

1. Why did Americans fail to gain control of all the land located within the 13 colonies?
 - a. Spanish occupied territory in the Carolinas.
 - b. Cherokee and Creek held extensive land in Georgia.
 - c. Americans were not interested in land masses located near the Canadian border.
 - d. There were large tracts of land still owned by British loyalists.[b]
2. Why were the Cherokees targeted for expulsion from their lands?
 - a. They refused to assimilate into American culture.
 - b. There were no valid treaties between the federal government and the Cherokee nation.
 - c. The Cherokee constantly harassed American citizens.
 - d. Gold was discovered on land they controlled.[d]
3. Following the Supreme Court decision in *Worcester v. Georgia* what action did the state of Georgia take?
 - a. They allowed the Cherokee to move peacefully to another part of Georgia.
 - b. They negotiated a new treaty with all the Cherokee regarding relocation outside the state.
 - c. They negotiated a treaty with a small group of Cherokee that was not accepted by the entire Cherokee nation.
 - d. The state refused to allow settlers to occupy Cherokee land.[c]
4. Approximately what percentage of Seminoles were killed in the Second Seminole War?
 - a. 20%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 75%
 - d. 90%[d]
5. How did the relationship between settlers and Plains Indians change in the 19th century?
 - a. Indians and settlers found a way to peacefully co-exist.
 - b. Indians welcomed the new influx of settlers because of trade opportunities.
 - c. New settlers posed a threat because they set up permanent residences.
 - d. Settlers welcomed the Indian presence because they helped to navigate trails.[c]
6. What did American settlers in the southwest think about the Mexican and Indian residents?
 - a. They respected the Mexicans for their revolutionary spirit but not the Indians.
 - b. They considered both groups obstacles to expansion.

- c. They respected Indians for trading but loathed the Mexicans.
 - d. They respected both groups as part of America's diverse landscape.
- [b]

7. What steps did the Mexicans take to reduce the influence of the Catholic Church in North America?

- a. They sent the missionaries back to Spain.
 - b. They replaced the missions with forts.
 - c. They destroyed Catholic Churches.
 - d. They secularized the missions.
- [d]

8. "Remember the Alamo" referred to a battle that occurred in

- a. 1821.
 - b. 1830.
 - c. 1836.
 - d. 1848.
- [c]

9. Who became president of the newly independent Republic of Texas?

- a. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
 - b. Steve Austin
 - c. Sam Houston
 - d. Lorenza de Zavala
- [c]

10. How did the Republic of Texas deal with the issue of slavery?

- a. Texans defended their abolition of slavery.
 - b. Slavery was allowed but free blacks were also permitted to reside in Texas.
 - c. Slavery was reinstated and free blacks were excluded from the territory.
 - d. Texans chose to vote on the issue.
- [c]

11. Although in general the explorations of Wilkes were considered an achievement, some people were concerned that

- a. Americans would judge indigenous people by western standards.
 - b. future explorations of this magnitude would result in more global conflict.
 - c. Americans would begin to question their religious beliefs.
 - d. Americans would realize how small a part they played in a world wide society.
- [a]

12. How did Americans' perception of social classes change during the 19th century?

- a. Americans acknowledged the presence of social classes in America.

- b. Social distinctions in America had little relevance in the political world.
 - c. The emergence of social classes was subtle.
 - d. Americans considered social classes a mark of distinction.
- [c]

13. Labor issues during the 1830s mostly revolved around which of the following issues?

- a. vacations
- b. benefits
- c. unfair treatment
- d. time management

[d]

14. European labor activists of the 1830s encouraged Americans to

- a. overthrow their government.
- b. form political parties based on class.
- c. accept the conditions of the Industrial Revolution.
- d. settle their differences through violence.

[b]

15. How did Frances Wright energize American labor workers?

- a. introduced the concept of day care
- b. encouraged aggressive action to settle labor disputes
- c. spoke publically about women's rights
- d. advocated the notion of separate spheres for men and women

[c]

16. Most immigrants who came to America between 1820 and 1960 came from which of the following areas?

- a. Northwest Europe
- b. Eastern Europe
- c. Southern Europe
- d. Scandinavian countries

[a]

17. American businessmen who wanted to capitalize on the Chinese markets were hindered by which of the following?

- a. language
- b. lack of Chinese interest in American goods
- c. restrictive American laws regarding trading
- d. distance

[b]

18. How did American and British trade in opium affect the Chinese?

- a. It created a wealthy middle class in China.
- b. The Chinese government prospered from the trade.
- c. It devastated Chinese society by creating addicts and crime.
- d. It created some social problems but mostly it had a positive effect.

[c]

19. In the 1840s, most large American cities

- a. were not socially diverse.
- b. were residential, but not commercial centers.
- c. were economically diverse places.
- d. stifled the rise of the middle class.

[c]

20. What did southern slaveholders do in order to meet labor demands?

- a. engaged heavily in an internal slave trade
- b. treated their slaves better to ensure a longer life expectancy
- c. illegally continued to bring slaves to America from Africa
- d. began to hire white farm workers instead of using black slaves

[a]

21. New attitudes regarding manhood were less accepted among _____ men.

- a. Northern
- b. Southern
- c. religious
- d. younger

[b]

22. By the 1840s the American theory of democracy “by the people” included which of the following groups?

- a. all free men and women
- b. all free men
- c. all white males
- d. only white, native-born males

[d]

23. Why did many Europeans, especially the British, anticipate the failure of America’s government?

- a. It excluded women.
- b. Slavery would bring the nation down.
- c. They doubted the wisdom of allowing all white males to vote.
- d. America needed an aristocratic society to survive.

[c]

24. What was Tocqueville's view of gender relations in America?
- a. American women were limited due to their gender.
 - b. American women were more liberated than their European counterparts.
 - c. He observed men in America had no control over the rights and property of their wives.
 - d. He was surprised women participated in politics.
- [a]

25. How did most states increase the number of eligible voters?
- a. lowering the voting age
 - b. eliminating race as a factor
 - c. eliminating residency requirements
 - d. eliminating property restrictions
- [d]

26. Which party was victorious in the elections of 1840 and 1848?
- a. Whig
 - b. Democratic Republicans
 - c. Young Democrats
 - d. Republicans
- [a]

27. How was the tariff issue under Jackson settled?
- a. South Carolina seceded.
 - b. The tariff was lowered but South Carolina retained the right to secede.
 - c. The tariff was lowered and South Carolina withdrew its nullification action.
 - d. Calhoun was impeached for disobeying a federal law.
- [c]

28. What was the goal of most abolitionists before the Civil War?
- a. immediate emancipation of all enslaved people only
 - b. immediate emancipation and the gradual recognition of slaves as political equals
 - c. gradual and peaceful emancipation and the gradual recognition of slaves as political and social equals
 - d. gradual and peaceful emancipation of all enslaved people only
- [d]

29. Which of the following arguments of racial superiority did southerners use to justify the necessity for slavery?
- a. Skull size was related to intellectual ability.
 - b. The ability to read was related to intellect.
 - c. Blacks were incapable of following complicated orders.
 - d. Blacks were not as physically developed as whites.

[a]

30. Among men, which of the following groups were more likely to communicate in emotional terms?

- a. farmers
- b. abolitionists
- c. politicians
- d. businessmen

[b]

1. Which statement best summarizes Jackson's perspective on Indian issues when he became president?

- a. He believed the U.S. should honor previous treaties with the Indians.
- b. He wanted to negotiate with the Indian government regarding territorial occupation.
- c. He opposed Indians in the territories.
- d. He considered the Indians a minor obstacle to western expansion.

[c]

2. What group of people in particular were anxious to expel the Cherokee from Georgia?

- a. cotton growers
- b. white miners
- c. fishermen
- d. traders

[b]

3. Jackson's cultural view of the Indians was tempered by the concept of

- a. survival of the fittest.
- b. the noble savage.
- c. white supremacy.
- d. biological determination.

[b]

4. What was Jackson's solution to the "Indian problem" in Georgia?

- a. He convinced Congress to issue the Indian Removal Act.
- b. He agreed to allow the Cherokee to stay if they assimilated into American culture.
- c. He urged peaceful negotiations.
- d. He allowed the Cherokee to settle wherever they wanted.

[a]

5. What was the Supreme Court's decision in the legal case of the Cherokee against Georgia?

- a. The Cherokee had no authority to sue a state.
- b. Tribes had sovereignty over the federal government.
- c. Tribes had sovereignty over state government but not the federal government.
- d. The Court refused to hear the case.

[c]

6. What was the eventual outcome of the Second Seminole War?

- a. Seminoles defeated American forces and continued to reside in Georgia.
- b. Seminoles were defeated and relocated to unsettled areas.
- c. Americans and Seminoles entered into a mutually beneficial peace treaty.
- d. Americans withdrew due to political pressure.

[b]

7. The most difficult part of the journey westward for settlers was

- a. hunger.
- b. Indians.
- c. financing the journey.
- d. crossing the Rockies.

[d]

8. What did Americans have to do in order to legally settle in Spanish territories in the Southwest?

- a. Take an oath of allegiance to the Spanish government
- b. Promise to convert to Catholicism
- c. Limit their property ownership
- d. Agree to pay taxes to the Spanish government

[a]

9. Filibusters in the northern regions of Mexico

- a. engaged in private warfare.
- b. adhered to the rules of the U.S. Neutrality Act of 1818.
- c. were considered an impediment to expansion by Americans.
- d. were sanctioned by the Mexican government.

[a]

10. Why were southern Americans especially eager to liberate countries from the Spanish?

- a. They did not want a foreign government so close to U.S. borders.
- b. They were looking to expand plantation agriculture.
- c. They were looking for additional export markets.
- d. They wanted to expel any Catholic influences.

[b]

11. What was the outcome of the battle at the Alamo mission in Texas?

- a. It resulted in defeat for those seeking Texas independence.
- b. It was a victory for Texas independence.
- c. It caused the death of Santa Anna.
- d. It led to the capture of Santa Anna.

[a]

12. The Battle of San Jacinto

- a. diminished the reputation of independent leaders such as Sam Houston.
- b. led to the permanent abolition of slavery in Texas.
- c. assured the independence of Texas.
- d. reaffirmed Spanish control in Texas.

[c]

13. How did western Europeans increase their prestige in the global world?

- a. Wars on the continent continued to solidify country boundaries.
- b. They used the ocean for trading opportunities.
- c. They controlled the Silk Road.
- d. They used the military for protection.

[b]

14. What in particular concerned Americans about the growth of the working class?

- a. A wealthy working class would buy up large tracts of land.
- b. The possibility that the working class would gain political power.
- c. They were aware that industrialization in Europe had negative consequences.
- d. Growth of the working class would decrease the number of agricultural producers and lead to food shortages.

[c]

15. How did the relationship between owners and workers change during the 1830s?

- a. Each group became more tolerant of the other.
- b. Workers used strikes as a form of protest.
- c. Owners were often able to meet the demands of workers through negotiation.
- d. Workers were generally satisfied with factory conditions.

[b]

16. Which of the following enhanced the bargaining power of owners during the 1830s?

- a. depression of 1837
- b. rise of union membership
- c. non-integration of trade unions
- d. scarcity of workers

[a]

17. According to Marx and Engels, which of the following was most likely to occur?

- a. decline of agricultural workers
- b. rise of the factory owners in political power
- c. increase in property ownership by the rich
- d. rise of the working class

[d]

18. In what year was the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* published?

- a. 1835
- b. 1848
- c. 1850
- d. 1860

[b]

19. Which of the following best explains the immigration practices of the Irish between 1820 and 1860?

- a. Ads for Irish domestic workers encouraged immigrants to America.
- b. Irish were welcomed in America because they were skilled laborers.
- c. Irish tended to immigrate as a family unit.
- d. Irish immigrants were escaping religious oppression.

[d]

20. How did immigrants between 1830 and 1850 affect American workers?

- a. They caused wages to rise.
- b. They caused wages to drop.
- c. American workers accepted immigrants because they increased union power.
- d. Immigrants provided another market for American goods.

[b]

21. What was “new” about working conditions for slaves on the new southwest plantations?

- a. less labor intensive
- b. more labor intensive
- c. more individual freedom
- d. families could usually stay together

[b]

22. What was the benefit to slaves who worked under the “task system” of labor?

- a. Slaves were allowed to keep all extra money and goods they produced.
- b. They did not have to work as hard.
- c. They had more opportunities to escape.
- d. They had some degree of autonomy.

[d]

23. How did childrearing change during the antebellum era?

- a. The lines between the proper role of husband and wife were blurred in terms of authority over children.
- b. A greater respect between husband and wife led to more liberal views.
- c. There was more of an emphasis on affection towards children.
- d. The authority of the father waned.

[c]

24. How did the laws of coverture affect women?

- a. The laws required women to give property and wages to their husbands.
- b. Married women were allowed to retain wages.
- c. Married women were allowed to retain personal property.
- d. They increased women's legal rights.

[a]

25. How did women attempt to infiltrate the public sphere in the mid 19th century?

- a. They ran for public office.
- b. They participated in reform movements.
- c. Many women were beginning to own their own businesses.
- d. They organized presidential political campaigns.

[b]

26. Which of the following determined to a large degree the extent of gender divisions in American society during the mid 19th century?

- a. families
- b. ethnicity
- c. American religion
- d. class position

[d]

27. How did the concept of manhood vary by region?

- a. Southerners were less likely to use retaliation as an option to solving problems.
- b. Floridians were more likely to use physical violence.
- c. Men in the northeast were less concerned about families because of the emphasis on making money.
- d. Men in the west were more likely to control women.

[b]

28. What helped determine gender roles in the southwest?

- a. ratio of men to women
- b. class structure
- c. economic situation
- d. political environment

[a]

29. By the 1840s, a faction of Jacksonians who called themselves _____ began to promote the virtues of market and global trade.

- a. Democrats
- b. Young Democrats
- c. Free Traders
- d. Whigs

[b]

30. In general, communities in the _____ were more likely to adhere to old world gender roles.

- a. Northeast
- b. Southwest
- c. West
- d. East

[b]

1. Why did the Republic of Texas present a potential problem to the other U.S. states?

- a. It jeopardized American relations with other Latin American countries.
- b. It worried Protestant Americans who were concerned about the inclusion of a large population of Catholics.
- c. Southerners were worried that cotton growing would move away from the original southern states.
- d. Southerners were concerned that Texas would become a haven for run-away slaves.

[b]

2. How did the Seminole Indians approach their problem with white settlers?

- e. through legal maneuvering
- f. through negotiation
- g. with violence
- h. with acceptance

[c]

3. What was one of the results of the expeditions led by Lt. Charles Wilkes?

- a. The Smithsonian Institute was established.
- b. Americans were encouraged to travel to India.
- c. It promoted a more inclusive view of the notion of civilization.
- d. It proved that other societies outside America and Europe were just as advanced.

[a]

4. Strikes during the 1830s were mostly initiated by

- a. women.
- b. the unemployed.
- c. unions.
- d. craft workers.

[c]

5. What European nationalities supplied the greatest number of immigrants to America between 1830 and 1869?

- a. Germans
- b. Polish
- c. Italians
- d. Irish

[d]

6. The new middle class of America was most likely to

- a. be independently wealthy.
- b. work at a day labor job.
- c. not engage in manual labor.
- d. work from the home.

[c]

7. Members of the Whig Party tended to

- a. support working class immigrants.
- b. encourage Catholics to participate in politics.
- c. support nationalism.
- d. support southern slavery.

[c]

8. What steps did southerners take in the 1840s that changed their concept of democracy?

- a. allowed non-slaveholders the right to vote
- b. allowed free blacks the right to vote
- c. agreed not to challenge federal laws in order to promote cohesiveness
- d. agreed that nullification of federal laws was illegal

[a]

9. What political ploy did southerners use to keep the discussion of slavery in Congress at a minimum?

- a. boycotted Congress when the discussion of slavery occurred
- b. gag rule
- c. threatened secession
- d. filibuster

[b]

10. What arguments were used by pro-slavers to defend the continuation of slavery?

- a. scientific explanations
- b. religious precedent
- c. historical precedent
- d. international laws regarding slavery

[d]

1. What concerned many white citizens about Jackson's Indian policy?

- a. the inhumane treatment of the Cherokee
- b. the fact that Jackson ignored a Supreme Court decision.
- c. Davy Crockett's loss of his seat in Congress for opposing the policy
- d. the expense of relocating the Indians

[a]

2. How were the Seminole able to hold off American forces for as long as they did?

- a. They had more weapons.
- b. They had better negotiating skills.
- c. They were more familiar with the land area.
- d. They had a larger fighting force.

[c]

3. How were American artisans affected by the Industrial Revolution?

- a. They were encouraged to continue producing unique goods.
- b. They were underpriced by manufactured goods.
- c. Handwork continued to be an important part of the sewing industry.
- d. Artisans managed to retain their autonomy.

[b]

4. How did the shift to a machine driven industry affect American workers?

- a. It caused a rise in the unskilled workforce.
- b. Prices rose due to the expense of machines.
- c. Artisans were completely eliminated from the labor system.
- d. Factory owners refused to employ skilled artisans.

[a]

5. In general, filibusters

- a. caused Americans to evaluate expansion techniques.
- b. showed that expansion could be accomplished peacefully.
- c. proved that the American government alone had the authority to settle territories.
- d. proved that private ventures into foreign territories were not welcomed by the American government.

[a]

6. The Texas movement for independence was
- supported by Tejanos but not Texians.
 - supported by Texians but not Tejanos.
 - opposed by both Tejanos and Texians.
 - supported by both Tejanos and Texians.
- [d]
7. What advantage to Americans did German immigration have over Irish immigration?
- Germans learned the language quickly.
 - Germans were willing to assimilate more quickly into American culture.
 - Germans had better labor skills.
 - Most German immigrants were men.
- [c]
8. American businessmen were able to gain a foothold into the Chinese markets by trading what commodity?
- tea
 - silk
 - ivory
 - opium
- [d]
9. Which of the following is one of the practices Anglo settlers in the southwest attempted to change?
- influence of the Catholic Church
 - marriages for alliances
 - trading women between communities for debt repayment
 - masculine honor system
- [c]
10. By the 1840s differing opinions over the issue of _____ caused regional conflicts.
- the necessity of westward expansion
 - Indian removal
 - restricted gender roles
 - religion
- [b]