

Chapter 1 Test (Lessons 1 and 2)
The Infusion of Native Asians among the Americas

Matching (13 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the men in the men's table. Use the letter of the man from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement or phrase. **Two choices will not be used.** Cross off words you have used.

A. Cochise	B. Copernicus	C. Custer	D. Dweller	E. Galileo
F. Geronimo	G. Kepler	H. Miller	I. Newton	J. Osceola
K. Ptolemy	L. Sacajawea	M. Sequoyah	N. Sitting Bull	O. Tecumseh

1. _____ famous Plains Indian chief who fought in many battles
2. _____ guided the Lewis and Clark expedition through the Louisiana Territory
3. _____ proposed the heliocentric theory of the universe
4. _____ Cherokee who invented a writing system for his people
5. _____ Indian fighter who lost at the Battle of Little Bighorn in Montana
6. _____ placed under house arrest for heresy because he taught about the heliocentric theory
7. _____ famous Southeast Indian chief who fought against the U.S. government
8. _____ famous astronomer who supported the heliocentric theory
9. _____ very famous Apache who spent 20 years as a prisoner of war
10. _____ proposed the geocentric theory in 2nd century
11. _____ another astronomer who supported the heliocentric theory
12. _____ famous Apache who fought the U.S. government
13. _____ Seminole chief who fought the U.S. government's attempt to move his tribe

Short Answer Essay (6 pts.)

1. What is the importance of the Meadowcroft Rockshelter? (2 pts.)

2. Explain in writing or by drawing the difference between the heliocentric theory and the geocentric theory. Don't forget to put dates in your explanation. (4 pts.)

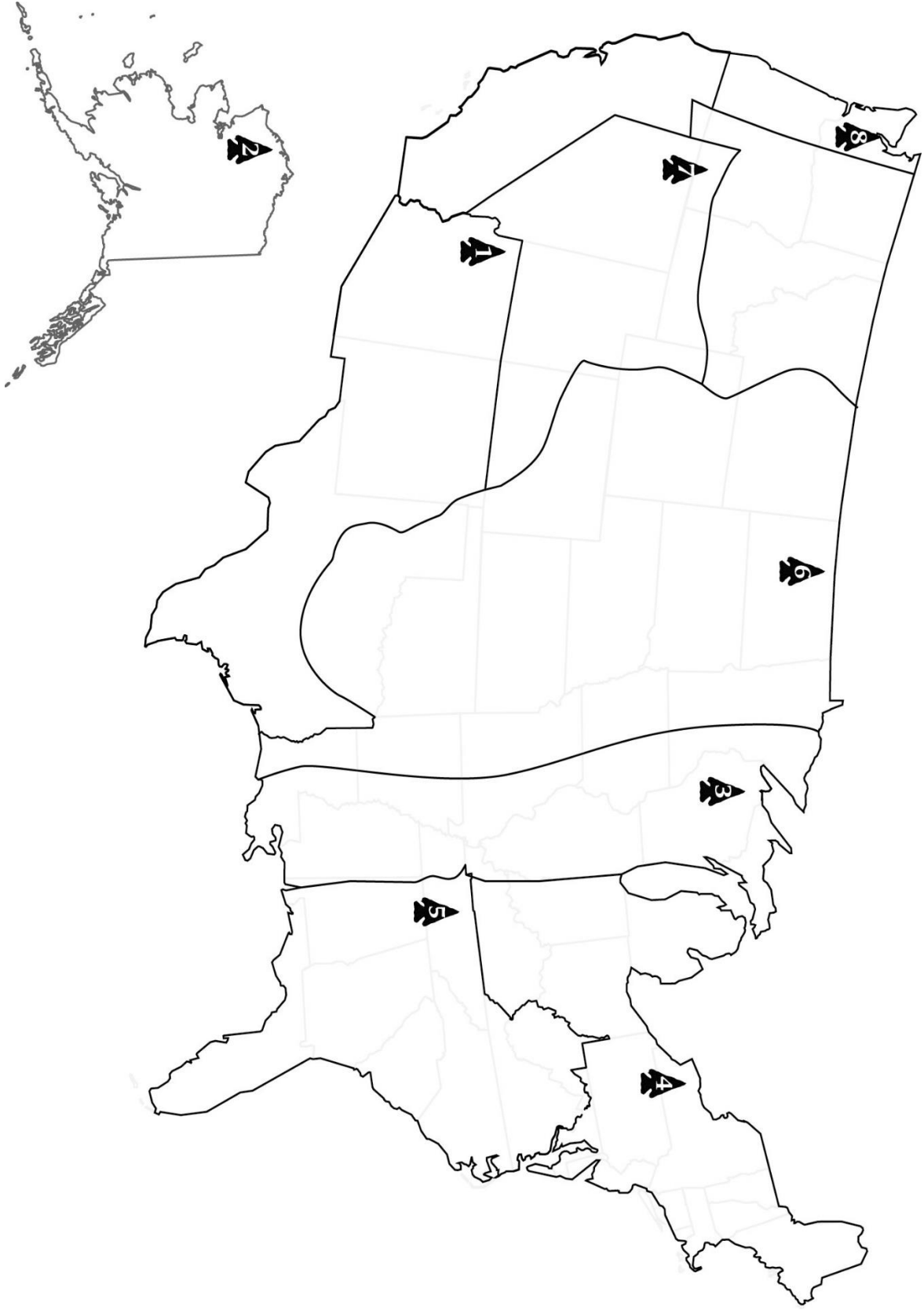
Matching (15 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the words in the word table. Use the letter of the word from the word table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement or phrase. Cross off words you have used.

A. adobe	B. archeologists	C. artifacts	D. diffuse	E. excavate
F. heresy	G. kachinas	H. kivas	I. interloper	J. migration
K. petroglyphs	L. potlatch	M. pueblo	N. succotash	O. travois

1. _____ the “Three Sisters”
2. _____ to geographically spread outward
3. _____ large underground room for religious ceremonies
4. _____ type of building material made from clay and straw and sun-dried
5. _____ European explorers who interfered in Native American lifestyles
6. _____ very old ancient objects from a cultural group
7. _____ old rock carvings from a cultural group
8. _____ people who are specially trained to unearth ancient settlements
9. _____ a type of drag sled consisting of two poles used to haul goods and people
10. _____ to dig up or remove the soil from an old site
11. _____ religious spirits often associated with the environment
12. _____ a type of home for Southwest Indians
13. _____ movement of people or animals from one region to another
14. _____ a type of party in which the hosts give away gifts to their guests
15. _____ any teaching or utterance that go against the church’s doctrine

Map Activity (24 pts.) 1) Use the map to name each main cultural group of Native Americans associated with a geographic region. 2) In each geographic region, write the name of a home that each cultural group used, and 3) in each geographic region, write the name of one tribe.

Turn the page to complete this test item.



Chapter 2 Test (Lessons 3 and 4)

Europeans Explore the Americas

Multiple Choice (6 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. A famous trade route across Central Asia during ancient times was called the?
 - A. Northwest Passage
 - B. Silk Road
 - C. Chinese-Persia Road
 - D. Marco Polo trade route
2. One of the **most famous** sea dogs was?
 - A. Francis Drake
 - B. Pedro Cabral
 - C. Galileo
 - D. Sir Walter Raleigh
3. Martin Luther's 95 Theses nailed on a church's door started?
 - A. Middle Ages
 - B. feudalism
 - C. polytheism
 - D. Protestant Reformation
4. What **main** time era was Hammurabi's Code of 1754 BC written in?
 - A. Pre-History
 - B. Ancient History
 - C. Middle Ages
 - D. Modern History
5. Which famous Renaissance man was convicted of heresy?
 - A. da Vinci
 - B. Gutenberg
 - C. Galileo
 - D. Michelangelo
6. Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican City?
 - A. da Vinci
 - B. Gutenberg
 - C. Michelangelo
 - D. Galileo

Matching (16 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the explorers in the table. Match the explorer to his achievement. Write the letter of the explorer from the table in the blank space next to the phrase that describes his achievement. Cross off each explorer you have chosen.

A. Balboa	B. Cartier	C. Columbus	D. Coronado
E. Cortes	F. da Gama	G. de Champlain	H. de Leon
I. de Soto	J. Dias	K. Ericson	L. Hudson
M. Joliet & Marquette	N. Magellan	O. Pizarro	P. Vespucci

1. _____ started a settlement called Vinland in Canada
2. _____ is credited with “discovering” the New World because he wrote about it
3. _____ he is credited with being the first man to sail around the world
4. _____ 1st European to sail around the cape at South Africa into the Indian Ocean
5. _____ explored the Southwest U.S. and discovered the Grand Canyon
6. _____ explored and mapped the Mississippi River and claimed the region for France
7. _____ first European to sail from Portugal to India
8. _____ explored New York City area, a river, and a bay in northern Canada
9. _____ first European to “discover” the Pacific Ocean
10. _____ 1st person to suggest and write that South America was a new continent
11. _____ 1st European to cross the Mississippi River
12. _____ conquered the Aztec Empire
13. _____ explored the St. Lawrence River and claimed Canada for France
14. _____ founded Quebec City, Governor of New France
15. _____ conquered the Inca Empire in present-day Peru
16. _____ 1st European to “discover” and name Florida for Spain

Short Answer Essay (13 pts.)

1. What was the Line of Demarcation? (2 pts.) _____

2. Identify three characteristics of the Middle or Dark Ages. (3 pts.)
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
3. Describe the importance of the Magna Carta. (2 pts.) _____

4. Describe what mercantilism is. (2 pts.) _____

5. What were the Crusades? (2 pts.) _____

6. What was the Black Death? (2 pts.) _____

Matching (15 pts.) Match each term in Column B to its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space. **Three words will not be used from Column B.**

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. _____ teach someone to accept a set of beliefs | A. absolution |
| 2. _____ sea route connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans | B. astrolabe |
| 3. _____ system in medieval Europe in which people worked & fought
for nobles | C. caravan |
| 4. _____ native people of a culture | D. cataclysmic |
| 5. _____ peasant farmers | E. compass |
| 6. _____ a freeing from blame or guilt | F. conquistadors |
| 7. _____ belief in one God | G. exploit |
| 8. _____ a group of people and animals traveling together | H. feudalism |
| 9. _____ an instrument used to help captains navigate the seas | I. heresy |
| 10. _____ to go against the teachings of the Church | J. indigenous |
| 11. _____ the feudal house | K. indoctrination |
| 12. _____ conquerors | L. infusion |
| 13. _____ a tremendous upheaval | M. irony |
| 14. _____ introduction of a new element into something | N. manor |
| 15. _____ make full use of and get benefit from a resource or situation | O. monotheism |
| | P. northwest passage |
| | Q. polytheism |
| | R. serfs |

Fill-in-the Blanks (11 pts.) Below are statements associated with the men in the table. Use the words from the men's table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. **One choice will not be used from the word table.** Cross off words you have chosen

A. Abraham	B. Jesus Christ	C. Copernicus	D. da Vinci
E. Galileo	F. Gutenberg	G. Mona Lisa	H. Luther
I. Michelangelo	J. Muhammad	K. Polo	L. Ptolemy

1. ____ founder of the world's largest religion
2. ____ founder of Judaism
3. ____ proposed the geocentric theory
4. ____ founder of Islam
5. ____ sculptor who sculpted Pieta and painted the Sistine Chapel
6. ____ invented the printing press in 1450s
7. ____ Italian who traveled eastward on the Silk Road through China
8. ____ famous painter who painted The Last Supper.
9. ____ famous astronomer who was found guilty of heresy and forced to recant
10. ____ famous doctor/astronomer who proposed the heliocentric theory
11. ____ launched a cataclysmic change in the Catholic religion

Short Answer Essay (4 pts.)

7. Describe at least two of your textbook author's realizations about the Age of Exploration.

1. _____

2. _____

Chapter 3 Test (Lessons 5 and 6)

Europeans Countries Compete for Colonies in North America

Multiple Choice (16 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. Which New England colony was **not** founded for religious reasons?
 - A. Connecticut
 - B. Massachusetts
 - C. New Hampshire
 - D. Rhode Island
2. Which colony is **not** a Middle Colony?
 - A. Delaware
 - B. Maryland
 - C. New Jersey
 - D. Pennsylvania
3. Which two colonies were **proprietary** colonies?
 - A. Massachusetts and New York
 - B. Georgia and Connecticut
 - C. New Jersey and Virginia
 - D. Pennsylvania and Maryland
4. Name the document that established a government in Massachusetts.
 - A. Fundamental Orders
 - B. Puritan Constitution
 - C. Mayflower Compact
 - D. House of Burgess
5. With whom was the **Lost Colony** most closely associated?
 - A. Sir Walter Raleigh
 - B. John Smith
 - C. Johan Printz
 - D. William Bradford
6. The first legislative body among the English colonies was?
 - A. Mayflower Compact
 - B. House of Burgesses
 - C. Fundamental Orders
 - D. English Parliament

7. Which Native American helped the Jamestown settlers?
 - A. Samoset
 - B. Squanto
 - C. Massasoit
 - D. Powhatan

8. What is the **oldest** city in the United States started by Europeans?
 - A. Santa Fe
 - B. St. Augustine
 - C. Jamestown
 - D. New York City

9. Which European country started a colony south of the English colonies?
 - A. Spain
 - B. Sweden
 - C. Holland
 - D. France

10. Which European country started a colony north of the English colonies?
 - A. Spain
 - B. Sweden
 - C. Holland (Dutch)
 - D. France

11. Which two European countries started a colony within the English colonies?
 - A. Spain & France
 - B. Sweden & Spain
 - C. Holland (Dutch) & Sweden
 - D. France & Holland (Dutch)

12. Which colony was **not** founded for religious freedom reasons?
 - A. Georgia
 - B. Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - C. Plymouth Colony
 - D. Pennsylvania

13. What natural resource did the New England colonies have a shortage of?
 - A. forests
 - B. good soil
 - C. running water
 - D. ocean environment
14. What English colony was first started by Holland (Dutch)?
 - A. Maryland
 - B. the Carolinas
 - C. New York
 - D. Pennsylvania
15. Who was the founder of the Rhode Island colony?
 - A. William Bradford
 - B. Thomas Hooker
 - C. Sir Walter Raleigh
 - D. Roger Williams
16. What religious group was involved with the founding of Pennsylvania?
 - A. Quakers
 - B. Pilgrims
 - C. Puritans
 - D. Catholics

Short Answer Essay (9 pts.)

1. Describe the difference between the Puritans and the Pilgrims. (2 pts.)
2. What was the importance of the Fundamental Orders? (2 pts.)
3. What was the importance of the Mayflower Compact? (2 pts.)
4. List the three types of colonial governments. (3 pts.)

Matching (10 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the men and women listed in the table. Use the number of the person from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement or phrase. **Two choices will not be used.** Cross off words you have used.

1. William Bradford	2. Sam de Champlain	3. Massasoit	4. Peter Minuit
5. Pocahontas	6. Johan Printz	7. John Rolfe	8. Walter Raleigh
9. John Smith	10. Squanto	11. Peter Stuyvesant	12. John White

- A. _____ This Native American chief cooperated with the Pilgrim settlers.
- B. _____ He was the Governor of the Pilgrim colony.
- C. _____ This one-legged man ruled New Amsterdam with an “iron fist.”
- D. _____ This Native American helped the Pilgrims with farming techniques.
- E. _____ This man enforced his “no work, no food” policy.
- F. _____ This man introduced the cash crop tobacco to the Virginia colony.
- H. _____ This man founded the city of Quebec in Canada.
- I. _____ Supposedly, he purchased Manhattan Island for \$24 worth of trinkets.
- J. _____ This Native American brought peace to the Jamestown settlement.
- K. _____ This man became the Swedish Governor who ruled New Sweden.

Matching (10 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the men and women listed in the table. Use the letter of the person from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement or phrase. **Two choices will not be used.** Cross off words you have used.

A. John Berkeley	B. George Calvert	C. George Carteret	D. Lord De La Warr
E. Thomas Hooker	F. Anne Hutchinson	G. King Charles II	H. John Mason
I. James Oglethorpe	J. William Penn	K. John Smith	L. John Winthrop

- 1. _____ founded the Connecticut colony
- 2. _____ given a land grant by an English trading company and founded New Hampshire
- 3. _____ the colony of New Jersey was named after this man’s birthplace
- 4. _____ branded as a heretic and banished, this person started a settlement in Portsmouth, RI
- 5. _____ a Quaker who founded Pennsylvania
- 6. _____ sold land from New Jersey to farmers who were promised representative government
- 7. _____ founded the colony of Georgia to help prisoners obtain a new start
- 8. _____ founded the colony of Maryland so that Catholics could worship freely
- 9. _____ a river, bay, and colony named after this person
- 10. _____ the Carolina colonies were named after this person

Chapter 4 Test (Lessons 7, 8, and 9)
Life Among the Colonies

Multiple Choice (13 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choice provided.

1. Which **cash crop** depleted the soil the **most**?
 - A. corn
 - B. oats
 - C. tobacco
 - D. wheat

2. One of the **best** forms of representative democracy was?
 - A. Salem Witchcraft Trials
 - B. schooling of children
 - C. sentencing of criminals
 - D. town hall meetings

3. Which religious group was **not** part of the Protestant Reformation?
 - A. Catholics
 - B. Pilgrims
 - C. Puritans
 - D. Quakers

4. Which feature was **not** a component part of colonial government?
 - A. assembly members
 - B. Council of advisers
 - C. Governor
 - D. Parliament

5. A common crop that was grown on small farms and made into linen was?
 - A. cotton
 - B. flax
 - C. corn
 - D. oats

6. Which group of colonies had the **least** social opportunities?
 - A. New England
 - B. Middle
 - C. Southern
 - D. All of the above

7. In which colony was homeschooling **most likely** to occur?
 - A. Massachusetts
 - B. Pennsylvania
 - C. New York
 - D. Virginia
8. Which two men championed the cause of religious freedom in their colonies?
 - A. Mason and Duke of York
 - B. Penn and Williams
 - C. Calvert and Oglethorpe
 - D. Lord Baltimore and Oglethorpe
9. Which item was **not** an important political document during colonial America?
 - A. Charter of Privileges
 - B. Fundamental Orders
 - C. Mayflower Compact
 - D. Common Council Decree
10. What law was the 2nd one to guarantee religious freedom among the colonies?
 - A. Religious Toleration Act of 1649
 - B. Religious Freedom Act of 1620
 - C. Freedom of Religious Orders of 1636
 - D. Fundamental Orders of 1638
11. Why was Quaker Mary Dyer hung in the Massachusetts colony?
 - A. She beat and killed her husband.
 - B. She assassinated the Governor of Massachusetts.
 - C. She continued to hold her Quaker beliefs while living in the colony.
 - D. She said nasty lies and untrue things about the King of England.
12. A woman convicted of gossiping in the colonies would **most likely** be sentenced to?
 - A. dunking stool
 - B. pillory
 - C. stocks
 - D. whipping post
13. What punishment did Williams and Hutchinson receive from the Massachusetts colony?
 - A. whipping
 - B. banishment
 - C. hanging
 - D. stocks

Matching (10 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the men in the table. Use the letter of the man from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement or phrase. Cross off words you have used.

A. Bacon	B. Berkeley	C. Jefferson	D. Luther	E. Metacomet
F. Penn	G. Turner	H. Washington	I. Williams	J. Zenger

- _____ started and led King Philip's War
- _____ guaranteed religious freedom in the colony of Rhode Island
- _____ led a slave revolt in 1831
- _____ granted his slaves their freedom upon his death
- _____ published accusations of corruption against the royal Governor and was found not guilty of libel
- _____ burned Jamestown to the ground over a power struggle
- _____ Quaker who guaranteed religious freedom to people who came to his colony
- _____ launched the Protestant Reformation
- _____ "All men are created equal."
- _____ royal Governor of Virginia locked up in a power struggle

Matching (10 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the vocabulary words in the table. Use the letter of the word from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement or phrase. Cross off words you have used.

A. bicameral	B. blasphemy	C. democracy	D. driver	E. hornbook
F. insurrection	G. overseer	H. municipalities	I. tidewater	J. unicameral

- _____ places along the ocean's coastal plain where salt water flows into fresh water
- _____ something said or done that is disrespectful to God or to something holy or sacred
- _____ a special educational device that contained letters of the alphabet
- _____ Pennsylvania and Georgia had this type of legislative body
- _____ forms of local government such as cities, counties, and boroughs
- _____ power is obtained by the people through freely elected representatives
- _____ the white boss man of a plantation's slaves
- _____ a legislative body having two branches or houses
- _____ a black slave who was the foreman of a plantation's slaves
- _____ a rebellion, usually against a government

Short Answer Essay (13 pts.)

1. Why was the Mayflower Compact important? (2 pts.)
2. Give one concrete example of an item that was part of the slave code. (2 pts.)
3. What was the importance of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut? (2 pts.)
4. Give one concrete example of what the triangular trade consisted of. (2 pts.)
5. Describe what was the Middle Passage. (2 pts.)
6. Identify three types of colonial government and name a colony that was established under this type of government. (3 pts.)

Type of Colonial Government

Colony that had this type of government

Chapter 5 Test (Lessons 10 and 11)
Factors That Led to the American Revolution

Multiple Choice (15 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. The Sons of Liberty were also known as the:
 - A. frontiersmen
 - B. minutemen
 - C. trouble makers
 - D. weekend warriors
2. Which area of North America did the French **not** claim for settlement?
 - A. St Lawrence River region
 - B. Mississippi River area
 - C. Ohio River and Pittsburgh region
 - D. Atlantic coastal plain region
3. Which state was **not** an original English colony?
 - A. Georgia
 - B. New Hampshire
 - C. Vermont
 - D. Virginia

Questions 4-6 are to be answered by getting the correct sequence of events. Which event happened first, second, and third according to the date of the event.

4. Which set of events is in the correct order?
 - A. Royal Proclamation, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party
 - B. Treaty of Paris, Washington's trip to Fort LeBoeuf, Fort Necessity
 - C. Pontiac's Rebellion, Fort Necessity, fall of Quebec
 - D. Declaration of Independence, Lexington and Concord, Boston Tea Party
5. Which set of events is in the correct order?
 - A. General Forbes takes over Ft. Duquesne, French build Ft. Duquesne, Sugar Tax
 - B. 1st Continental Congress, Stamp Tax, Albany Plan
 - C. Fort Necessity, Braddock's defeat, Pontiac's Rebellion
 - D. Lexington and Concord, Townshend Act, Treaty of Paris
6. Which set of events is in the correct order?
 - A. Boston Tea Party, Sugar Tax, Boston Massacre
 - B. Intolerable Acts, Boston Massacre, Stamp Tax
 - C. Boston Tea Party, Quartering Act, Sugar Tax
 - D. Sugar Tax, Stamp Tax, Intolerable Acts

7. One of the **first** documents designed to bring the colonies together under one government?
 - A. Albany Plan
 - B. 1st Continental Congress
 - C. Mayflower Compact
 - D. Treaty of Paris
8. The law which forbid American pioneers from settling land west of the Appalachian Mtns.?
 - A. Declaratory Act
 - B. Royal Proclamation
 - C. Townshend Act
 - D. Quartering Act
9. The famous frontiersman who blazed the Wilderness Trail into Kentucky?
 - A. Sam Adams
 - B. William Dawes
 - C. Daniel Boone
 - D. William Pitt
10. What was the name of the English government called?
 - A. Congress
 - B. House of Commons
 - C. House of Burgesses
 - D. Parliament
11. What person started the French and Indian War?
 - A. Daniel Boone
 - B. George Washington
 - C. King George III
 - D. Sam Prescott
12. Who were the three designated riders who warned that the British were on the move?
 - A. Revere, Dawes, and Prescott
 - B. Hancock, Adams, and Washington
 - C. Boone, Emerson, and Washington
 - D. Wolfe, Montcalm, and Dawes
13. Jumonville Glen and Great Meadows are associated with what event?
 - A. Braddock's defeat
 - B. Pontiac's Rebellion
 - C. French defeat at Quebec
 - D. Battle of Fort Necessity

14. What was the French and Indian War called in Europe?

- A. American Revolution
- B. French and British War
- C. King George's Grand War
- D. Seven Years

15. What was the name of the war fought between 1754 and 1763 in North America?

- A. American Revolution
- B. French and Indian War
- C. Pontiac's Rebellion
- D. War for the Three Rivers Region

Matching (8 pts.) Below are statements that are associated with the phrases in the table. Use the letter of the phrase from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off words you have used. **Two choices will not be used.**

A. Boycott Act	B. Currency Act	C. Declaratory Act	D. Intolerable Acts	E. Quartering Act
F. Royal Proclamation	G. Stamp Tax	H. Sugar Tax	I. Tea Act	J. Townshend Acts

1. _____ Parliament abolished the colonial way of paying bills.
2. _____ England had the right to tax the colonies without representation.
3. _____ This set of laws was passed to raise money from the colonies.
4. _____ Colonists had to pay for food, drink, and housing of English troops.
5. _____ Parliament taxed newspapers, wills, and playing cards.
6. _____ Parliament closed the port of Boston and took over the Massachusetts government.
7. _____ Parliament placed a higher tax on rum, coffee, and some wines.
8. _____ Parliament only allowed this colonial drink to be purchased from one company

Matching (8 pts.) Below are statements that are associated with the names in the table. Use the letter of the name from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off words you have used.

A. Sam Adams	B. Daniel Boone	C. William Dawes	D. Ralph Waldo Emerson
E. King George III	F. John Hancock	G. Paul Revere	H. Sam Prescott

1. _____ violated the Royal Proclamation
2. _____ only rider who got through to warn Concord that the British were coming
3. _____ popularized the saying "shot heard around the world"
4. _____ colonial troublemaker who was to be arrested for being a traitor
5. _____ man who decided the colonists should pay for the French and Indian War
6. _____ designated rider who was caught and arrested
7. _____ designated rider thrown from his horse
8. _____ colonial troublemaker who was to be arrested for being a traitor

Matching (10 pts.) Below are statements that are associated with the names in the table. Use the letter of the name from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off words you have used.

A. Colonel Bouquet	B. General Braddock	C. General Forbes	D. Ben Franklin	E. General Montcalm
F. William Pitt	G. Pontiac	H. Sons of Liberty	I. George Washington	J. General Wolfe

- _____ captured Fort Louisbourg and was in charge of British troops at Battle of Quebec
- _____ attacked frontier forts after the French and Indian War was over
- _____ British man who captured Fort Duquesne in 1758
- _____ minutemen
- _____ man who was victorious at the Battle of Bushy Run
- _____ lost at the Battle of Fort Necessity
- _____ lost the battle at Monongahela River attempting to capture Fort Duquesne
- _____ rebuilt fort named in his honor after the capture of Fort Duquesne
- _____ designed the “JOIN, or DIE” political cartoon
- _____ in charge of French forces where he was defeated at the Battle of Quebec

Fill-in-the Blanks (6 pts.) Listed below are definitions of key words from the chapter. From the table, choose the correct word that matches each definition. **Two words will not be used.**

aftermath	boycott	grievance	intolerable
militia	monopoly	provoke	proclamation

- unfair treatment; a wrong _____
- an important public announcement _____
- refusal to buy goods and services _____
- something that is unbearable _____
- what happens after an unpleasant event _____
- complete control over the price and supply of a good or service _____

Short Answer Essay (4 pts.)

- Why did General Braddock lose his battle against the French army even though he had a superior number of troops? (2 pts.)

- What was the **main** idea behind the political cartoon, “JOIN, or DIE?” (2 pts.)

Chapter 6 Test (Lessons 12 and 13)
An Unthinkable Revolution

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. Who stated, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."?
 - A. General John Burgoyne
 - B. General Horatio Gates
 - C. General Nathanael Greene
 - D. Colonel William Prescott

2. Who stated, "I have yet begun to fight"?
 - A. Nathan Hale
 - B. Patrick Henry
 - C. John Paul Jones
 - D. Thomas Paine

3. Who stated, "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."?
 - A. Nathan Hale
 - B. Patrick Henry
 - C. John Paul Jones
 - D. Thomas Paine

4. Who stated, "As for me, give me liberty or give me death."?
 - A. Nathan Hale
 - B. Patrick Henry
 - C. John Paul Jones
 - D. Thomas Paine

5. Who became known as the Father of Guerrilla-style Warfare?
 - A. George Rogers Clark
 - B. Francis Marion
 - C. Casimir Pulaski
 - D. George Washington

6. Who was the man who trained the colonial troops at Valley Forge to compete with the British?
 - A. Ethan Allen
 - B. Tadeusz Kosciusko
 - C. Friedrich von Steuben
 - D. George Washington

7. What city did the British capture after the Battle of Brandywine Creek?
 - A. Boston
 - B. Baltimore
 - C. New York City
 - D. Philadelphia

Questions 8-10 deal with the correct sequence of events from what happened first to what happened last. Decide which choice has the correct sequence of events.

8. Which choice is in the right sequence?
 - A. Treaty of Paris, Valley Forge, Battle of Yorktown
 - B. Battle of Yorktown, Battle of Saratoga, Valley Forge
 - C. Battle of Charleston, Valley Forge, Siege of Boston
 - D. Battle of Bunker Hill, Declaration of Independence, Valley Forge

9. Which choice is in the right sequence?
 - A. 2nd Continental Congress, Valley Forge, Battle of Yorktown
 - B. Treaty of Paris, Valley Forge, Battle of Monmouth
 - C. Battle of Cowpens, 2nd Continental Congress, Battle of Princeton
 - D. Battle of Trenton, Treaty of Paris, Battle of Brandywine Creek

10. Which choice is in the right sequence?
 - A. Valley Forge, Siege of Boston, Battle of Yorktown
 - B. Treaty of Paris, Battle of Yorktown, Battle at Trenton
 - C. Colonials take over Fort Ticonderoga, de Lafayette at Valley Forge, Treaty of Paris
 - D. Valley Forge, Patrick Henry's Speech, Thomas Paine's Common Sense

11. What event officially ended the American Revolution?
 - A. Royal Proclamation
 - B. Declaration of Independence
 - C. Treaty of Paris
 - D. Battle of Yorktown

12. Who was the person who supposedly made the first American flag?
 - A. Betsy Ross
 - B. Abigail Adams
 - C. Mary Hays
 - D. Margaret Cochran Corbin

13. What Frenchman helped the Americans fight the British?
 - A. Casimir Pulaski
 - B. Marquis de Lafayette
 - C. Tadeusz Kosciuszko
 - D. Frederick Von Steuben

14. Which statement is **most** accurate?
 - A. General Lee showed excellent fighting skills at the Battle of Monmouth.
 - B. John Paul Jones was in command of the Serapis.
 - C. The Battle of Charleston took place in New York state in 1781.
 - D. The Battle of Bunker Hill really took place at Breed's Hill near Boston.

Matching (16 pts.) Below are statements that are associated with the peoples' names in the table. Use the letter of the name from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off words you have used.

A. Ethan Allen	B. Benedict Arnold	C. Sarah Bache	D. George Rogers Clark
E. Margaret Cochran Corbin	F. Lord Cornwallis	G. Ben Franklin	H. Nathanael Greene
I. Mary Ludwig Hays	J. Patrick Henry	K. John Paul Jones	L. Tadeusz Kosciuszko
M. Francis Marion	N. Thomas Paine	O. Casimir Pulaski	P. George Washington

- _____ schmoozing with the French King and his court
- _____ wrote the book *Common Sense* in support of the American Revolution
- _____ commander-in-chief of all Continental forces
- _____ fought the American Revolution in the frontier region
- _____ He and his Green Mountain boys helped to capture Fort Ticonderoga
- _____ The Swamp Fox also developed guerrilla-style fighting techniques
- _____ gave a fiery speech in favor of the Revolution at the House of Burgesses
- _____ became known as the Father of American cavalry
- _____ carried water to troops in battle and took over her injured husband's place at the cannon
- _____ took over her dead husband's place at the cannon and was severely injured
- _____ engineer in charge of many defensive fortifications of colonial troops
- _____ losing British commander at the Battle of Yorktown
- _____ organized many women to sew clothing for the troops
- _____ general in charge of colonial troops in the South
- _____ He helped to capture the cannons at Fort Ticonderoga
- _____ commander of Bonhomme Richard who fought against the British ship Serapis

Fill-in-the Blanks (8 pts.) Listed below are definitions of key words from the chapter. From the table, write the correct word in the blank space that matches each definition.

alliances	Hessians	Loyalist/ Tories	mercenaries
morale	Patriots	siege	tyranny

- a term that refers to the colonials or continentals _____
- German soldiers hired to fight for the British _____
- people who were hired by the British to fight for them _____
- establishing friendships with other countries' governments _____
- very cruel and unjust _____
- deals with one's attitude, enthusiasm, and confidence _____
- to keep people from entering or leaving a place _____
- people who supported the British government in the Revolution _____

Chapter 7 Test – Part 1 (Lessons 14 and 15)
Understanding the History of the U. S. Government

Multiple Choice (16 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. Who is considered to be the **Father of the U.S. Constitution**?
 - A. Ben Franklin
 - B. James Madison
 - C. Gouverneur Morris
 - D. George Washington

2. People who supported the new U.S. Constitution were known as?
 - A. Anti-Federalists
 - B. Federalists
 - C. Tories
 - D. unpatriotic

3. Which one of the following states was **not** part of the Northwest Territory?
 - A. Arkansas
 - B. Indiana
 - C. Ohio
 - D. Wisconsin

4. Who wrote and gave **more** speeches than anyone else at the Constitutional Convention?
 - A. Ben Franklin
 - B. James Madison
 - C. Gouverneur Morris
 - D. George Washington

5. What is the **genius** of the U.S. Constitution?
 - A. return more power to the states
 - B. amendments could be added to the Constitution with 75% of the states approving
 - C. to call up an army and navy during a threat of a war
 - D. to request representation in the government over taxes being assessed

6. What was the **main** result of the Annapolis Convention?
 - A. It was decided that each state should offer compromising solutions.
 - B. The government decided to ease up on the taxes being assessed.
 - C. It was decided that a peace treaty should be negotiated with Great Britain.
 - D. A resolution was passed calling for a convention to amend the Articles of Confederation.

Questions 7-8 are to be answered by getting the correct sequence of events. Which event happened first, second, and third according to the date of the event.

7. Which set of events is in the correct order?
 - A. Shay's Rebellion, Declaration of Independence, Olive Branch Petition
 - B. Treaty of Paris, Olive Branch Petition, Annapolis Convention
 - C. Articles of Confederation, Declaration of Independence, Treaty of Paris
 - D. Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Constitutional Convention
8. Which set of events is in the correct order?
 - A. Articles of Confederation, Constitutional Convention, Bill of Rights
 - B. Articles of Confederation, Declaration of Independence, Treaty of Paris
 - C. Northwest Territory Ordinances, Bill of Rights, Constitutional Convention
 - D. Constitutional Convention, Annapolis Convention, Shay's Rebellion
9. Who was the author of the Great Compromise?
 - A. Ben Franklin
 - B. James Madison
 - C. Roger Sherman
 - D. George Washington
10. The plan that called for an equal number of representatives for each state in the new government was called the?
 - A. Connecticut Plan
 - B. Massachusetts Plan
 - C. New Jersey Plan
 - D. Virginia Plan
11. The plan that called for a different number of representatives based upon the population of each state in the new government was called the?
 - A. Connecticut Plan
 - B. Massachusetts Plan
 - C. New Jersey Plan
 - D. Virginia Plan
12. Who were the authors of the Three-Fifths Compromise in the new Constitution?
 - A. James Wilson and Roger Sherman
 - B. George Washington and Ben Franklin
 - C. Gouverneur Morris and James Madison
 - D. James Madison and James Monroe

Chapter 7 Test – Part 2 (Lessons 16 and 17)
Understanding the History of the U. S. Government

Multiple Choice (20 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. What type of government does the Vatican City have?
 - A. absolute monarchy
 - B. dictatorship
 - C. one-party-state
 - D. theocracy

2. What type of government does Cuba have?
 - A. constitutional monarchy
 - B. military government
 - C. one-party-state
 - D. presidential republic

3. What type of government does the United States have?
 - A. absolute monarchy
 - B. constitutional monarchy
 - C. presidential republic
 - D. theocracy

4. What type of government does Saudi Arabia have?
 - A. absolute monarchy
 - B. constitutional monarchy
 - C. military government
 - D. presidential republic

5. Which ideas are contained in the seven Articles to the U.S. Constitution?
 - A. amendments to the Constitution
 - B. framework for the organization of our government
 - C. preamble and rationale for the government
 - D. provisions for how to tax the common people

6. What is the **best** example of “separation of powers?”
 - A. Judicial branch which interprets, assesses, and evaluates laws
 - B. Legislative branch makes laws that are the supreme law of the land
 - C. President can issue executive orders
 - D. Three branches of government

7. The fact that the President can veto a law is an example of?
 - A. checks and balances
 - B. federalism
 - C. limited government
 - D. popular sovereignty
8. The fact that a state **cannot** pass a law that is **higher** than a national law is known as?
 - A. checks and balances
 - B. federalism
 - C. limited government
 - D. separation of powers
9. If government officials do not carry out their duties, they are answerable to the people is known as?
 - A. checks and balances
 - B. federalism
 - C. popular sovereignty
 - D. separation of powers
10. The fact that only Congress can declare war on another country is what type of power?
 - A. concurrent
 - B. enumerated/delegated
 - C. implied/elastic
 - D. reserved
11. The fact that state and federal governments can levy and collect taxes is what type of power?
 - A. concurrent
 - B. enumerated/delegated
 - C. implied/elastic
 - D. reserved
12. Any issue **not** covered by the U.S. Constitution is a state matter and is what type of power?
 - A. concurrent
 - B. enumerated/delegated
 - C. implied/elastic
 - D. reserved
13. Although **not** listed in the Constitution, Congress approves federal workers' pay raises and is what type of power?
 - A. concurrent
 - B. enumerated/delegated
 - C. implied/elastic
 - D. reserved

14. Any bill introduced in Congress that deals with raising money must begin in?
 - A. either chamber of Congress
 - B. House of Representatives
 - C. Senate
 - D. the Tax Bureau
15. Once a bill becomes a law, it is called a/an?
 - A. act or statute
 - B. executive order
 - C. proclamation
 - D. veto
16. The system whereby people have a right to cast ballots for a U.S. President is known as?
 - A. active representation
 - B. impeachment process
 - C. electoral college
 - D. indictment process
17. Which item does **not** belong in this grouping of choices?
 - A. Commerce
 - B. Defense
 - C. Labor
 - D. Supreme Court
18. What branch of government deals with our court system?
 - A. Executive
 - B. Judicial
 - C. Legislative
 - D. none of the above
19. What is the number of votes needed in Congress to override a Presidential veto?
 - A. 51%
 - B. 2/3
 - C. 3/4
 - D. 85%
20. If a lower court receives an order from the Supreme Court to send its court records to them, this is called a/an?
 - A. indictment
 - B. grand jury
 - C. federal judicial probe
 - D. writ of certiorari

Chapter 8 Test (Lessons 18, 19, and 20)
The New Republic

Multiple Choice (16 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. The number of members in the House of Representatives for each state is based upon?
 - A. Congressional apportionment of the state
 - B. population of the state
 - C. size of the state
 - D. wealth of the state

2. Although **not** in the Constitution, the creation of a national bank was what type of power?
 - A. concurrent
 - B. delegated/enumerated
 - C. implied/elastic
 - D. reserved

3. Who was the **only** President unanimously elected by the Electoral College?
 - A. George Washington
 - B. James Madison
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - D. John Adams

4. Who was the **first** Secretary of the Treasury? (appears on a \$10 bill)
 - A. John Adams
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. Edmund Randolph
 - D. Alexander Hamilton

5. What was the **main** issue underlying the Whiskey Rebellion?
 - A. farmers were prohibited from manufacturing alcohol
 - B. farmers had to pay an excise tax on manufactured alcohol
 - C. farmers were prohibited from selling their manufactured alcohol
 - D. farmers were not allowed to grow crops needed for making alcoholic products

6. What were two results coming out of the Coinage Act of 1792?
 - A. specified amount of gold to be put in coins/established Philadelphia
 - B. described process for making coins/described weight of coins
 - C. created U.S. dollar/established U.S. Mint
 - D. described the shapes of the coin/described amount of silver to be placed in coins

7. Who was the leader of the Federalists?
 - A. John Adams
 - B. Alexander Hamilton
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - D. George Washington
8. Who was the leader of the Anti-Federalists?
 - A. Aaron Burr
 - B. Alexander Hamilton
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - D. James Madison
9. Where is the Barbary coast located? It is located along:
 - A. the southeastern coast of Great Britain
 - B. the southwestern coast of France
 - C. Brazil's coastline
 - D. north Africa's coastline
10. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
 - A. John Jay
 - B. John Adams
 - C. John Marshall
 - D. James Madison
11. A government ban placed on trade goods to foreign countries is known as a/an?
 - A. embargo
 - B. excise
 - C. expulsion
 - D. impressment
12. Why did the U.S. government want to buy the port of New Orleans from the Spanish?
 - A. It wanted to be able to ship its sugar exports to foreign countries.
 - B. It wanted to make it easier to trade with the West Indies.
 - C. It wanted to be able to tax the Spanish merchants.
 - D. It wanted to make trade easier and for farmers in western settlements.
13. Who wrote the Bill of Rights?
 - A. John Marshall
 - B. John Jay
 - C. James Madison
 - D. James Monroe

14. What event contributed to John Adams' failure to be elected for a 2nd term as President?
- Alien and Sedition Acts
 - John Jay Treaty
 - Charles Pinckney Treaty
 - XYZ Affair
15. The undeclared war between France and the United States was known as the?
- British and French Seven Year War
 - French and Indian War
 - First Barbary Coast War
 - Quasi-War
16. Why was John Jay's Treaty with the British so unpopular?
- The British refused to remove their troops from their forts on American soil.
 - The treaty did not deal with the impressment of Americans into the British navy.
 - The British refused to pay war debts and old taxes that were owed to the Americans.
 - The treaty could not guarantee the safety of Americans against the French navy.

Matching (14 pts.) Match each person in Column B to the statement with whom he/she is most closely associated in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space. **Two people will not be used from Column B.**

Column A

- ____ Emperor of France from whom Louisiana was bought
- ____ guided the Expedition through much of Louisiana Territory
- ____ was the first Secretary of War
- ____ original architect and engineer for building the White House
- ____ leader of the Expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory
- ____ first Attorney General of the United States
- ____ U.S. ambassador to France who purchased Louisiana Territory
- ____ negotiated treaty that resolved border issues with Spain
- ____ second President of the United States
- ____ took over as chief architect of the White House
- ____ second President's wisest and closest advisor
- ____ second in command of the Louisiana Expedition
- ____ case was responsible for setting up the practice of judicial review of laws
- ____ third President of the United States

Column B

- Abigail Adams
- Adams, John
- Banneker, Benjamin
- Bonaparte, Napoleon
- Clark, William
- Jay, John
- Jefferson, Thomas
- Knox, Henry
- L'Enfant, Pierre
- Lewis, Meriwether
- Livingston, Robert
- Marbury, William
- Monroe, James
- Pinckney, Charles
- Randolph, Edmund
- Sacagawea

Short Answer Essays (10 pts.)

1. Provide a brief summary of the Burr-Hamilton duel. (2 pts.)

2. Briefly summarize the XYZ Affair. (2 pts.)

3. What is the difference between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists? (2 pts)

4. Describe two **major** results of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. (4 pts.)

Chapter 9 Test (Lessons 21 and 22)
The New Republic Spreads Its Wings

Multiple Choice (18 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. Who is considered to be the “Father of the U.S. Constitution?”
 - A. Thomas Jefferson
 - B. James Madison
 - C. James Monroe
 - D. George Washington

2. Which area of the country suffered the **most** from Jefferson’s Embargo Act of 1807?
 - A. Middle States
 - B. New England states
 - C. Southern states
 - D. Western settlements

3. What issue **emerged** during the 1812 Presidential election?
 - A. advertising slogans
 - B. cronyism
 - C. political corruption
 - D. sectionalism

4. What was the **major** historical event during Madison’s Presidency?
 - A. Hartford Convention
 - B. Napoleonic Wars
 - C. War of 1812
 - D. XYZ Affair

5. A government tax placed on goods entering or leaving the country is known as a/an?
 - A. embargo
 - B. deflation
 - C. inflation
 - D. tariff

6. The **main** result of the Convention of 1818 was to?
 - A. establish U.S. northern border with Canada
 - B. promote a tariff against imported goods from England
 - C. reduce the number of war ships England and U.S. kept on the Great Lakes
 - D. have Spain cede Florida to the U.S

7. Which state became a slave state?
 - A. Iowa
 - B. Michigan
 - C. Missouri
 - D. Ohio
8. Who was the author of the Star Spangled Banner?
 - A. Francis Scott Key
 - B. Thomas Macdonough
 - C. Oliver Perry
 - D. Henry Clay
9. What is the correct sequence of transportation innovation in the early 1800s?
 - A. canals, Conestogas, and railroads
 - B. Conestogas, railroads, canals
 - C. Conestogas, canals, railroads
 - D. railroads, canals, Conestogas
10. Which choice is the correct name of canal/state combination?
 - A. C&O/New York, Main Line/Pennsylvania, and Erie/Maryland
 - B. Erie/New York, Main Line/Pennsylvania, and C&O/Maryland
 - C. Main Line/New York, Erie/Maryland, and C&O/Pennsylvania
 - D. Main Line/Maryland, Erie/Pennsylvania, and C&O/New York
11. William Henry Harrison fought in which battle?
 - A. Battle of Lake Erie
 - B. Battle of North Point
 - C. Battle of Plattsburgh
 - D. Battle of Tippecanoe
12. The event in which the British navy removed four crew men from an American ship was?
 - A. Chesapeake- Leopard Affair
 - B. Quasi-War
 - C. Battle of Bladensburg
 - D. Adams-Onis Affair
13. The speech whereby the U.S. declared that European countries could not established new colonies in the Western Hemisphere was called the??
 - A. Madison Declaration
 - B. Monroe Doctrine
 - C. Rush-Bagot Treaty
 - D. Treaty of Ghent

14. The words “turnpike” and “pike” are associated with?
- A. canals
 - B. Conestoga wagons
 - C. railroads
 - D. steamboats
15. What place stood in the way of the British capturing the city of Baltimore?
- A. Fort Cord
 - B. Fort Mandan
 - C. Fort McHenry
 - D. Fort Washington
16. Which series of events is in correct historical order, time wise?
- A. bombarding Fort McHenry, Battle of New Orleans, and Treaty of Ghent
 - B. Battle of Plattsburgh, Battle of New Orleans, and Treaty of Ghent
 - C. burning of Washington, Battle of Lake Erie, and Treaty of Ghent
 - D. Battle of Lake Erie, Treaty of Ghent, and Battle of New Orleans
17. The law that said which states would be admitted as free and which as slave was called?
- A. Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819
 - B. Convention of 1818
 - C. Missouri Compromise of 1820
 - D. Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817
18. What was the **major** cause for the War of 1812?
- A. issue of impressment
 - B. British insulting the honor of the United States
 - C. Barbary coast countries failure to negotiate with the United States
 - D. French aggression against the United States

Short Answer Essay (6 pts.)

1. List at least three factors that contribute to an economic depression. (3 pts.)

2. What are three guiding principles of the American System? (3 pts.)

Turn the Page!

Matching (12 pts.) Read each phrase below the list of men’s names. In the space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person most closely associated with the phrase. **Three of the men’s names will not be used.**

John Quincy Adams	James Buchanan	John C. Calhoun	Henry Clay	DeWitt Clinton
George Clinton	William Henry Harrison	Andrew Jackson	Jean Lafitte	Thomas Macdonough
James Madison	James Monroe	Oliver Perry	Charles Pinckney	Chief Tecumseh

1. pirate who fought at the Battle of New Orleans _____
2. commander who won at the Battle of Lake Erie _____
3. In 1812, candidate ran against President Madison _____
4. organized his people to fight against white settlements _____
5. won the Battle of New Orleans and became a national hero _____
6. proposed an economic model known as the American Plan _____
7. toured the country and started an “era of good feeling” _____
8. negotiated treaty where Spain agreed to cede Florida to U.S. _____
9. a strong war hawk who favored war with Great Britain _____
10. Indiana governor who won the Battle of Tippecanoe _____
11. Federalist who ran for President against James Madison _____
12. cleverly fought and won the Battle of Plattsburgh _____

Chapter 10 Test (Lessons 23 and 24)
The Rise of Sectionalism

Multiple Choice (16 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choice provided.

1. What part of the population did Jacksonian Democracy **favor more**?
 - A. black citizens
 - B. Native Americans
 - C. white, adult males
 - D. women

2. What does the phrase “To the victor belong the spoils” mean?
 - A. the President is spoiled
 - B. rewards
 - C. rotten food
 - D. higher tariffs

3. During Jackson’s Presidency, what was the “kitchen cabinet”?
 - A. people that Jackson frequently met in the White House kitchen
 - B. Jackson’s cooks and servants
 - C. people Jackson met frequently in the Congressional kitchen
 - D. Jackson’s trusted friends

4. Using the policy “To the victor belong the spoils” was criticized as leading to?
 - A. corruption
 - B. bribery
 - C. higher tariffs
 - D. warped and rotten thought processes

5. When President Adams chose Clay as his Secretary of State, what was he accused of?
 - A. corrupt bargain
 - B. extorting funds from Congress
 - C. political corruption
 - D. tax fraud

6. What was the **main** result of the McCulloch v Maryland Supreme Court case? The:
 - A. states had the right to tax any National Bank.
 - B. National Bank was unconstitutional and therefore should be abolished.
 - C. National Bank was constitutional; Maryland could not tax the bank.
 - D. state banks had the right to remove money from the National Bank.

7. After 1836, where were federal dollars deposited? In:
 - A. federal credit unions
 - B. pet banks
 - C. National Banks
 - D. all state banks
8. What was President Jackson's action toward the Nullification Crisis? He:
 - A. pushed to have Congress disbanded for 2 months.
 - B. called out the army and navy against the South Carolina government.
 - C. called for all land sold in South Carolina to be paid for by specie.
 - D. pushed the Force Bill through Congress.
9. What part of the country was **most negatively** impacted by the Tariff of Abominations?
 - A. Northeastern states
 - B. Middle States
 - C. Southern States
 - D. Western States
10. What issue did the Tariff of Abominations provide in the U.S.?
 - A. border issues
 - B. sectionalism
 - C. taxation without representation
 - D. need for better transport systems
11. Who was the author of the South Carolina Report and Protest?
 - A. Adams
 - B. Clay
 - C. Jackson
 - D. Calhoun
12. What word means that a law has no legal or binding effect, or that it is invalid?
 - A. nullify
 - B. obsolete
 - C. ratify
 - D. resolution
13. What voting trend contributed to the election of President Jackson in 1828 and 1832? All:
 - A. black citizens could vote.
 - B. Native Americans could vote.
 - C. adult, white males could vote.
 - D. women could vote.

14. What political party emerged as a result of opposing Jackson's political party?
 - A. Democratic
 - B. Democratic Republican
 - C. Republican
 - D. Whig

15. An executive order stated that all public land sold by the U.S. government had to be paid for in gold or silver. This order was known as the?
 - A. National Bank Act
 - B. Specie Circular
 - C. Tariff of Abominations of 1828
 - D. Tariff of Abominations of 1832

16. Which Southeast Indian tribe refused to be removed from its homeland?
 - A. Seminole
 - B. Cherokee
 - C. Creek
 - D. Choctaw

Matching (10 pts.) Listed below are statements that are associated with the people's names in the table. Use the letter of the person's name from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off names you have used. **Two names will not be answers.**

A. John Quincy Adams	B. Nicholas Biddle	C. John C. Calhoun	D. Henry Clay
E. William Crawford	F. Davy Crockett	G. Robert Hayne	H. Andrew Jackson
I. John Ross	J. Sequoyah	K. Martin Van Buren	L. Daniel Webster

1. _____ chief of the Cherokee nation
2. _____ a favorite son who Congress thought would win the Presidential vote in 1824
3. _____ helped Jackson to appeal to the working class of Northern voters
4. _____ wanted South Carolina to nullify the federal tariffs of 1828 and 1832
5. _____ leader of the Whig Party and Adam's Secretary of State
6. _____ U. S. Representative from Tennessee who argued against the Indian Removal Act
7. _____ a famous debater from Massachusetts and leader of the Whig party
8. _____ South Carolina Senator and who debated about the Protective Tariff of 1828
9. _____ leader who straightened out the financial mess of the Second National Bank
10. _____ invented an alphabet that taught his people to read and write

Short Answer Essay (10 pts.)

1. John Calhoun forgot about one vital factor in his argument for declaring a federal law unconstitutional. What was it? (2 pts.)
2. In the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson received the most electoral votes at 99. And yet, he was not elected President. Why wasn't he? (2 pts.)
3. Why did the Supreme Court rule the National Bank as constitutional in 1819? (2 pts.)
4. Why should Andrew Jackson have been impeached by Congress? (2 pts.)
5. What was the Trail of Tears? (2 pts.)

Chapter 11 Test – Part 1 (Lessons 25 & 26)
The New Republic Expands

Multiple Choice (18 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choice provided.

1. In the election of 1828, Andrew Jackson was **not** accused of a corrupt bargain even though he chose Martin Van Buren as his?
 - A. Secretary of State
 - B. Secretary of the Treasury
 - C. Secretary of War
 - D. Vice-President

2. What **main** historical event dominated Van Buren's Presidency?
 - A. British impressment of American citizens from American ships
 - B. Panic of 1837
 - C. Tariff of 1832
 - D. Trail of Tears

3. What historical event was **not** part of Van Buren's Presidency?
 - A. closure of the National Bank
 - B. Manifest Destiny
 - C. War with Seminole Indians
 - D. Trails of Tears

4. Who was the Whigs presidential candidate for the 1840 election?
 - A. William Henry Harrison
 - B. Andrew Jackson
 - C. John Tyler
 - D. Martin Van Buren

5. What new campaign tactic was introduced during the election or 1840?
 - A. fiery speech-making
 - B. candidate's voting record
 - C. image-making
 - D. candidate's tax records

6. For the first time in U.S. History, which Vice President took over the Presidential office?
 - A. William Henry Harrison
 - B. Henry Clay
 - C. Andrew Jackson
 - D. John Tyler

7. The slogan “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too” was used to elect?
 - A. Martin Van Buren
 - B. Henry Clay
 - C. Andrew Jackson
 - D. William Henry Harrison
8. The development of transportation systems occurred in what order?
 - A. railroads, canals, Conestoga wagons, steam boats
 - B. Conestoga wagons, steam boats, canals, and railroads
 - C. Conestoga wagons, canals, steam boats, railroads
 - D. canals, Conestoga wagons, railroads, steam boats
9. Natural resources are also known as?
 - A. finished products
 - B. elements of naturalization
 - C. raw materials
 - D. industrial output
10. The making, moving, and selling of goods and services is known as?
 - A. industry
 - B. manufacturing
 - C. production
 - D. revolutionary cycle
11. Which factor is **least** needed in order for an Industrial Revolution to occur?
 - A. appropriate technology
 - B. scarcity of a market
 - C. good supply of local raw materials
 - D. good pool of workers
12. Which condition did unions **not** fight for its workers?
 - A. better health benefits
 - B. safer working conditions
 - C. higher wages
 - D. higher number of working hours
13. Which presidential election did the Know Nothing Party effect?
 - A. James K. Polk
 - B. Franklin Pierce
 - C. Zachary Taylor
 - D. John Tyler

14. Type of road made from logs placed across swampy places was known as a ____ road?
 - A. patent
 - B. turnpike
 - C. Conestoga
 - D. corduroyed
15. What event led thousands of Irish to immigrate to the U.S.?
 - A. civil war
 - B. abolishing the Catholic religion in Ireland
 - C. potato famine
 - D. promise of free land
16. What railroad company became the **largest** in the world?
 - A. Pennsylvania Railroad Company
 - B. C & O Railroad Company
 - C. Erie Mainline Railroad Company
 - D. New York Central Rail Company
17. If you were a nativist, you would be opposed to?
 - A. development of large scale factories
 - B. Native Americans
 - C. Catholic immigrants
 - D. exploiting natural resources
18. What was the **most** important local natural resource?
 - A. gold
 - B. iron ore
 - C. lumber
 - D. coal

Short Answer Essay (14 pts.)

1. What was the importance of the Conestoga wagon? (2pts.)

2. What was the importance of the National Pike and the Lancaster Turnpike? (2 pts.)

3. Name two canals and where they were located (2 pts.)

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4. Describe what tenement houses were like. (2 pts)

5. Identify three problems associated with the rapid influx of immigrants. (3 pts.)

6. Name three benefits the U. S. experienced as a result of the growth of railroads. (3 pts.)

Matching (16 pts.) Listed below are statements that are associated with the men's names in the table. Use the letter in front of the man's name from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off names you have used.

A. Richard Arkwright	B. Matthias Baldwin	C. Edmund Cartwright	D. John Deere
E. Oliver Evans	F. John Fitch	G. Robert Fulton	H. James Hargreaves
I. Elias Howe, Jr.	J. Francis Cabot Lowell	K. Cyrus McCormick	L. Samuel Morse
M. Thomas Newcomen	N. Samuel Slater	O. James Watt	P. Eli Whitney

1. _____ invented the sewing machine
2. _____ created a mill town in New England in which he hired farm girls
3. _____ known for inventing the technology of interchangeable parts and the cotton gin
4. _____ invented the first steam powered boat
5. _____ invented the power loom
6. _____ started the Industrial Revolution in the U.S. by using the factory system model
7. _____ developed the first practical steam engine used to pump water out of mines
8. _____ invented the spinning frame and water powered frame
9. _____ invented the spinning jenny
10. _____ invented the first practical steam engine capable of performing all kinds of work
11. _____ invented a cast steel plow that could break through the thick prairie sod
12. _____ invented the mechanical reaper
13. _____ built the first steam train to haul passengers and cargo
14. _____ built the first amphibious steam locomotive
15. _____ designed and built the first profitable steamboat
16. _____ made improvements to the telegraph for which he received a patent

Chapter 11 Test – Part 2 (Lessons 27 & 28)
The New Republic Expands

Multiple Choice (18 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. The Second Great Awakening featured a rise in church membership and _____ meetings?
 - A. liberal
 - B. philosophical
 - C. revival
 - D. social reform

2. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau were leaders of what kind of philosophy?
 - A. abolitionism
 - B. social reform
 - C. suffrage
 - D. transcendentalism

3. This organization consisted of conductors, hiding places, and escape routes?
 - A. American Anti-Slavery Society
 - B. American Colonization Society
 - C. Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society
 - D. Underground Railroad

4. Who was the former slave who led more than 300 slaves to freedom?
 - A. Harriet Tubman
 - B. Lucretia Mott
 - C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - D. Frederick Douglass

5. The **main** issue covered in the Seneca Fall Convention in New York was?
 - A. abolition
 - B. women's rights
 - C. prison reform
 - D. temperance

6. Any person opposed to slavery was known as a/an?
 - A. abolitionist
 - B. pro-slavery advocate
 - C. social reformer
 - D. suffragette

7. Who was known as the “Father of American Public Education?”
 - A. Frederick Douglass
 - B. Horace Mann
 - C. William Lloyd Garrison
 - D. James Fenimore Cooper
8. The **first** woman in the U. S. to receive her medical doctor’s degree was?
 - A. Elizabeth Blackwell
 - B. Mary Lyon
 - C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - D. Emma Willard
9. Using braille in books was an improvement implemented by?
 - A. Margaret Fuller
 - B. Thomas Gallaudet
 - C. Samuel Gridley Howe
 - D. Walt Whitman
10. The name of Louis Dwight is associated with what area of reform?
 - A. abolition
 - B. hospital
 - C. prison
 - D. temperance
11. What area of reform was Thomas Gallaudet known for?
 - A. abolition
 - B. education
 - C. hospital
 - D. deaf people
12. What reformer was instrumental in creating hospitals for the mentally insane people?
 - A. Elizabeth Blackwell
 - B. Dorothea Dix
 - C. Louis Dwight
 - D. Horace Mann
13. Emma Willard and Mary Lyon were known for creating?
 - A. alcohol detox centers
 - B. institutions for the blind and deaf people
 - C. institutions of higher education for women
 - D. rehab center

14. In what state did the Mormons establish a permanent settlement?
 - A. Illinois
 - B. Nebraska
 - C. Texas
 - D. Utah
15. What is the correct order in which these historical events happened?
 - A. Missouri Compromise, Battle of Alamo, Gadsden Purchase, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - B. Battle of Alamo, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Missouri Compromise, Gadsden Purchase
 - C. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Missouri Compromise, Gadsden Purchase, Battle of Alamo
 - D. Gadsden Purchase, Battle of Alamo, Missouri Compromise, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
16. Who were the two Texan leaders who fought for its independence from Mexico?
 - A. Stephen Austin and Sam Houston
 - B. Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie
 - C. James K. Polk & Franklin Pierce
 - D. Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor
17. Who was the President of the U.S. who signed the Missouri Compromise into law?
 - A. Millard Fillmore
 - B. Franklin Pierce
 - C. James K. Polk
 - D. Zachary Taylor
18. Who was an organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention and strong women's rights advocate?
 - A. Dorothea Dix
 - B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - C. Sojourner Truth
 - D. Harriet Tubman

Short Answer Essays (11 pts.)

1. Given the fact that they go in two different directions, what was the **main** difference between the Oregon and Santa Fe trails? (2 pts.)
2. Explain what the phrase "Manifest Destiny" means. (2 pts.)
3. Describe two of the main features of the Missouri Compromise of 1850. (2 pts.)
4. Describe how the discovery of gold in California impacted the westward movement. (2 pts.)

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5. Identify 3 hazards or dangers of pioneer travel. (3 pts.)

Matching (16 pts.) Listed below are statements that are associated with the men's and women's names in the table. Use the letter in front of the man's or woman's name from the table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off names you have used.

A. Susan B. Anthony	B. John Jacob Astor	C. William Becknell	D. Frederick Douglass
E. John C. Fremont	F. James Gadsden	G. William Lloyd Garrison	H. James Marshall
I. Lucretia Mott	J. Santa Anna	K. Father Junipero Serra	L. Joseph Smith
M. Thaddeus Stevens	N. William Travis	O. Marcus Whitman	P. Brigham Young

1. ____ was in command of American troops at the Battle of the Alamo
2. ____ missionary who established missions for Indians in the Oregon Territory
3. ____ a major leader of the American Anti-Slavery Society who gave fiery speeches
4. ____ responsible for buying Arizona and New Mexico from the Mexicans
5. ____ established a fur trading company in the Oregon Territory
6. ____ founder of the Mormon religion
7. ____ organized the Seneca Falls Convention and a leader in women's rights
8. ____ Mexican dictator who lost at the Battle of San Jacinto
9. ____ strong advocate for free public education and an abolitionist
10. ____ leader of the Bear Flag Revolt
11. ____ blazed the Santa Fe Trail with some friends
12. ____ pro women's rights and abolitionist who organized a female anti-slavery society
13. ____ appointed territorial governor of Utah
14. ____ established nine missions in California
15. ____ person who originally discovered gold at Sutter's Mill
16. ____ founded a newspaper, The Liberator, devoted to abolishing slavery