

EOc Review Test: Goals 1-3

Name: _____

Thursday, November 01, 2007

1.

Which term best identifies the desire of many Americans to expand westward in the 1800s?

- A. neutrality
- B. imperialism
- C. Manifest Destiny
- D. sectionalism

2.

Which was a major result of the Civil War?

- A. The power of the Federal Government was expanded
- B. States rights were reinforced by constitutional amendments
- C. Southern investment capital was used to bring about early industrialization of the region
- D. Most freed blacks became landowning farmers

3.

President Abraham Lincoln's main goal throughout the Civil War was to

- A. abolish slavery throughout the nation
- B. preserve the Union
- C. break the South's dependence on cotton
- D. end British control of the western territories

4.

Andrew Jackson expanded the power of the president when he

- A. agreed with the Supreme Courts decision regarding the Native Americans in Georgia
- B. vetoed the bill that would have rechartered the Bank of the United States
- C. selected Martin Van Buren to succeed him as president in 1836
- D. avoided any decision to annex Texas into the United States

5.

Some Indian nations joined with the British during the Revolutionary War because

- A. The wages were higher than those offered by the Americans
- B. They believed the British would prevent further movement westward by the Americans.
- C. They believed the British army could train them better for battle.
- D. They offered food and blankets imported from England to help during harsh winters

6. Which is *not* a power of a state governor?

- A. to call out the state's National Guard
- B. to declare a state law unconstitutional
- C. to prepare a state budget
- D. to meet with state business leaders

7.

All of the following took place during the War of 1812 except

- A. The British invaded Washington, D.C.
- B. The U.S. invaded Canada and occupied Montreal
- C. The U.S. won naval engagements in the Great Lakes
- D. The British invasion of New Orleans was halted by forces under Andrew Jackson

8.

The greatest problem facing the newly independent states was

- A. attracting foreign nations to build factories in America
- B. bringing about lower taxes
- C. creating some type of a central government
- D. establishing a Supreme Court

9.

At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, differences about representation were settled by creating a

- A. judicial system
- B. single President
- C. two-house legislature
- D. government with three branches

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10.

The major objection that British colonists in North America had to English rule was that they were

- A. denied the right to arm themselves for defense
- B. denied the rights of citizens who lived in England
- C. forced to settle wilderness areas
- D. forced to farm crops ordered by England

11.

The capture of Fort Ticonderoga, the Battle of Long Island, and the Battle of Saratoga would be found in a book dealing with

- A. famous Maya and Inca battles
- B. Dutch rule in New Amsterdam
- C. the French and Indian War
- D. the American Revolutionary War

12.

In 1849, thousands of Americans traveled to California to

- A. Work on the transcontinental railroad
- B. Search for gold
- C. Begin trade with China and Japan
- D. Free California from Mexico

13.

A major result of the Civil War was that the

- A. economic system of the South came to dominate the United States economy
- B. Federal Government's power over the States was strengthened
- C. members of Congress from Southern States gained control of the legislative branch
- D. nation's industrial development came to a standstill

14.

The change that was most obvious in the North during the 30 years before the Civil War was the

- A. decline of the whaling industry in New England
- B. decrease of immigrant's from Europe
- C. rapid expansion of industry
- D. growth of unions in the factories of Massachusetts

15.

Which document has been accused of giving too little power to the central government?

- A. Declaration of Independence
- B. Articles of Confederation
- C. United States Constitution
- D. Magna Carta

16.

The Stamp Act imposed a tax on what item used for different colonial documents?

- A. fees from lawyers
- B. postage used on letters
- C. the paper used in all documents
- D. the ink used on the paper

17.

During the Civil War, what created many state colleges as a result of land being given to the states?

- A. Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862
- B. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
- C. Pacific Railway Act of 1862
- D. Homestead Act of 1862

18.

A basic idea stated by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence is that

- A. the power to govern a nation comes from the people
- B. people should always follow their government
- C. America must have a constitutional convention
- D. slavery must end in America

19.

The purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation was to

- A. return slaves to Africa
- B. support states' rights
- C. free slaves in the Confederacy
- D. create new state governments

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20.

According to the Declaration of Independence, the purpose of government is to

- A. protect the rights of individuals
- B. provide a strong military force
- C. maintain the leader's authority
- D. establish a court system

21.

In pre-industrial New York State, yearly agricultural activities were organized mainly around

- A. major patriotic holidays
- B. celebrations of peace and war
- C. cycles of work and rest
- D. periods determined by nature

22.

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- C. Declaration of Independence
- D. Bill of Rights

23.

In United States history, the Cabinet, and congressional committees developed as a result of

- A. specific provisions of the original Constitution
- B. constitutional amendments
- C. decisions of the Supreme Court
- D. custom and precedent

24.

Racial segregation in the South after Reconstruction was based on the belief that

- A. each culture has contributed equally to American society
- B. some racial groups are superior to others
- C. people should be treated equally regardless of race
- D. the freedmen required special assistance

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25.

The main purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts was to

- A. Prevent Thomas Jefferson from becoming president
- B. Silence and punish critics of the Federalists
- C. Control the Federalists who were in power
- D. Stop an invasion by the British in Canada into the United States

26.

The major purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to

- A. describe a strategy for the defeat of the British in the Revolutionary War
- B. justify the actions of people seeking to overthrow British colonial rule
- C. provide for the establishment of new state governments
- D. provide a plan of organization for a new government

27.

Which action can be justified by the political philosophy expressed in the Declaration of Independence?

- A. The leader of a dictatorship orders a crackdown on terrorists.
- B. A government passes laws to strengthen its racist policies.
- C. The government of a Communist nation releases some political prisoners.
- D. A group of rebels tries to overthrow a repressive government.

28.

A compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was that

- A. states were given the power to make treaties
- B. Congress became a two-house legislature
- C. slavery was prohibited throughout the United States
- D. an individual could serve only two terms as President

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29.

In 1832, Senator William Marcy described a system of political gain and power in which those who gave great contributions or did favors to get people elected were rewarded. What was the term he helped to coin?

- A. "Social Security" System
- B. "Volunteer" System
- C. "Spoils" System
- D. "Machine" System

30.

In 1867 the U. S. Government paid Russia \$7,200,000 for land which became part of the United States in the 20th century. What state did it later become?

- A. California
- B. Alaska
- C. Oregon
- D. Texas

31.

The main weakness of the government of the United States under the Articles of Confederation was that the government

- A. gave larger states more power than smaller states
- B. had no authority to borrow or coin money
- C. did not have enough power to rule effectively
- D. depended too heavily on the military for support

32.

Which is considered the supreme law of the land?

- A. laws of the state legislatures
- B. the Declaration of Independence
- C. the United States Constitution
- D. Presidential orders

33.

The major reason for dividing power among three branches of the federal government was

- A. to protect the constitutional rights of racial minorities
- B. to guarantee that no one branch become too powerful
- C. to make government more efficient
- D. to reduce the role of the courts

34.

Which statement best describes the political situation of African Americans in the South after Reconstruction ended in 1877?

- A. They gained more seats in state legislatures.
- B. They lost interest in politics and government.
- C. They formed political parties, which became strong and influential.
- D. They lost political power because of restrictions on voting rights.

35.

The New York State constitution of 1777

- A. Gave women the right to vote after they reached 35 years of age
- B. Continued to allow slavery to be legal in the state
- C. Created an income tax
- D. Was copied by all of the states for their constitution

36.

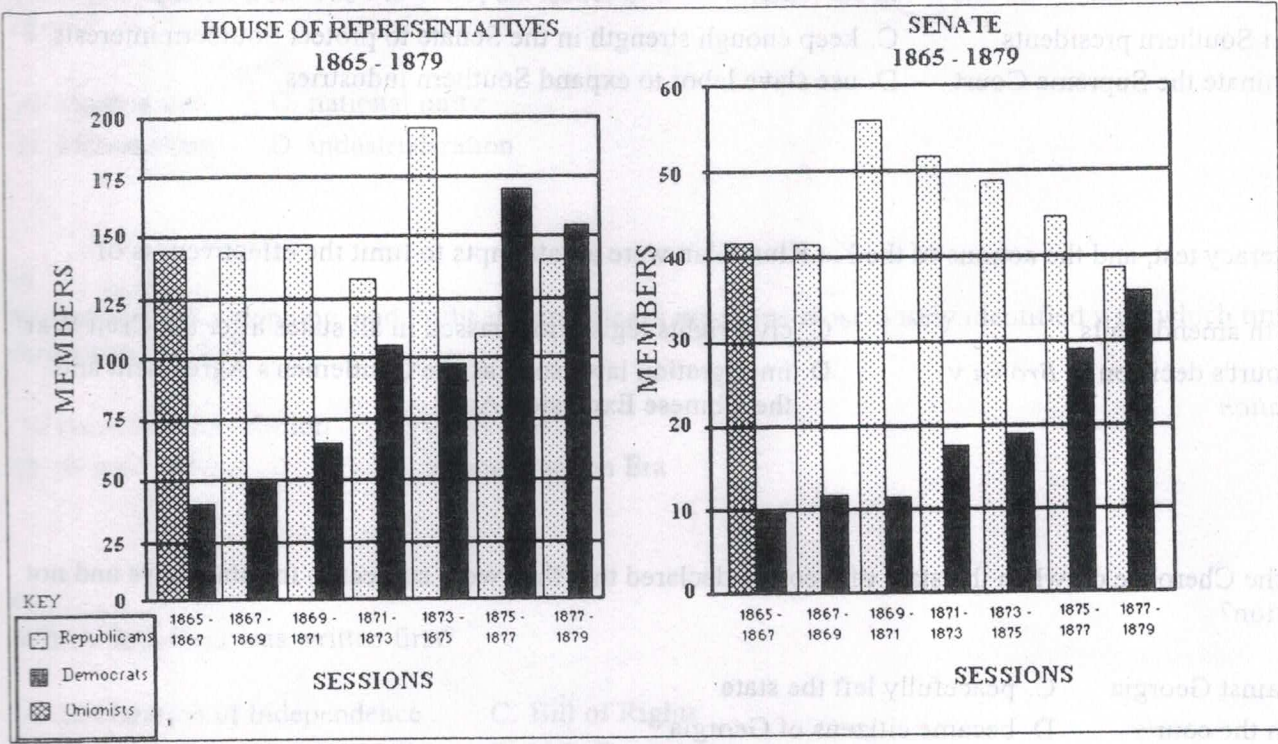


Figure 1

Which generalization about the period 1865-1879 is most clearly supported by the data in the graphs?

- A. The Democrats were unable to get control of either house of Congress
- B. No one party controlled Congress during most of this period
- C. As the nation moved away from the Civil War, two-party rule returned to Congress
- D. National support for the Democratic Party declined during the period

37.

In the late 1780's, some states were persuaded to ratify the Constitution by the promise of

- A. low taxes
- B. a national court system
- C. a Bill of Rights
- D. a woman's right to vote

38.

In the period between 1820 and 1860, Southerners wanted slavery extended to the Western territories so that the South would

- A. continue to elect Southern presidents C. keep enough strength in the Senate to protect Southern interests
B. continue to dominate the Supreme Court D. use slave labor to expand Southern industries

39.

The poll tax, the literacy test, and the actions of the Ku Klux Klan were all attempts to limit the effectiveness of

- A. the 14th and 15th amendments C. civil rights legislation passed in all states after the Civil War
B. the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* D. immigration laws such as the Gentlemen's Agreement and the Chinese Exclusion Act

40.

In 1831, what did the Cherokee do when the state of Georgia declared that they were subject to the state laws and not an independent nation?

- A. went to war against Georgia C. peacefully left the state
B. sued Georgia in the courts D. became citizens of Georgia

41.

Under the Quartering Act, what could military commanders do?

- A. Lodge soldiers wherever necessary C. Take over hotels
B. Tax residents for the support of soldiers D. Build new houses to shelter soldiers

42.

Why didn't Andrew Jackson become president in 1824?

- A. He received the fewest popular votes C. The scandal about his wife cost him votes in the south
B. He received the fewest electoral votes D. The House of Representatives chose J. Quincy Adams because none of the candidates had a majority of electoral votes.

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43.

During the period from 1800 to 1865, the issues of States rights, the tariff, and slavery led most directly to the growth of

- A. imperialism
- B. sectionalism
- C. national unity
- D. industrialization

44.

Scalawags, sharecropping, and Radical Republicans are terms most closely identified with which time period in American history?

- A. American Revolution
- B. War of 1812
- C. Civil War
- D. Reconstruction Era

45.

Which document was written first?

- A. Declaration of Independence
- B. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. U.S. Constitution

46.

In an outline, one of these is the main topic and the other three are sub-topics. Which is the main topic?

- A. **Creation of the Cabinet**
- B. **Washington's Administration**
- C. **Whiskey Rebellion**
- D. **Hamilton's Financial Plan**

47.

"No man has a right to fix the boundary of the march of a nation; no man has a right to say to his country: this far you should go and no further."

The author of this statement would most likely have supported the United States policy of

- A. containment
- B. manifest destiny
- C. sectionalism
- D. isolationism

48.

The decision of *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) was important because it

- A. made abolitionists more determined to achieve their goals
- B. resulted in the immediate outbreak of the Civil War
- C. ended the importation of slaves into the United States
- D. increased Congressional power to ban slavery from new territories

49.

A major purpose of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was to

- A. limit the power of the national government
- B. establish a method of admitting new states
- C. have all people pay the same amount of taxes
- D. protect people's rights from a powerful government

50.

The Boston Tea Party took place to protest

- A. The quartering of British troops in private homes
- B. The Boston Massacre
- C. The high price of tea
- D. The tax on tea imposed by Great Britain