

AP History Final Exam Review Sheet

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- According to Anne Hutchinson, a dissenter in Massachusetts Bay,
a. predestination was not a valid idea **b.** the truly saved need not bother to obey the laws of God or man **c.** antinomianism was heresy **d.** direct revelation from God was impossible **e.** a person needs only to obey the law of God
- As a result of England's Glorious Revolution
a. the Dominion of the New World collapsed **b.** Sir Edmund Andros gained control over the Massachusetts **c.** Massachusetts regained its original charter **d.** opposition to English rule in the colonies subsided **e.** much blood was shed
- The Dutch colony of New Netherland (later New York) was noted for
a. allowing only Dutch immigrants to settle there **b.** its lack of enthusiasm for democratic practices **c.** tolerating Quakers from nearby Pennsylvania **d.** its support of free speech **e.** all of the above
- One of the traits that made Quakers unpopular in England was
a. their refusal to do military service **b.** the high pay given to their clergy **c.** their support of slavery **d.** their violent treatment of their enemies **e.** their refusal to hold public office
- All the middle colonies were
a. founded by proprietors **b.** established by joint-stock companies **c.** notable for their fertile soil **d.** intended as religious havens **e.** dependant on slave labor
- The section of the American colonies where there was the greatest internal conflict was
a. New England **b.** the Deep South **c.** the western frontier **d.** the middle colonies **e.** the southwest
- Arrange the following events in chronological order: the founding of (A) great Puritan migration, (B) founding of Plymouth Colony, (C) Protestant Reformation, (D) founding of Rhode Island.
a. A, D, C, B **b.** C, B, A, D **c.** C, A, B, D **d.** B, D, A, C **e.** D, A, C, B
- Arrange the following in chronological order: the founding of (A) New York, (B) Massachusetts Bay, (C) Pennsylvania, (D) Plymouth.
a. C, B, A, D **b.** B, D, C, A **c.** A, C, D, B **d.** D, B, A, C **e.** A, C, B, D
- By 1700, the most populous colony in English America was
a. Massachusetts **b.** Virginia **c.** New York **d.** Pennsylvania **e.** Maryland
- For their labor in the colonies indentured servants received all of the following except
a. passage to America **b.** a suit of clothes **c.** a few barrels of corn **d.** a head right **e.** at times a small parcel of land
- The Constitutional Convention addressed the North-South controversy over slavery through the
a. "large state plan" **b.** "small-state plan" **c.** "three-fifths" compromise **d.** closing the slave trade until 1807 **e.** Northwest Ordinance
- Antifederalists believe that the sovereignty of the people resided in which branch of the central government?
a. executive **b.** legislative **c.** judicial **d.** cabinet **e.** all of the above
- Bacon's Rebellion was supported mainly by
a. young men frustrated by their inability to acquire land **b.** the planter class of Virginia **c.** those protesting the increased importation of African slaves **d.** people from Jamestown **e.** the local Indians

- Many of the slaves who reached North America
 - a. came from western Africa
 - b. were originally captured by African coastal tribes and then sold to European slave traders
 - c. were captured in southern Africa
 - d. eventually gained their freedom
 - e. settled in the middle colonies
- The physical and social conditions of slavery were hardest in
 - a. Maryland
 - b. Virginia
 - c. South Carolina
 - d. Massachusetts
 - e. Pennsylvania
- As the founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams,
 - a. established religious freedom for all Jews and Catholics
 - b. supported some types of special privileges
 - c. established complete religious freedom for all
 - d. demanded attendance at worship
 - e. became a very wealthy man
- As a colony, Rhode Island became known for
 - a. its poor treatment of Indians
 - b. unified religious beliefs
 - c. support of special privilege
 - d. never having secured a charter from Parliament
 - e. individualist and independent attitudes
- King Philip's War resulted in
 - a. the lasting defeat of New England's Indians
 - b. France's moving into Canada
 - c. the formation of a powerful alliance among the Indians to resist the English
 - d. the last victory for the Indians
 - e. none of the above
- The Separatists migrated from England to Holland to the New World in order to
 - a. avoid the coming war with France
 - b. gain wealth
 - c. establish a new nation
 - d. practice their purified Protestantism
 - e. escape the jurisdiction of the Virginia Company
- The Mayflower Compact can be described as
 - a. an agreement to follow the dictates of Parliament
 - b. a document which allowed all women limited participation in government
 - c. a constitution
 - d. a complex agreement to form an oligarchy
 - e. a promising step toward genuine self-government
- Puritan doctrine included acceptance of
 - a. antinomianism
 - b. the Pope's supremacy
 - c. the idea of a covenant with God
 - d. the doctrine of good works
 - e. the King as the final religious authority
- Puritan religious beliefs allowed all of the following except
 - a. drinking alcohol
 - b. eating plentifully
 - c. challenging religious authority
 - d. making love discreetly
 - e. singing songs
- Thomas Jefferson once observed that "the best school of political liberty the world ever saw" was the
 - a. College of William and Mary
 - b. Virginia House of Burgesses
 - c. new England town meeting
 - d. Chesapeake plantation system
 - e. the English parliament
- The Salem witchcraft trials were
 - a. a result of Roger Williams's activities
 - b. the result of unsettled social religious conditions in rapidly evolving Massachusetts
 - c. caused by ergot in the Puritans' bread
 - d. unique to the English colonies
 - e. accusations made by the daughters of business owners
- During the Salem witchcraft trials, most of those accused as witches were
 - a. from families associated with Salem's burgeoning market economy
 - b. from the ranks of poor families
 - c. primarily un-Christian Indians
 - d. women in their late teen years
 - e. from subsistence farming families

- The New England Colony depended heavily on
 - a. slave labor
 - b. the production of many staple crops
 - c. fishing, shipbuilding, and commerce
 - d. tobacco
 - e. all of the above
- Compared with most seventeenth-century Europeans, Americans lived in
 - a. relative poverty
 - b. larger cities
 - c. affluent abundance
 - d. a more rigid class system
 - e. more primitive circumstances
- The one valuable resource in New France was
 - a. fish
 - b. gold
 - c. trees
 - d. corn
 - e. beavers
- The Jesuit priests played a vital role in New France because
 - a. of the many converts to Catholicism
 - b. of the health care
 - c. they made peace with the Indians
 - d. they encouraged the Indians to participate in the fur trade
 - e. of their exploration and work as geographers
- The Long-range purpose of the Albany Congress in 1754 was to
 - a. achieve colonial unity and common defense against the French threat
 - b. propose independence of the colonies from Britain
 - c. declare war on the Iroquois tribe
 - d. prohibit new England and New York from trading with the French West Indies
 - e. gain peace with France
- The British invasion of Canada in 1756 during the French and Indian War
 - a. resulted in victory for Britain
 - b. concentrated on Quebec and Montreal
 - c. followed sound strategic planning
 - d. ended in defeat
 - e. resulted in British control of the St. Lawrence River
- When William Pitt became prime minister during the French and Indian War, he
 - a. ended Parliament's practice of reimbursing the colonies for their war-related expenditures
 - b. ordered a full-scale assault on the French West Indies
 - c. relied heavily on the older, more cautious generals in the British Army
 - d. focused his military strategy on the capture of French Canada
 - e. remained popular with the wealthy but not the poor
- The slave culture that developed in America
 - a. was derived exclusively from African roots
 - b. rejected Christianity
 - c. was Muslim in its religious teaching
 - d. contained many Western elements that remained thoroughly European
 - e. was a uniquely New World creation
- Puritans refused to recognize a woman's separate property rights because
 - a. of the short life span of New England women
 - b. they worried that such rights would undercut the unity of married persons
 - c. New England families were so rare
 - d. there was little land available
 - e. all of the above
- The Puritan system of congregational church government logically led to
 - a. an authoritarian government
 - b. the early establishment of religious toleration
 - c. democracy in political government
 - d. the end of town meetings
 - e. none of the above
- The 1759 Battle of Quebec
 - a. had little impact on the French and Indian War
 - b. was the key turning point in Queen Anne's War
 - c. was a dramatic victory for the French
 - d. ended the war of French succession
 - e. ranks as one of the most significant victories in British and American history

- In the peace arrangements that ended the French and Indian War,
 - a.** France surrendered all of its territorial claims to North America
 - b.** England turned Florida over to Spain
 - c.** Spain ceded all of Louisiana, including New Orleans, to Britain
 - d.** France lost all its valuable sugar island in the West Indies
 - e.** the British got all of Canada except Nova Scotia
- As a result of the French and Indian War, Great Britain
 - a.** gained control of Louisiana
 - b.** became the dominant power in North America
 - c.** annexed the island of Cuba
 - d.** gained exclusive control of the slave trade
 - e.** all of the above
- With the British and American victory in the French and Indian war,
 - a.** the American colonies grew closer to Britain
 - b.** Americans now feared the Spanish
 - c.** a new spirit of independence arose, as the French threat disappeared
 - d.** the Indians were stopped from ever again launching a deadly attack against whites
 - e.** the British no longer retaliated against the Indians
- With the defeat of Chief Pontiac and his alliance, the British decided to
 - a.** stabilize Indian-white relations
 - b.** let the colonists assume financial responsibility for defending themselves
 - c.** remove troops station in the colonies
 - d.** enlist the aid of France to halt the Indian menace
 - e.** open land west of the Appalachian mountains to settlement
- The Proclamation of 1763 was issued mainly to
 - a.** oppress the colonists
 - b.** punish the Indians
 - c.** show the power of the Parliament
 - d.** allow western settlement by the colonists
 - e.** work out a fair settlement of the Indian problem
- The proclamation of 1763
 - a.** was warmly received by American land speculators
 - b.** removed the Spanish and Indian menace from the colonial frontier
 - c.** declared war on Chief Pontiac and his fierce warriors
 - d.** prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - e.** opened Canada to American settlement
- When it comes to the Revolution, it could be said that the American colonists were
 - a.** eager revolutionaries
 - b.** up until the end wanting more than the “rights of Englishmen”
 - c.** little concerned about economics
 - d.** clearly opposed to tightening commercial bonds with the British
 - e.** reluctant revolutionaries
- Actions taken by the colonists that help them unite include
 - a.** The Stamp Act Congress
 - b.** non importation agreements
 - c.** spinning bees
 - d.** the making and wearing of homemade woolen goods
 - e.** all of the above
- The “radical whigs” feared
 - a.** too much democracy
 - b.** a written constitution
 - c.** the arbitrary power of the monarchy
 - d.** a too powerful parliament
 - e.** all of the above
- The first Navigation Laws were designed to
 - a.** help colonists get the best possible price for their trade goods
 - b.** eliminate Dutch shippers for the American carrying trade
 - c.** foster a colonial economy that would offer healthy competition with Britain’s
 - d.** encourage agricultural experimentation in the colonies
 - e.** support the mapping of the Atlantic trade routes

- Under the mercantilist system, the British government reserved the right to do all of the following regarding the American colonies *except*
 - a. restrain the colonies from printing paper currency
 - b. restrict the passage of lax bankruptcy laws
 - c. nullify any colonial legislation deemed bad for the mercantilist system
 - d. prevent the colonies from developing militias
 - e. enumerate products that must be shipped to Britain
- The Quebec Act
 - a. outlawed Catholicism in British Quebec
 - b. denied Quebec a representative assembly
 - c. restricted Quebec's boundaries to the area north of the Great Lakes
 - d. was generally ignored by the thirteen seaboard colonies because it had little effect on their relations with Britain
 - e. was a shortsighted, unstatesmanlike measure
- The First Continental Congress
 - a. was attended by delegates from each of the thirteen colonies
 - b. adopted a moderate proposal for establishing a kind of home rule for the colonies under British direction
 - c. made a ringing declaration of America's independence from Britain
 - d. called for a complete boycott of British goods
 - e. adjourned shortly after convening
- Despite the benefits of the mercantile system, the American colonists disliked it because
 - a. it forced the South into a one-crop economy.
 - b. it favored the northern over the southern colonies.
 - c. it forced economic initiative on the colonists.
 - d. it kept them in a state of perpetual economic adolescence
 - e. all of the above
- A new relationship between Britain and its American colonies was initiated in 1739 when _____ assumed charge of colonial policy.
 - a. Charles Townshend
 - b. George Grenville
 - c. Lord North
 - d. William Pitt
 - e. King George III
- The first law ever passed by Parliament for raising tax revenues in the colonies for the crown was the
 - a. Stamp Act
 - b. Declaratory Act
 - c. Townshend Acts
 - d. Quartering Act
 - e. Sugar Act
- The colonists took the Townshend Acts less seriously than the Stamp Act because
 - a. they saw the futility of resistance
 - b. smuggling as nearly impossible
 - c. it was a direct tax
 - d. the items taxed were rarely used
 - e. it was light and indirect
- The most drastic measure of the Intolerable Acts was the
 - a. Quartering Act
 - b. Quebec Act
 - c. Sugar Act
 - d. Courts Act
 - e. Boston Port Act
- The early wars between France and Britain in North America were notable for the
 - a. large number of troops committed by both sides
 - b. lack of Indian participation
 - c. carry over of European tactics to America
 - d. use of primitive guerilla warfare
 - e. all of the above
- New England colonists were outraged when British diplomats returned _____ to France in 1748.
 - a. Hudson Bay
 - b. Acadia
 - c. Louisburg
 - d. Newfoundland
 - e. Nova Scotia

- The climactic clash between Britain and France for control of the North American continent sprang from their rivalry for control of
 - a. Cape Breton Island
 - b. the Ohio River Valley
 - c. Mississippi River
 - d. the Great Lakes
 - e. the St. Lawrence River
- In his first military command in the French and Indian War, George Washington
 - a. won at Fort Duquesne
 - b. was defeated but was allowed to retreat
 - c. received strong support from the British
 - d. helped to force the French out of Nova Scotia
 - e. turned his twenty years of military experience to great success
- The French and Indian War was also known in Europe as
 - a. the War of Jenkins's Ear
 - b. the Seven Years' War
 - c. the War of Austrian Succession
 - d. King William's War
 - e. Queen Anne's War
- As the War for Independence began, Britain had the advantage of
 - a. overwhelming national wealth and naval power
 - b. an alliance of with Spain and Holland
 - c. a well-organized and united home government
 - d. first-rate generals and a well-supplied professional Army
 - e. all of the above
- Perhaps the most important single action of the Second Continental Congress was to
 - a. select George Washington to head the Army
 - b. draft new appeals to the king
 - c. adopt measures to raise money
 - d. postpone an immediate demand for independence
 - e. support independence
- The Olive Branch Petition
 - a. was passed by Parliament
 - b. was an experiment of King George III's desire for peace
 - c. Promised no treason charges if colonists stopped fighting
 - d. Was an attempt by the colonists to gain support of the Native Americans
 - e. Professed American loyalty to the crown
- One purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to
 - a. Warn other nations to stay out of the revolution.
 - b. Ask for an end to slavery.
 - c. Appeal for fairer treatment by Parliament.
 - d. Explain to the rest of the world why the colonies had revolted
 - e. Condemn Parliament for its actions.
- The resolution that "These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states..." was introduced into the Second Continental Congress by Virginia delegate
 - a. Patrick Henry
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Richard Henry Lee
 - d. Thomas Paine
 - e. John Adams
- Which individual privately advocated equality for women?
 - a. Betsy Ross
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Martha Washington
 - d. Benjamin Franklin
 - e. Abigail Adams
- Many Americans remained loyalists during the revolution for all of the following reasons except
 - a. They believed the British would preserve religious toleration.
 - b. They believed a patriot victory would lead to anarchy
 - c. Some were promised freedom
 - d. Fear of retribution
 - e. They believed in British military superiority
- As commander of America's Revolutionary army, George Washington exhibited all of the following traits except
 - a. moral force
 - b. courage
 - c. a sense of justice
 - d. a great military mind
 - e. patience
- The colonial army eventually lost the battle of bunker Hill because its troops were
 - a. outnumbered
 - b. short of gunpowder
 - c. poorly organized
 - d. poor shots
 - e. lacking in courage

- Loyalists were least numerous in
 - a. New York
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Virginia
 - d. The middle colonies
 - e. New England
- General William Howe did not pursue and defeat George Washington's army after the battle of Long Island for all of the following reasons except
 - a. He remembered the slaughter of Bunker Hill.
 - b. The country was rough.
 - c. Supplies were slow in coming.
 - d. He did not relish the rigors of a winter campaign.
 - e. He lacked sufficient naval support.
- The basic strategy of the British in 1777 was to try to
 - a. Control the Delaware Valley
 - b. Invade the southern colonies
 - c. Isolate New England
 - d. Hold the cities and let colonists control the countryside
 - e. Isolate the south
- Arrange these battles in chronological order. (A) Trenton, (B) Saratoga, (C) Long Island, (D) Charleston.
 - a. B, C, A, D
 - b. C, A, B, D
 - c. C, B, A, D
 - d. C, B, D, A
 - e. A, B, D, C
- After the humiliating defeat at Saratoga in 1777, the British Parliament
 - a. elected new prime minister
 - b. rejected an American peace offer
 - c. asked the French to join their cause
 - d. passed a bill that offer Americans home rule
 - e. replaced their entire officer corps in America
- The battle of Saratoga was a key victory for the Americans because it
 - a. brought British to offer recognition of colonial independence
 - b. brought the colonists much-needed aid and a formal alliance with France
 - c. prevented the fighting from spreading into southern colonies
 - d. prevented the colonial capital from being captured
 - e. Kept Benedict Arnold from joining the British
- The colonists suffered their heaviest losses of the Revolutionary War at the battle of
 - a. Charleston
 - b. Cowpens
 - c. Valley Forge
 - d. Long Island
 - e. Brandywine Creek
- Mercantilists believed that
 - a. a nation needed to import more goods than it exported
 - b. power came from a small colonial empire
 - c. the mother country produced raw materials and colonies produced the finished product
 - d. a country's economic wealth could be measured by the amount of gold and silver in its treasury
 - e. colonies drained a country of its resources
- Under mercantilist doctrine, the American colonies were expected to do all of the following except
 - a. supply Britain with raw materials not available there
 - b. become economically self-sufficient as soon as possible
 - c. furnish ships, seamen, and trade to bolster the strength of the Royal Navy
 - d. provide a market for British manufactured goods
 - e. refrain from exporting woolen cloth
- Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) fighting at Lexington and Concord, (B) convening of the Second Continental Congress, (C) publication of *Common Sense*, (D) adoption of the Declaration of Independence
 - a. B, C, A, D
 - b. A, B, C, D
 - c. A, C, D, B
 - d. C, D, A, B
 - e. A, B, D, C

- King George III officially declared the colonists in rebellion just after
 - a. the armed clash at Lexington and Concord
 - b. the First Continental Congress convened
 - c. the Battle of Bunker Hill
 - d. Benedict Arnold's forces captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point
 - e. hiring hessian soldiers to fight in America
- The colonists' invasion of Canada in 1775
 - a. was unsuccessful
 - b. was of little strategic value for the colonists
 - c. was eagerly welcomed by French-Canadian leaders
 - d. resulted in the capture of both Montreal and Quebec
 - e. resulted in Benedict Arnold's defection to Great Britain
- Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense*
 - a. was published before any fighting took place between the colonists and the British
 - b. remained unpopular for several years before being accepted by the public
 - c. called for a democratic *republic*
 - d. called on the British people to overthrow the king
 - e. led to Paine's arrest
- Thomas Paine argued that all government officials
 - a. are corrupt
 - b. should derive their authority from popular consent
 - c. should be a part of a "natural aristocracy"
 - d. need not listen to the voice of the uneducated
 - e. should not be paid for their services
- France came to America's aid in the Revolution because
 - a. French officials supported our cause of democracy
 - b. it hoped to gain access to the American fur trade
 - c. it wanted revenge against Britain
 - d. it could use America to test new military tactics
 - e. all of the above
- The commander of French troops in America was
 - a. Rochambeau
 - b. Lafayette
 - c. de Grasse
 - d. Burgoyne
 - e. Howe
- Some Indian nations joined the British during the Revolutionary War because
 - a. the British threatened them with destruction if they did not help
 - b. they believed that a British victory would restrain American expansion into the West
 - c. the British hired them as mercenaries
 - d. they were bound by treaties
 - e. none of the above
- The "Fighting Quaker" who cleared most of Georgia and South Carolina was
 - a. Charles Cornwallis
 - b. Benedict Arnold
 - c. Joseph Brant
 - d. Benjamin Smith
 - e. Nathanael Green
- The Indian chief who fought for the British in New York and Pennsylvania was
 - a. Seneca
 - b. Pontiac
 - c. Joseph Brant
 - d. King Phillip
 - e. Cowpens
- The most important contribution of the seagoing "privateers" during the Revolutionary War was that they
 - a. gained control of the sea for the colonists
 - b. successfully invaded the British West Indies
 - c. captured hundreds of British merchant ships
 - d. fought the British Navy to a standstill
 - e. made reliance in the French unnecessary
- After the British defeat at Yorktown,
 - a. the fighting continued for more than a year
 - b. the war ended within a month
 - c. the French withdrew their assistance as it was no longer needed
 - d. King George III decided to end the struggle
 - e. Spain finally entered the war on the American side
- The Founding Fathers failed to eliminate slavery because
 - a. they did not truly believe in democracy
 - b. a fight over slavery might destroy national unity
 - c. they were more concerned with securing equality for women
 - d. the North began to rely more heavily on slave labor
 - e. economic conditions would not allow such a loss
- The most important outcome of the Revolution for white women was that they
 - a. permanently gained the right to vote
 - b. were allowed to serve in the national legislature

- c. were elevated to a newly prestigious role as special keepers of the nation's conscience
 - d. finally gained fully equal status to white males
 - e. were given the right to vote in some states
- Immediately after the Revolution, the new American nation's greatest strength lay in its
 - a. ingrained respect for authority
 - b. excellent political leadership
 - c. lack of inhibiting political heritage
 - d. sound economic structure
 - e. economic ties to France
- A major strength of the Articles of Confederation was its
 - a. control over interstate commerce
 - b. strong judicial branch
 - c. presentation of the ideal of a united nation
 - d. ability to coin money
 - e. strong executive branch
- The Land Ordinance of 1785 provided for all of the following *except*
 - a. money from land sales should be used to pay off the national debt
 - b. the land should be surveyed before its sale
 - c. the territory should be divided into townships six miles square
 - d. the sixteenth section should be sold to support education
 - e. prohibiting slavery
- Shays's Rebellion was provoked by
 - a. fear that the Articles of Confederation had created too strong a national government for the United States
 - b. efforts by wealthy merchants to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new Constitution
 - c. a quarrel over the boundary between Massachusetts and Vermont
 - d. foreclosures on the mortgages of backcountry farmers
 - e. the government's failure to pay bonuses to the Revolutionary War veterans
- The Constitutional Convention was called to
 - a. write a completely new constitution
 - b. allow the most radical Revolutionary leaders to write their own ideas into law
 - c. weaken the power of the central government
 - d. revise the Articles of Confederation
 - e. reassess our foreign alliances
- Which of the following Revolutionary leaders was present at the Constitutional Convention?
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. John Hancock
 - d. John Adams
 - e. Benedict Arnold
- The delegate whose contributions to the Philadelphia Convention were so notable that he has been called the 'Father of the Constitution' was
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. James Madison
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
 - e. Patrick Henry
- The "large-state plan" put forward in the Constitutional Convention
 - a. ultimately provided the framework of the Constitution
 - b. was proposed by Patrick Henry
 - c. favored states such as New Jersey
 - d. favored southern states over northern states
 - e. based representation in the House and Senate on population
- The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention worked out an acceptable scheme for
 - a. regulating commerce
 - b. levying taxes
 - c. apportioning congressional representation
 - d. electing the president
 - e. choosing Senators
- The Aroostook War was the result of
 - a. A short-lived insurrection in British Canada
 - b. the *Caroline* incident
 - c. the offer of asylum to the crew of the *Creole*
 - d. a dispute over the northern boundary of Maine
 - e. a fishing dispute between Britain and the US
- One argument against annexing Texas to the United States was that the annexations
 - a. could involve the country in a series of ruinous wars in America and Europe
 - b. might give more power to the supporters of slavery
 - c. was not supported by the people of Texas
 - d. offered little of value to America
 - e. would lead to tensions and possible war with Mexico

- Texas was annexed to the United States as a result of
 - a.** Senate approval of the Treaty of Annexation
 - b.** President Tyler's desire to help his troubled administration
 - c.** a presidential order by Andrew Jackson
 - d.** the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
 - e.** a compromise to admit free-state Iowa at the same time
- Arrange in chronological order the United States' acquisition of (A) Oregon, (B) Texas, (C) California
 - a.** A,B,C
 - b.** C,B,A
 - c.** B,A,C
 - d.** B,C,A
 - e.** A,C,B
- In the Oregon treaty with Britain in 1846, the northern boundary of the United States was established to the Pacific Ocean along the line of
 - a.** 42°
 - b.** 52° 40'
 - c.** 54° 40'
 - d.** 36° 30'
 - e.** 49°
- One goal of Mexico in its 1846-1848 war with the United States was to
 - a.** demonstrate the strength of Latino culture
 - b.** regain control of Texas
 - c.** capture slaves and take them back to Mexico
 - d.** force America to make good on unpaid claims of damages to Mexican citizens
 - e.** free black slaves
- Match each American officer below with his theater of command in the Mexican War

A. Stephen W. Kearny	1. northern Mexico
B. Zachary Taylor	2. California
C. Winfield Scott	3. Santa Fe
D. John C. Frémont	4. Mexico City

 - a.** A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
 - b.** A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
 - c.** A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
 - d.** A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
 - e.** A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- The Wilmot Proviso
 - a.** symbolized the burning issue of slavery in the territories
 - b.** gained House and Senate approval in 1846
 - c.** settled once and for all the issue of slavery in California
 - d.** allowed slavery in the territory taken from Mexico in 1848
 - e.** left open the issue of slavery in New Mexico and Utah
- The largest single addition to American territory was
 - a.** the Louisiana Purchase
 - b.** the Mexican Cession
 - c.** the Oregon Country
 - d.** the Old Northwest
 - e.** Alaska
- The first Old World Europeans to come to California were
 - a.** Russians
 - b.** French
 - c.** Dutch
 - d.** English
 - e.** Spanish
- Life on the frontier was
 - a.** fairly comfortable for women but not for men
 - b.** downright grim for most pioneer families
 - c.** free of disease and premature death
 - d.** rarely portrayed in popular literature
 - e.** based on tight knit communities
- The dramatic growth of American cities between 1800 and 1860
 - a.** led to lower death rates
 - b.** contributed to the decline of birth rates
 - c.** resulted in many unsanitary conditions in many communities
 - d.** forced the federal government to slow immigration
 - e.** created sharp political conflict between farmers and urbanities
- Ireland's great export in the 1840's was
 - a.** people
 - b.** potatoes
 - c.** wool
 - d.** whisky
 - e.** music

- The Irish immigrants to early nineteenth century America
 - a. were mostly Roman Catholics b. tended to settle on western farmlands c. were warmly welcomed by American workers d. Identified and sympathized with American free blacks e. were often members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA)
- When the famine Irish came to America, they
 - a. moved to the West b. Mostly became farmers c. Moved up the economic ladder quickly d. mostly remained in the port cities of the northeast e. Formed alliances with Yankees against the Germans
- German immigrants in the early nineteenth century tended to
 - a. settle in eastern industrial cities b. retain strong ties to Germany c. become slave-owners d. join the temperance movement e. support public schools
- The father of the factory system in the United States was
 - a. Robert Fulton b. Samuel F.B. Morse c. Eli Whitney d. Samuel Slater e. Thomas Edison
- Eli Whitney was instrumental in the invention of the
 - a. Steamboat b. cotton gin c. Railroad locomotive d. telegraph e. repeating revolver