile Indian tribes.
- E) was assisted by a young Shoshone woman named Pocahontas.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 221-222

16) In the election of 1804, Thomas Jefferson defeated

- A) John Quincy Adams.
- B) Aaron Burr.
- C) Charles Pinckney.
- D) John Randolph.
- E) Alexander Hamilton.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 223

- 17) Chief Justice John Marshall believed in
- A) states' rights.
 - B) a weak central government.
 - C) judicial review.
 - D) overturning the Articles of Confederation.
 - E) a broad interpretation of what constituted treason.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 224

- 18) The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* was the first time the Supreme Court
- A) ruled on the constitutionality of federal laws.
 - B) compelled federal officials.
 - C) discussed the powers of the judiciary.
 - D) had a unanimous ruling.
 - E) asserted its right to judge the constitutionality of congressional acts.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 224

- 19) After 1800, Federalists retained control of
- A) the presidency.
 - B) Congress.
 - C) the judiciary.
 - D) the military.
 - E) the Supreme Court.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 224

- 20) Judicial review is
- A) a professional journal read by lawyers and judges.
 - B) the power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of the actions of the other two branches.
 - C) a system whereby all legislation passed by Congress must be approved by the Supreme Court before it can take effect.
 - D) a job-performance appraisal system for federal judges.
 - E) a process for evaluating the qualifications of candidates for federal judgeships.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 224

- 21) Samuel Chase's impeachment trial
- A) destroyed the authority of the courts.
 - B) forced Marshall to resign.
 - C) maintained the independence of the judiciary.
 - D) showed Jefferson to be a conciliatory leader.
 - E) was a rather dull affair.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 225

- 22) On the issue of slavery, Jefferson
- A) supported the institution.
 - B) wanted the slave trade outlawed.
 - C) believed states should regulate it.
 - D) wanted to repeal the "three-fifths rule."
 - E) wanted the practice abolished in the United States.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 225

- 23) According to the 1807 federal law that outlawed the importation of slaves, Africans captured from smugglers were to be
- A) lined up and executed.
 - B) returned to Africa.
 - C) immediately emancipated.
 - D) turned over to state authorities to be disposed of according to local custom.
 - E) sold to the highest bidder by federal agents.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 226

- 24) As the Napoleonic wars broke out in Europe, the United States
- A) was forced to take sides.
 - B) isolated itself from the war.
 - C) took advantage of the situation.
 - D) feared for the safety of its citizens.
 - E) threw its support behind France, in recognition of their support during the Revolutionary War.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 227

- 25) The Orders in Council
- A) allowed broken voyages to occur.
 - B) forbade neutral commerce with continental Europe.
 - C) had little effect on American shipping.
 - D) gave Great Britain control of the seas.
 - E) allowed the British navy to monitor every Continental port.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 227

- 26) Which of the following acts created a "paper blockade" of the British Isles?
- A) Orders in Council
 - B) Rule of 1756
 - C) Berlin and Milan Decrees
 - D) Intolerable Acts
 - E) Defensive Acts

Answer: C

Page Ref: 227

27) The *Chesapeake* Affair of 1807

- A) violated American sovereignty.
- B) forced the French to rescind the Berlin Decree.
- C) damaged the British navy.
- D) had little effect on Anglo-American relations.
- E) influenced the Americans to support the French.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 228

28) According to the policy of *peaceable coercion*,

- A) a nation declares its neutrality.
- B) a nation avoids all military confrontation.
- C) peaceful relations should be sought through negotiations.
- D) economic pressure is used as a diplomatic weapon.
- E) neutral nations can have limited trade with belligerents.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 228

29) The effect of the Embargo Act was

- A) strong public support in the Northeast.
- B) England agreed to respect American rights.
- C) severe depression in France.
- D) economic mayhem in the United States.
- E) a severe shortage of food supplies for both the French and British armies.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 228-229

30) Jefferson's foreign policy

- A) allowed Madison to return to domestic concerns.
- B) seriously damaged the British economy.
- C) brought an alliance with France.
- D) did more harm than good for the United States.
- E) strengthened relations with Europe, despite the war.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 229

31) In the election of 1808, the Federalist party

- A) seemed unable to adapt to the changes of society.
- B) made impressive gains in Congress.
- C) had won new support in the West.
- D) was dominated by innovative new political leaders.
- E) nominated George Clinton for president.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 229

32) The effect of Macon's Bill Number Two was that

- A) Napoleon promised to rescind the Berlin and Milan decrees.
- B) Great Britain promised to rescind the Orders in Council.
- C) Napoleon declared war on the United States.
- D) Madison received strong public support.
- E) even diplomatic contact with Britain and France was severed.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 229

33) These congressmen believed it was imperative that the United States acquire Canada.

- A) War Hawks
- B) Status Quos
- C) Quids
- D) Federalists
- E) Expansionists

Answer: A

Page Ref: 230

34) The key to Madison's strategy against Great Britain was

- A) the West Indies.
- B) France.
- C) Canada.
- D) Mexico.
- E) Cuba.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 230-231

35) Which of the following groups opposed war with Great Britain?

- A) Southerners
- B) Republicans
- C) Anglicans
- D) Westerners
- E) New Englanders

Answer: E

Page Ref: 231

36) Which of the following was NOT a major British strategic objective in the War of 1812?

- A) protection of the Canadian frontier
- B) assault on the Chesapeake regions
- C) occupation of New Orleans
- D) occupation of New York City
- E) blockage of the U.S. navy

Answer: D

Page Ref: 231-232

37) _____ led the Americans to victory over the British at the Battle of Put-in-Bay in 1813.

- A) John Paul Jones
- B) Oliver Hazard Perry
- C) Daniel Boone
- D) William Henry Harrison
- E) Thomas Macdonough

Answer: B

Page Ref: 232

38) At the Battle of New Orleans,

- A) British forces retreated when they saw how strong American defenses were.
- B) British forces won and forced the surrender of the city.
- C) British forces were defeated by Andrew Jackson and his troops.
- D) Andrew Jackson proved to be an ineffective political leader.
- E) Andrew Jackson was briefly held as a prisoner.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 233

- 39) At the Hartford Convention,
- A) a resolution threatening New England's secession was adopted.
 - B) Federalists demanded a unanimous vote in the Senate before war could be declared.
 - C) New Englanders gave strong support for the war effort.
 - D) the principles of the "three-fifths rule" concerning slavery were opposed.
 - E) Federalists continued to show their support of the embargo.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 233

- 40) The Treaty of Ghent
- A) awarded part of Canada to the United States.
 - B) did little more than end hostilities and postpone other issues for future negotiations.
 - C) gave the British navigation rights on the Mississippi River.
 - D) restored Quebec to France.
 - E) was negotiated quickly and quietly, since there were no real debates.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 235

8.2 True/False Questions

- 1) In the early nineteenth century, regional identities began to supersede state identities.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 213-214
- 2) Tecumseh was an Indian who invented a workable steam engine, but his application for a patent was rejected due to race prejudice.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 215
- 3) President Thomas Jefferson was intent on destroying Native Americans to open up land for white settlers.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 216
- 4) As president, Jefferson never compromised his political principles.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 218-229
- 5) The Lewis and Clark expedition accomplished little of permanent value to the United States.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 222
- 6) In *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court claimed the authority to determine the constitutionality of acts of Congress.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 224
- 7) The importation of slaves stopped after the trade was outlawed in 1807.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 226
- 8) Some Americans saw the War of 1812 as an opportunity to wrest Canada from the British.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 231

9) The Hartford Convention proved to be a political disaster for New England Federalists.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 233

10) The Treaty of Ghent did not resolve the major differences between the United States and England.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 235

8.3 Essay Questions

1) What factors encouraged the emergence of distinct regional identities in the early nineteenth century?

Page Ref: 213-215

2) How did practical politics cause Jefferson to modify his initial political beliefs during his presidency?

Page Ref: 218-228

3) What is the long term significance of the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* ?

Page Ref: 224

4) Why is the War of 1812 sometimes called the "second war of independence"?

Page Ref: 227-235

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 9 Nation Building and Nationalism, 1815-1825

9.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The first goal of postwar expansionists in the United States after 1815 was to
- A) obtain the Pacific Northwest from Great Britain.
 - B) obtain Florida from Spain.
 - C) acquire the former French colony of Louisiana.
 - D) develop the trans-Appalachian West.
 - E) eradicate the Native Americans.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 241

- 2) After 1815, the United States
- A) grew rapidly in size and population.
 - B) was threatened by foreign invasion.
 - C) revised its form of government.
 - D) was unable to expand its economy.
 - E) invaded and occupied Canada.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 241

- 3) In 1800, which of the following states was not part of the United States?
- A) Florida
 - B) Tennessee
 - C) Kentucky
 - D) Georgia
 - E) Maryland

Answer: A

Page Ref: 241

- 4) The Adams-Onis Treaty
- A) excluded Spain from the North American continent.
 - B) reduced British influence in Florida.
 - C) granted the Northwest Territory to the United States.
 - D) weakened the Spanish position in Latin America.
 - E) made Florida a U.S. territory.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 241

- 5) The founder of the American Fur Company was
- A) Jedediah Smith.
 - B) John Jacob Astor.
 - C) Kit Carson.
 - D) Andrew Jackson.
 - E) George Vanderbilt.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 242

6) The largest of the Five Civilized Tribes was the

- A) Choctaw.
- B) Cherokee.
- C) Chickasaw.
- D) Seminole.
- E) Creek.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 243

7) The term *preemption* referred to the right of

- A) squatters to secure title to land they had improved.
- B) Native Americans to refuse to move to reservations.
- C) land speculators to have first rights to purchase public domain land.
- D) the government to seize land from farmers.
- E) squatters to occupy Native American camps while they were away hunting.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 243

8) By the mid 1820s, the Cherokee had each of the following EXCEPT

- A) a written language.
- B) a written constitution providing a republican form of government.
- C) a system of slavery regulated by law.
- D) a military force capable of defending their lands against white encroachment.
- E) a salaried government bureaucracy.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 243-244

9) The _____ nation was an amalgam of peoples of both Native American and African origins.

- A) Algonquin
- B) Seminole
- C) Cherokee
- D) Apache
- E) Choctaw

Answer: B

Page Ref: 244

10) He invented the Cherokee alphabet.

- A) Metacomet
- B) Tecumseh
- C) Sequoyah
- D) Powhatan
- E) Squanto

Answer: C

Page Ref: 244

11) The last resistance of Indians to white settlement in the Old Northwest came in 1831-1832 under Chief

- A) Tecumseh.
- B) Sitting Bull.
- C) Osceola.
- D) Black Hawk.
- E) Rain-in-Face.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 246

- 12) When President James Madison talked about the need for "internal improvements," he was referring to a(n)
- A) improved reservations for Native American tribes.
 - B) reconstruction of the Capitol building in Washington, D.C.
 - C) construction of a reliable transportation system for the United States.
 - D) more efficient method of moving proposed legislation through Congress.
 - E) pay raise for Congress.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 246

- 13) The first great federal transportation project was the
- A) building of the National Road.
 - B) Lancaster Turnpike.
 - C) Erie Canal.
 - D) transcontinental railroad.
 - E) Union and Pacific Railroad.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 247

- 14) A significant reason for America's rapid economic development was the
- A) high level of federal support.
 - B) rapid establishment of a strong manufacturing base.
 - C) great national transportation system created by the nation's river network.
 - D) absence of international economic competition.
 - E) development of web presses for printing money.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 247

- 15) Which of the following forms of transportation predominated before the 1820s and 1830s?
- A) national road systems
 - B) canal systems
 - C) steam boats
 - D) flatboats
 - E) railroads

Answer: D

Page Ref: 247

- 16) Who introduced the first commercially successful steamboat?
- A) Robert Fulton
 - B) Eli Whitney
 - C) DeWitt Clinton
 - D) Robert Lowell
 - E) Benjamin Franklin

Answer: A

Page Ref: 247

- 17) The most spectacular engineering achievement of the young United States was the
- A) Cumberland Trail.
 - B) Erie Canal.
 - C) Intercoastal Waterway.
 - D) Baltimore Turnpike.
 - E) the Washington Monument.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 248

- 18) The great canal building boom of the 1820s and 1830s ended
- A) when canals proved to be an unprofitable means for transportation.
 - B) because of the limited useful lifespan of canals.
 - C) as a result of natural barriers to canals.
 - D) because of the lack of popular support for canals.
 - E) when environmentalists won legislation to stop canal projects.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 248

- 19) Each of the following statements about canals in early nineteenth-century America is true EXCEPT:
- A) They linked the Atlantic coastal cities to the lakes and rivers of the interior.
 - B) Most of them proved to be unprofitable.
 - C) They could not compete successfully with railroads.
 - D) Their construction was paid for through a combination of state funding and private investment.
 - E) Spectacular canal boat accidents claimed many lives.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 248

- 20) The development of profitable commercial agriculture resulted from each of the following EXCEPT
- A) the availability of good land.
 - B) the revolution in marketing.
 - C) improvements in agricultural technology.
 - D) the extension of transportation facilities.
 - E) generous government subsidies to encourage increased production.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 249

- 21) Which one of the following was NOT a factor in making the South the world's greatest producer of cotton?
- A) demand created by the growing textile industry
 - B) the availability of good land in the Southwest
 - C) the existence of slavery in the South
 - D) the discovery of new, more productive species of cotton
 - E) the effect of the cotton gin on production

Answer: D

Page Ref: 250

- 22) Which of the following staple crops is INCORRECTLY matched with its region?
- A) wheat : : New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio
 - B) sheep : : New England
 - C) tobacco : : upper South
 - D) cotton : : lower South and West
 - E) sugar : : South Carolina low country

Answer: E

Page Ref: 250

- 23) Under the _____ system, manufacturers provided raw materials to people in their own homes and then picked up the finished products for distribution.
- A) finishing-off system
 - B) mass production system
 - C) piece work system
 - D) putting-out system
 - E) cottage industry system

Answer: D

Page Ref: 251

- 24) The great showplace for early American industrialization was
- A) New York, New York.
 - B) Boston, Massachusetts.
 - C) Lowell, Massachusetts.
 - D) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 - E) Burlington, Vermont.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 251

- 25) Which of the following groups was initially a primary source of labor for the textile mills?
- A) young single women
 - B) young single men
 - C) children
 - D) immigrants
 - E) African Americans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 251

- 26) Industrialization after 1815 altered the manufacturing system in the United States by
- A) immediately creating a need for large factories with many workers.
 - B) removing production from the home to the factory.
 - C) increasing the need for female labor.
 - D) eliminating the need for foreign equipment and technology.
 - E) becoming more efficient, therefore using fewer raw materials.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 251-252

- 27) Many Americans believed high tariffs would
- A) enhance America's image abroad.
 - B) prevent competition from foreign goods.
 - C) meet the demands of American farmers.
 - D) prevent political differences from arising.
 - E) take money out of their own pockets.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 252

28) The president most closely identified with the "Era of Good Feeling" was

- A) James Monroe.
- B) James Madison.
- C) John Quincy Adams.
- D) Thomas Jefferson.
- E) Bill Clinton.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 253

29) The economic revolution in the United States between 1810 and 1840 was one of _____ rather than production.

- A) design
- B) technology
- C) hand work
- D) domestic work
- E) distribution

Answer: E

Page Ref: 253

30) The Missouri Compromise of 1820 involved each of the following EXCEPT:

- A) No more slave states could be created north of the southern boundary of Missouri.
- B) Missouri was admitted as a slave state on condition that slavery be phased out over a period of time.
- C) Maine was split off from Massachusetts and admitted as a free state.
- D) Northern and southern congressmen split along sectional rather than partisan lines on this issue.
- E) Adroit political maneuvering by Henry Clay got the compromise through the House of Representatives.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 254-255

31) The question of admitting Missouri to the Union in 1819

- A) found little opposition from northerners.
- B) involved primarily economic issues.
- C) had relatively little significance for the future of national expansion.
- D) stirred southern fears regarding the balance of power between North and South.
- E) quelled southern fears regarding the balance of power between North and South.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 254

32) As chief justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall

- A) promoted the growth of state sovereignty.
- B) supported the attainment of political and social equality.
- C) emphasized the primacy of property and property rights.
- D) abandoned his Federalist sympathies.
- E) began the tradition of wearing four gold stripes on the sleeves of his robes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 256

33) Which of the following decisions strengthened the validity of a contract or charter?

- A) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- C) *Marbury v. Madison*
- D) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
- E) *Hemmings v. Jones*

Answer: D

Page Ref: 256-257

34) Which of the following was not a decision of the Marshall Court?

- A) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- B) *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
- C) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- D) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- E) *Marbury v. Madison*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 224; 256-257

35) *McCulloch v. Maryland* involved questions regarding

- A) the national bank.
- B) internal improvements.
- C) the role of the U.S. Congress.
- D) the chartering of private corporations.
- E) timber rights.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 257

36) According to the decision of *Gibbons v. Ogden*, which branch of government would regulate interstate commerce?

- A) the executive branch
- B) Congress
- C) the Supreme Court
- D) the individual states
- E) the judicial branch

Answer: B

Page Ref: 257

37) The main diplomatic challenge facing James Monroe in 1820 was

- A) the continuing threat of English intervention in the United States.
- B) the development of trading rights with Latin America.
- C) establishing friendly relations with France.
- D) responding to the revolt of Spain's Latin American colonies.
- E) the "Native American problem."

Answer: D

Page Ref: 258

- 38) In 1823, John Quincy Adams believed the nation should
- A) form an alliance with the British.
 - B) avoid involvement in European affairs.
 - C) create an alliance with the newly independent Latin American nations.
 - D) control the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.
 - E) wrest control of New Orleans from the Spanish.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 259

- 39) The foreign policy initiative calling for an end to all European colonization efforts in the Western Hemisphere was known as the
- A) Monroe Doctrine.
 - B) Adams-Onís Agreement.
 - C) Continental Treaty 1818.
 - D) Webster-Ashburton Treaty.
 - E) "American System."

Answer: A

Page Ref: 259

- 40) The Monroe Doctrine
- A) was immediately accepted by European powers.
 - B) had little significance for the United States in 1823.
 - C) opposed the independence of Spain's Latin American colonies.
 - D) required too much money to enact.
 - E) made little impression on the European powers.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 259

9.2 True/False Questions

- 1) When he returned for a visit to the United States in 1824, more than 40 years after helping George Washington in the Revolution, the Marquis de Lafayette considered America to be a great success.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 239-240

- 2) In order to purchase land in the Old Northwest, farm families usually had to buy it from speculators who profited from the sale.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 243

- 3) By the 1820s, the Cherokee had largely adopted white ways.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 243-244

- 4) The Seminoles of Florida were an amalgam of assorted other tribes, plus some Africans.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 244

- 5) The invention of the steamboat was an exciting but economically insignificant event in the first decades of the nineteenth century.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 247

6) The industrial revolution in America was in full swing by 1840.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 253

7) Federal and state policies benefited all groups equally.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 253

8) The "Era of Good Feeling" coincided with the presidency of James Monroe.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 253

9) The Missouri Compromise was primarily concerned with economics, and it had little to do with slavery.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 254-255

10) Chief Justice John Marshall was an ideological sectionalist who believed in states' rights.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 256

9.3 Essay Questions

1) How did the transportation revolution contribute to the development of a national market economy in the United States between 1810 and 1840?

Page Ref: 246-253

2) How did the Native Americans of the trans-Appalachian West respond to encroachment by Anglo Americans?

Page Ref: 243-246

3) What evidence is there that public policies between the War of 1812 and the Age of Jackson reflected nationalism? Include examples from all three branches of government.

Page Ref: 253-259

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)
Chapter 10 The Triumph of White Men's Democracy, 1824-1840

10.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) _____ came to symbolize the triumph of democracy.

- A) Henry Clay
- B) John C. Calhoun
- C) Daniel Webster
- D) Martin Van Buren
- E) Andrew Jackson

Answer: E

Page Ref: 263

2) The European observer, Alexis de Tocqueville, believed the most evident feature of democracy in America was the

- A) American contribution.
- B) decline in the spirit of deference.
- C) participation of women in government.
- D) American election process.
- E) equality of former slaves.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 265

3) American culture in the Jacksonian period

- A) did not reflect the development of a more democratic society.
- B) was based in support of elitism and privileges.
- C) was primarily the concern of the upper class.
- D) accurately reflected the rise of the democratic spirit.
- E) reached an all-time low in production.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 266-267

4) Which of the following individuals is incorrectly matched with his art form?

- A) William Sidney Mount : painting
- B) Nathaniel Hawthorne : novels
- C) Herman Melville : novels
- D) Oliver Wendell Holmes : painting
- E) George Caleb Bingham : painting

Answer: D

Page Ref: 268-269

5) The most obvious indicator of the supremacy of democracy in the United States was the

- A) high percentages of people who voted.
- B) widespread use of the "spoils system."
- C) absence of any kind of social or economic classes.
- D) development of universal manhood suffrage.
- E) increase in the number of appointed officials.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 269

- 6) Martin Van Buren regarded a two-party system as essential to democratic government because
- A) it provided a check on the temptation to abuse power.
 - B) he believed governments could not operate effectively without parties.
 - C) they were traditional in democracies.
 - D) he saw two parties as a way to increase his personal power.
 - E) three or more parties would cause too much voter confusion.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 270

- 7) In the 1820s, a two-party system was fostered by
- A) changes in the Constitution regarding the party system.
 - B) an increasing concern about foreign policy issues.
 - C) changes in the method of nominating and electing the president.
 - D) the burgeoning population of the trans-Appalachian West.
 - E) married women gaining the right to vote.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 270

- 8) Between 1824 and 1840, voter participation in elections
- A) changed little.
 - B) declined somewhat.
 - C) increased slightly.
 - D) increased dramatically.
 - E) declined precipitously.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 271

- 9) The major issues dominating politics in the 1820s and 1830s were
- A) constitutional.
 - B) sectional.
 - C) social.
 - D) economic.
 - E) foreign affairs.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 271

- 10) The "corrupt bargain" was
- A) another name for the Missouri Compromise.
 - B) an alleged deal whereby Henry Clay threw the presidency to John Quincy Adams in the election of 1824 in return for being named Secretary of State.
 - C) President Jackson's policy of allowing the removal of the Cherokee Indians to Oklahoma in return for southern political support.
 - D) an agreement whereby President Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney to be Chief Justice in return for removing federal funds from the Bank of the United States.
 - E) an insulting reference to the circumstances of Jackson's marriage to Rachel Robards.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 272

11) Which of the following men were true political and philosophical allies in the 1820s?

- A) John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay
- B) Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson
- C) Andrew Jackson and John Marshall
- D) Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun
- E) John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson

Answer: A

Page Ref: 272

12) As president, John Quincy Adams

- A) had a difficult time.
- B) was a master strategist.
- C) bowed to public opinion.
- D) followed the principles of states' rights.
- E) was even more popular than George Washington.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 272

13) The main issue of John Quincy Adams's presidency was

- A) forced relocation of Native Americans.
- B) internal improvements.
- C) foreign affairs.
- D) tariffs.
- E) the idea of a continental railroad.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 272

14) In which of the following elections did the "tariff of abominations" become a major campaign issue?

- A) 1824
- B) 1828
- C) 1832
- D) 1836
- E) 1840

Answer: B

Page Ref: 273

15) In the election campaign of 1828,

- A) traditional campaigning methods were used.
- B) great attention was paid to techniques for reaching the masses.
- C) party leaders essentially decided the outcome.
- D) Adams was portrayed as a man of the people.
- E) the foundation was laid for the formation of the Republican Party.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 273

16) With respect to the "spoils system," Jackson

- A) refused to use this traditional practice.
- B) differed in its use from earlier presidents.
- C) was the first president to use it.
- D) believed it was a legitimate application of democracy.
- E) was convinced only a "chosen few" could qualify for public duty.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 275

- 17) In 1829, the social scandal in Washington, D.C. that resulted in the shuffling of Andrew Jackson's cabinet involved
- A) Susan B. Anthony.
 - B) Amanda Calhoun.
 - C) Peggy Eaton.
 - D) Abigail Adams.
 - E) Mother Jones.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 275

- 18) Andrew Jackson's attitude toward Native Americans was that they should be
- A) removed to areas beyond white expansion.
 - B) allowed to remain on their tribal lands.
 - C) assimilated into white society.
 - D) treated as equals to the white man.
 - E) exterminated.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 275

- 19) The *Trail of Tears* refers to
- A) the destruction of the national bank.
 - B) passage of the "tariff of abominations."
 - C) the forced relocation of the Cherokees to Oklahoma.
 - D) the nullification controversy.
 - E) the Oregon Trail and westward expansion.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 277

- 20) _____ denied states the right to take Native American tribal lands.
- A) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - B) Southern legislatures
 - C) *Worcester v. Georgia*
 - D) *Fletcher v. Peck*
 - E) *Wallace v. Tennessee*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 277

- 21) In the 1830s and 1840s, the main advocate of states' rights was
- A) Daniel Webster.
 - B) Henry Clay.
 - C) John C. Calhoun.
 - D) Martin Van Buren.
 - E) Andrew Jackson.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 278

- 22) During the nullification controversy, the political and personal problems between Andrew Jackson and the _____ became highly visible.
- A) vice president
 - B) secretary of state
 - C) speaker of the House
 - D) governor of South Carolina
 - E) president *pro tem* of the Senate

Answer: A

Page Ref: 278

- 23) South Carolinians protested the tariff of 1828 because
- A) they feared its effect on the price of cotton.
 - B) they saw it as an unfair "northern" law.
 - C) they thought it threatened the institution of slavery.
 - D) of their dislike of Andrew Jackson.
 - E) tariffs determined the prices that southern agriculturalists paid for manufactured goods.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 278

- 24) The nullification crisis was strongly influenced by
- A) foreign manufacturing interests.
 - B) the political maneuvers of the National Republicans.
 - C) the demands of other southern states.
 - D) the personal feud between Jackson and Calhoun.
 - E) the relocation of Native Americans.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 278

- 25) From Jackson's response to the nullification crisis, one can conclude that he
- A) was a strong supporter of states' rights.
 - B) believed in the limited use of federal power, but also that states were not truly sovereign.
 - C) supported the unlimited use of federal power.
 - D) supported higher tariffs.
 - E) supported lower tariffs.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 278

- 26) In 1832, South Carolina nullified
- A) the Missouri Compromise.
 - B) the Indian Removal Act.
 - C) the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.
 - D) the federal tariff.
 - E) the fugitive slave law.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 278-279

- 27) President Jackson was
- A) in sympathy with the abolitionists.
 - B) an advocate of extreme state sovereignty.
 - C) a southerner and a slaveholder.
 - D) unable to prevent Congress from overriding his decisions.
 - E) a master politician with the ability to turn enemies into allies.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 280

- 28) The nullification crisis of the early 1830s
- A) had little impact outside South Carolina.
 - B) was of little significance for the future of the United States.
 - C) revealed the strength of the Constitution.
 - D) was an early indication of dangerous future divisions.
 - E) demonstrated the inherent solidarity of the Union.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 280

- 29) Who was the president of the national bank and Andrew Jackson's chief opponent in the "bank war"?
- A) Henry Clay
 - B) John C. Calhoun
 - C) Francis B. Blair
 - D) Nicholas Biddle
 - E) John Jacob Astor

Answer: D

Page Ref: 280

- 30) The strategic blunder made by Nicholas Biddle was his
- A) decision to confide in Henry Clay.
 - B) decision to seek the bank's charter renewal four years early.
 - C) decision to give bank loans to congressmen.
 - D) failure to listen to the advice of Henry Clay.
 - E) advocacy of large loans to immigrants.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 280

- 31) The "kitchen cabinet" was
- A) Jackson's special staff of gourmet chefs who prepared White House meals.
 - B) a reference to the fact that the only place Jackson could consult with his official advisors in secrecy was in the White House kitchen.
 - C) Jackson's circle of unofficial advisors, so low in social rank that he allegedly had to meet with them in the kitchen.
 - D) the oldest piece of furniture in the White House, having been saved from destruction by Dolley Madison when the British burned the executive mansion in 1814.
 - E) where Jackson kept his state papers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 280

- 32) The major significance of Jackson's national bank veto message was that it
- A) was the first veto made by Jackson.
 - B) failed to explain the constitutional reasons for his decision.
 - C) was the first one that went beyond strictly constitutional arguments.
 - D) decisively ended the life of the national bank.
 - E) was the first recorded presidential veto.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 281

- 33) Andrew Jackson killed the national bank
- A) by withdrawing federal deposits from it.
 - B) through further legislation.
 - C) through the actions of the Supreme Court.
 - D) by letting its charter expire in 1836.
 - E) by accusing Nicholas Biddle of treasonous acts.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 281

- 34) The Whig Party
- A) generally supported Jackson's presidency.
 - B) grew from a coalition of Jackson's opponents.
 - C) refused the support of other, smaller parties.
 - D) represented political ideas unique to the American experience.
 - E) supported abolition.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 283

- 35) The Panic of 1837 was caused by
- A) falling agricultural prices.
 - B) high protective tariffs.
 - C) the election of Martin Van Buren.
 - D) renegade Native Americans.
 - E) national and international economic conditions.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 284

- 36) William Henry Harrison's nickname "Tippecanoe" refers to his involvement in
- A) the suffering of African American slaves in the South.
 - B) the forced relocation of eastern tribes west of the Mississippi River.
 - C) widespread disease and death during the westward movement.
 - D) a western battle with Native Americans.
 - E) the nullification crisis.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 284

- 37) After 1840, the Whig Party would be most closely identified with the concept of
- A) manhood suffrage.
 - B) a "negative liberal state."
 - C) a "positive liberal state."
 - D) the common man.
 - E) closet monarchists.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 285

38) Belief in a national bank, high tariffs, and federally financed internal improvements best describes the policies of which party in the 1830s?

- A) Democrats
- B) Republicans
- C) Masons
- D) Whigs
- E) Federalists

Answer: D

Page Ref: 285

39) Typically, immigrants, Catholics, freethinkers, and backwoods farmers of the 1840s would be members of the

- A) Democratic party.
- B) Equal Rights party.
- C) Loco-focos.
- D) Whig party.
- E) Republican party.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 285

40) In the 1840s, which of the following was LEAST likely to determine a person's political identification?

- A) social class
- B) economic issues
- C) religious beliefs
- D) ethnic identity
- E) lifestyles

Answer: A

Page Ref: 285-286

10.2 True/False Questions

1) American hotel managers in the early 1800s shocked European travelers by failing to enforce traditional social distinctions between clients.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 264

2) One result of the new culture of democracy in the United States was that lower and middle class Americans actually treated the rich with more deference and respect.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 265

3) During the Jacksonian period, there was true equality in every facet of American society.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 266

4) "Jacksonian Democracy" was really democracy only for white men.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 269

5) Martin Van Buren believed that a permanent two-party system was essential to democratic government.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 270

6) Andrew Jackson's supporters claimed John Quincy Adams had struck a "corrupt bargain" to win the presidency.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 272

7) Although Andrew Jackson was the champion of the people and leading symbol of American democracy, he was actually a very rich man in terms of the slaves and the land he owned.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 274

8) As president, Andrew Jackson showed an ability to work with his opponents on the major issues of the period.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 275

9) Andrew Jackson intentionally precipitated the Panic of 1837 by abolishing the Second Bank of the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 283-284

10) The new two-party system that emerged during Jackson's presidency consisted of the Democrats and the Whigs.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 285

10.3 Essay Questions

1) How did American culture in the 1820s and 1830s reflect the democratic impulse of the period?

Page Ref: 265-269

2) How did the democratization of the political system affect the practice of politics? What factors limited political participation during this era?

Page Ref: 269-271

3) How did the tumultuous political struggles of the Jacksonian era lead to the rise of a second two-party system? To what extent--if any--were Jackson's views consistent with those of the Antifederalists?

Page Ref: 272-287

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 11 Slaves and Masters, 1793-1861

11.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The leader of the 1831 slave uprising in Southampton, Virginia, was

- A) Denmark Vessey.
- B) Hinton R. Helper.
- C) George Fitzhugh.
- D) Daniel Webster.
- E) Nat Turner.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 291

2) Most African Americans experienced slavery

- A) on farms.
- B) in mines and small factories.
- C) in small southern towns.
- D) on plantations.
- E) in large southern cities.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 292

3) Studies of the slave family reveal that _____ provided a model for personal relationships and the basis for a sense of community.

- A) kinship
- B) the nuclear family
- C) the extended family
- D) matriarchal family
- E) African family structures

Answer: A

Page Ref: 294

4) The African American family under slavery

- A) was supported by the white society.
- B) was nonexistent on most plantations.
- C) was protected by the legal system.
- D) emphasized kinship and mutual affection.
- E) was always matriarchal.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 295-296

5) During slavery, African American folk tales were kept alive primarily through

- A) kinship networks.
- B) a common language.
- C) the encouragement of slave owners.
- D) written documents.
- E) Christianity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 296

- 6) Slave sermons and religious songs emphasized
- A) eventual deliverance from slavery.
 - B) political themes.
 - C) open protest of slavery.
 - D) acceptance of the condition of slavery.
 - E) a rejection of worldly pleasures and temptations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 298

- 7) The leader of the uprising in Richmond, Virginia, in 1800 was
- A) Denmark Vesey.
 - B) Stephen Douglas.
 - C) Nat Turner.
 - D) Gabriel Prosser.
 - E) Bob Ferebee.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 297

- 8) During the Second Seminole War of 1835-1842
- A) most slaves rebelled against their masters.
 - B) many escaped slaves hiding in Florida actually fought with the Native Americans against U.S. soldiers.
 - C) slaves slaughtered Seminole Indians in large numbers.
 - D) whites killed their slaves in fear of an alliance between slaves and Native Americans.
 - E) escaped slaves hiding in Florida were returned to their owners.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 297

- 9) The typical runaway slave was
- A) a married man.
 - B) a young, unmarried man.
 - C) a married woman.
 - D) a young, unmarried woman.
 - E) light-skinned.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 297

- 10) The case of _____ showed that a prosperous, free, African American might give his life in the struggle for freedom.
- A) Frederick Douglass
 - B) Nat Turner
 - C) Denmark Vesey
 - D) David Walker
 - E) John Brown

Answer: C

Page Ref: 297

- 11) The Brer Rabbit stories
- A) showed how a fugitive slave could find safe haven in the underbrush.
 - B) were fantasies which enabled slaves to forget their harsh lot for a while.
 - C) were used to indoctrinate white children with the belief that slaves were no smarter than animals.
 - D) showed how a defenseless animal could overcome a stronger one through cunning and deceit, a metaphor for survival as a slave.
 - E) portrayed slaves as being happy and well-adjusted.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 298

- 12) The normal way for most slaves to express discontent was
- A) political protest.
 - B) open, armed rebellion.
 - C) passive resistance.
 - D) participation in conspiracies.
 - E) organizing boycotts.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 298

- 13) Slave folk tales revealed the attitude that
- A) slavery was to be accepted.
 - B) cunning and deceit worked effectively.
 - C) the master was supreme.
 - D) open rebellion was an acceptable tactic.
 - E) returning to Africa was the only way out of the slave system.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 298

- 14) Free blacks in the South faced each of the following limitations EXCEPT
- A) being forced to register or have a white guardian who was responsible for their actions.
 - B) being required to carry documentation of their free status at all times.
 - C) being vulnerable to actual re-enslavement through vagrancy or apprenticeship laws.
 - D) having their attempts to hold meetings or form organizations blocked by the authorities.
 - E) having to get official permission to move from one county to another.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 299

- 15) About _____ percent of whites in the South in 1860 were large landowners with dozens of slaves.
- A) 1
 - B) 4
 - C) 10
 - D) 40
 - E) 50

Answer: B

Page Ref: 300

- 16) At the time of the Civil War,
- A) one quarter of white southerners owned slaves.
 - B) almost all southerners owned at least one slave.
 - C) only the upper class were slave owners.
 - D) the percentage of whites owning slaves was increasing.
 - E) 30 percent of white southerners owned slaves.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 300

- 17) In pre-Civil War American society, free African Americans
- A) were almost nonexistent.
 - B) were readily accepted.
 - C) could vote in all northern states.
 - D) had few serious problems.
 - E) were treated as social outcasts.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 300

- 18) Most southern whites
- A) owned at least one slave.
 - B) were nonslaveholding yeoman farmers.
 - C) were poor people who sympathized with the slaves.
 - D) owned at least five slaves.
 - E) favored abolishing slavery as a means of breaking the power of the planter elite.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 300

- 19) The typical great planter of the pre-Civil War South was
- A) most likely a self-made man.
 - B) looked down on by most southern whites.
 - C) well-educated and highly intellectual.
 - D) born to wealth and position.
 - E) born into a planter family.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 301

- 20) To become a successful planter, it was probably most important that one have sound knowledge of
- A) slave behavior and culture.
 - B) southern politics.
 - C) good business and accounting practices.
 - D) labor practices.
 - E) current agricultural practices.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 301

- 21) Southern planters considered their slaves to be
- A) hard working and industrious.
 - B) children who required constant supervision.
 - C) skilled and motivated.
 - D) dangerous malcontents.
 - E) mere property.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 302

22) When compared with other New World slaves, southern slaves

- A) lived under much worse conditions.
- B) lived under similar conditions.
- C) experienced more problems with their owners.
- D) had higher literacy rates.
- E) enjoyed a higher standard of living.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 303

23) The yeoman farmer of the South was

- A) a slave owner.
- B) shiftless and lazy.
- C) proud and self-reliant.
- D) much different from his northern counterpart.
- E) a squatter on unproductive land.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 305

24) Yeoman farmers of the South could be found

- A) in the backcountry of the South.
- B) near southern cities.
- C) clustered around the large plantations.
- D) evenly spread throughout the region.
- E) along the Gulf Coast.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 305

25) The prosperity of the southern yeoman was limited by the lack of

- A) money crops.
- B) land.
- C) transportation facilities.
- D) educational facilities.
- E) focus on building large enterprises.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 305

26) Southern yeoman farmers

- A) were staunchly against slavery.
- B) listened sympathetically to abolitionist protests.
- C) paid little attention to the slave system.
- D) tolerated slavery.
- E) directly benefited from the slave system.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 305

- 27) Which one of the following individuals tried to convince southern yeoman farmers that slavery actually reduced their standard of living?
- A) John C. Calhoun
 - B) Denmark Vesey
 - C) Hinton R. Helper
 - D) Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - E) Will Campbell

Answer: C

Page Ref: 305

- 28) Nonslaveholders followed the leadership of slave owners because
- A) their economic livelihood depended on it.
 - B) they feared and disliked African Americans.
 - C) of their desire to become slave owners.
 - D) they could not participate in the political process.
 - E) of their fear of the slave owners.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 306

- 29) Southern proslavery arguments did NOT include the belief that slavery was
- A) the natural status for blacks.
 - B) sanctioned by the Bible.
 - C) mandated by the United States Constitution.
 - D) consistent with the humanitarian spirit.
 - E) more humans than the employer-employee relationship.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 307

- 30) Southern apologists claimed the master-slave relationship was more humane than employer-worker relationships because it
- A) offered more opportunities for job training.
 - B) was actually a freer relationship.
 - C) emphasized cultural identities in a segregated environment.
 - D) afforded greater long-term security.
 - E) included women in the work force.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 308

- 31) At the time of the Civil War, there were approximately _____ slaves in the South.
- A) 200,000
 - B) 400,000
 - C) 1,000,000
 - D) 2,000,000
 - E) 4,000,000

Answer: E

Page Ref: 309

32) In the upper tier of southern states, the principal slave-produced commodity was

- A) tobacco.
- B) cotton.
- C) corn.
- D) wheat.
- E) indigo.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 309

33) When tobacco prices sagged after 1820,

- A) farmers in Virginia and Maryland switched over to cotton and rice production.
- B) farmers in Virginia and Maryland found effective ways to reverse soil depletion.
- C) large numbers of surplus slaves were sold from the upper South to the lower South.
- D) planters in Virginia and Maryland turned openly to slave breeding as a business.
- E) Virginia and Maryland began exporting slaves to the Caribbean Islands.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 309

34) A major reason for the weaker hold of slavery in the upper South was the

- A) increasing industrialization and agricultural diversification in the region.
- B) growing moral outrage against slavery in the region.
- C) passage of federal laws restricting slavery in the area.
- D) effectiveness of the abolitionist movement in the region.
- E) lower slave birth rates.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 311

35) The institution of slavery became even more entrenched in the South because of the increasing importance of

- A) rice.
- B) indigo.
- C) long-staple cotton.
- D) sugar cane.
- E) short-staple cotton.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 312

36) The invention in the 1790s that permitted the great expansion of cotton cultivation was the

- A) railroad.
- B) cotton gin.
- C) cotton reaper.
- D) steel plow.
- E) mechanical seed planter.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 312

37) During the nineteenth century, the center of cotton production

- A) remained in the southeast.
- B) moved northward.
- C) stabilized in Alabama and Mississippi.
- D) shifted rapidly westward.
- E) was in Georgia.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 312

- 38) Which of the following is true of cotton agriculture in the pre-Civil War era?
- A) Many planters worked their land until it was exhausted.
 - B) Changes in the price of cotton were relatively insignificant between 1830 and 1860.
 - C) Cotton was a major export for the South, but relatively unimportant to the national economy.
 - D) both A and B
 - E) both B and C

Answer: A

Page Ref: 312

- 39) The cotton economy of the lower South
- A) brought uniform prosperity to the region.
 - B) was free from market fluctuations.
 - C) did not create uniform prosperity throughout the region.
 - D) led to greater southern self-sufficiency.
 - E) constantly grew.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 312

- 40) The union of slavery and cotton
- A) decreased the southern dependence on the North.
 - B) hindered industrialization in the South.
 - C) facilitated economic self-sufficiency in the South.
 - D) led to industrialization in the South.
 - E) encouraged more whites to work as plantation laborers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 312

11.2 True/False Questions

- 1) By the time of the Civil War, most southern slaves worked on plantations and farms.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 292

- 2) In 1860, only one in ten white families in the South owned slaves.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 300

- 3) A majority of the great planters of the pre-Civil War period were descended from the old colonial aristocracy.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 301

- 4) Plantation owners' concern for the welfare of their slaves was a product of economic necessity and paternalism.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 302-303

- 5) Masters of large plantations generally had a close relationship with their slaves, which helped ensure loyalty.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 303

6) Most of the nonslaveholding yeoman farmers in the South were lazy, shiftless poor whites.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 304

7) A huge source of profits to slaveowners in the upper South was selling slaves to plantations in the lower South.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 309, 311

8) Although cotton was central to the southern economy by the 1850s, cotton production did not really increase significantly between 1800 and 1850.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 312

9) In recent years, historical studies of slavery have found it to be somewhat more efficient and profitable than previously thought.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 312-313

10) Small slaveholders and nonslaveholders realized only limited benefit from the great profits of the cotton economy.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 312-313

11.3 Essay Questions

1) What factors account for the development of community among slaves? What factors could make the development of community more difficult?

Page Ref: 292-300

2) How did slavery define the structure of white southern society? How did it both divide and unite southerners?

Page Ref: 300-309

3) In terms of the southern economy at large, analyze both the advantages and the drawbacks of cotton production and slave labor.

Page Ref: 309-313