1. Which feature of government was developed most fully during the colonial era?

A. separation of church and state  
B. an independent court system  
C. universal suffrage  
D. representative assemblies

2. In the Colonial Era, developments such as the New England town meetings and the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses represented

A. colonial attempts to build a strong national government  
B. efforts by the British to strengthen their control over the colonies  
C. steps in the growth of representative democracy  
D. early social reform movements

3. Under mercantilism, the thirteen American colonies were expected to provide Great Britain with

A. finished American-manufactured goods  
B. raw materials and markets for British products  
C. officials to represent colonial interests in Parliament  
D. laborers to work in British factories

4. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What would be the best title for this map?

A. British Domination of the Americas  
B. Colonial Trade Routes  
C. Spanish Colonies in the New World  
D. The United States in 1750
5. Many colonies objected to the Albany Plan of Union (1754) mainly because

A. the colonies had just been given representation in Parliament
B. the plan gave too much power to Native American Indians
C. threats to colonial safety had ended
D. colonial assemblies did not want to give up their individual power

6. The colonists’ slogan, “No taxation without representation,” expresses a belief in

A. free trade
B. economic interdependence
C. the supremacy of Parliament
D. the consent of the governed

7. 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

8. “…I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands….If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies, we…will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

— Abigail Adams, 1776

This statement was an early expression of women’s support for

A. abolition
B. affirmative action
C. suffrage rights
D. divorce rights

9. Which aspect of the American political system was most influenced by the ideas of John Locke and Baron de Montesquieu?

A. executive control of foreign policy
B. limitations on the power of government
C. government regulation of the economy
D. creation of the electoral college
10. Base your answer(s) to the following question(s) on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparations for War</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Thirteen Colonies</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Approximately 12,000,000</td>
<td>Approximately 2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Highly developed and flourishing</td>
<td>Practically none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Richest country in the world</td>
<td>No money to support the war effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Large, well-trained army plus mercenary Hessians</td>
<td>All-volunteer forces — willing to fight but poorly equipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaders</td>
<td>Many dedicated and able officers</td>
<td>Few officers capable of leading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Strange land with long distance to base of supplies</td>
<td>Familiar land with easy access to limited amounts of supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which conclusion about the American Revolutionary War is most clearly supported by information in this chart?

A. England had few advantages in a war with her American colonies.
B. The thirteen colonies had more advantages than disadvantages upon entering the war.
C. England did not believe that the thirteen colonies were worth the expense of a war.
D. The thirteen colonies had few, but important advantages in the war with England.

11. The Preamble of the United States Constitution states the purposes of government and is based on the belief that

A. the states have ultimate authority
B. members of Congress should be appointed
C. Supreme Court Justices should be elected
D. the people are sovereign

12. Thomas Paine’s publication *Common Sense* was most influential in persuading American colonists to support

A. additional British taxes on the colonies
B. colonial independence
C. the Whiskey Rebellion
D. continued ties with Great Britain

13. Base your answer to the following question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which title is most accurate for this time line?

A. Forms of Colonial Protest
B. Effects of British Navigation Laws
C. Causes of the American Revolution
D. Abuse of Power by Colonial Legislatures
14. The years between the end of the American Revolution and the ratification of the Constitution are sometimes called the “critical period” because

A. the western territories were left ungoverned
B. the United States fought a war with France
C. Spain refused to sell Florida to the United States
D. the central government failed to solve many economic problems

15. Which statement about the westward movement in the United States during the 19th century is most accurate?

A. The frontier discouraged interest in the expansion of voting rights.
B. The frontier experience tended to decrease social class differences.
C. Western expansion slowed the rate of industrialization.
D. The West was settled mostly by immigrants from Asian nations.

16. Before the Civil War, one example of increased democracy was the

A. elimination of property ownership as a requirement for voting in the national elections
B. granting of the right to vote to women
C. elimination of the electoral college system for electing the President
D. extension of suffrage to most African Americans
17. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What was the primary result of road and turnpike development?

A. Migration from east to west increased.
B. Southern states became more industrialized.
C. State government control of transportation was increased.
D. Escape from slavery was made easier.

18. In the 1800s, the Great Plains region of the United States was characterized primarily by

A. exceptionally high amounts of annual rainfall
B. heavily wooded forests covering most of the area
C. an extensive system of navigable rivers
D. vast expanses of native grasses

19. In the mid-1800s, the growth of the populations of California and the western territories was mainly a result of the

A. discovery of gold and silver
B. opening of the Panama Canal
C. migration of freedmen after the Civil War
D. secession of the Southern states

20. As a result of President Andrew Jackson’s policies, Native American Indians were

A. relocated to reservations in Mexico
B. forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi River
C. gradually allowed to return to their ancestral lands
D. given United States citizenship
21. Base your answer to the following question on the series of maps below.

![Maps showing settlement patterns from late 1700s to early-middle 1800s and middle-late 1800s.]

What is the best title for this series of maps?

A. Industrialization of the United States
B. Sectional Conflicts in the United States
C. Transportation Revolution in the United States
D. Shifting Frontier of the United States

22. During the first half of the 19th century, the construction of canals and roads led to the

A. expansion of trade between midwestern farmers and eastern merchants
B. growth of plantation agriculture in Texas and New Mexico
C. severe economic decline of the South
D. bankruptcy of several railroad companies in the Mississippi Valley

23. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was mainly concerned with

A. ending slavery in all the states
B. reducing consumption of alcoholic beverages
C. improving treatment of the mentally ill
D. expanding women’s rights

24. A major foreign policy success of President Thomas Jefferson’s administration was the

A. purchase of the Louisiana Territory
B. support for the Alien and Sedition Acts
C. victory in the war of 1812
D. passage of the Embargo Act

25. The major purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

A. create a military alliance for the defense of North America
B. guarantee democratic governments in Latin America
C. secure new colonies in the Caribbean
D. limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere
26. The slogan “Fifty-four forty or fight!,” the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War all relate to the

A. theory of nullification
B. practice of secession
C. belief in Manifest Destiny
D. idea of due process

27. The Homestead Act (1862) attempted to promote development of western lands by

A. creating a system of dams for crop irrigation
B. providing free land to settlers
C. removing all restrictions on immigration
D. placing Native American Indians on reservations

28. The foreign policies of President James Polk involving Texas, California, and the Oregon Territory were all efforts to

A. remain neutral toward western territories
B. continue traditional American isolationism
C. weaken the Monroe Doctrine
D. fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny

29. Base your answer(s) to the following question(s) on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Millions of Acres Poster](image)

The federal government supported the land offer made in this advertisement by

A. encouraging exploration for gold and silver
B. creating a sharecropping system after the Civil War
C. protecting the hunting grounds of Native American Indians
D. giving public land to railroad companies to help finance railroad construction
30. Between 1800 and 1830, the National Road and the Erie Canal were built to connect which regions?

A. Atlantic Coast and Midwest
B. South and New England
C. Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast
D. Great Plains and Rocky Mountains

31. At the beginning of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln maintained that the war was being fought to

A. uphold national honor
B. prevent foreign involvement
C. free all slaves
D. preserve the Union

32. The basic constitutional issue resolved by the Civil War was the

A. expansion of the president's war powers
B. extension of the right to vote to all adults
C. supremacy of Federal authority over the states
D. civil liberties of citizens during wartime

33. 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 become landowning farmers.

34. Which statement about the results of the Civil War is most accurate?

A. Federal supremacy was strengthened.
B. Constitutional government was proven ineffective.
C. Universal suffrage was generally accepted.
D. Sectional disputes ceased to exist.

35. The best evidence that the Civil War greatly increased the power of the Federal Government over the states was the

A. reelection of Abraham Lincoln in 1864
B. passage of the black codes
C. impeachment of President Andrew Johnson
D. ratification of the 14th amendment
36. Which historic period was marked by the military occupation of a portion of the United States, attempts to remove the President from office, and major constitutional revisions?

A. Reconstruction  
B. Roaring Twenties  
C. Depression and New Deal  
D. Vietnam War Era

37. In the South after the Civil War, which system of land usage was developed to replace the major system destroyed by the war?

A. plantation  
B. small self-sufficient farming  
C. sharecropping  
D. corporate farming

38. Which two developments following the Civil War most helped open the American West

A. the building of the Erie Canal and the purchase of the Louisiana Territory  
B. the discovery of gold in California and the construction of the Panama Canal  
C. the annexation of Texas and the invention of the cotton gin  
D. the implementation of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad

39. The controversy over Federal power versus States rights was a basic cause of the

A. Revolutionary War  
B. Civil War  
C. Spanish-American War  
D. Korean War

40. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ________________
   A. Suspension of habeas corpus  
   B. Signing of Emancipation Proclamation  
   C. Election of President Lincoln to second term

A. Wartime Propaganda Campaigns  
B. Limits on Civil Liberties During Wartime  
C. Decreased Rights of Minorities  
D. Events During the Civil War
41. The constitutional controversy that led directly to the start of the Civil War concerned the right of states to

A. control tariff rates  
B. sign treaties with foreign nations  
C. redraw congressional districts  
D. secede from the Union  

42. Which event led directly to the secession of several Southern states from the Union?

A. violence in Kansas over the spread of slavery  
B. election of Abraham Lincoln as president  
C. publication of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*  
D. raid by John Brown at Harpers Ferry  

43. Which constitutional principle was the main focus of the North–South conflicts that led to the Civil War?

A. States rights  
B. due process of law  
C. separation of powers  
D. presidential veto power  

44. The most essential feature of democratic government is

A. a bicameral legislature  
B. a free and open election process  
C. a written constitution  
D. separate branches of government  

45. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ____________________________

A. Mayflower Compact  
B. House of Burgesses  
C. New England town meetings  

A. Attempts to Overthrow British Rule  
B. Development of Self-Government in the American Colonies  
C. Establishment of British Parliamentary Control Over the Colonies  
D. Social Reform Movements in the American Colonies
46. Antifederalist objections to the ratification of the Constitution led to the

A. addition of a Bill of Rights
B. seven-year delay in the ratification of the Constitution
C. rewriting of major parts of the Constitution
D. elimination of states’ rights

47. A primary aim of the writers of the United States Constitution was to

A. strengthen the power of the central government
B. change from a government based on division of powers to one based on a single power
C. develop a governmental system based on the principle of supremacy of the states
D. weaken the power of the executive

48. The United States Constitution includes both the Bill of Rights and a description of treason. These provisions illustrate that the Constitution

A. attempts to balance the need for liberty and the need for order
B. emphasizes the importance of personal liberties
C. gives greater weight to national security than to other concerns
D. outlines the distribution of ruling powers among government leaders

49. The United States Constitution corrected one of the major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation by

A. granting the right of universal suffrage
B. giving the National Government the power to collect taxes
C. increasing the powers of state governments
D. establishing a policy for the admission of new states

50. In the 1780’s, the publication of The Federalist Papers was intended to

A. justify the American Revolution to the colonists
B. provide a plan of operation for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention
C. encourage ratification of the United States Constitution
D. express support for the election of George Washington to the Presidency

51. The long-term effect of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution has been to

A. extend civil rights to all citizens
B. permit the Congress to restrict immigration
C. limit the power of the executive branch
D. institute reforms in the structure of government
52. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Great Compromise was concerned mainly with

A. representation of the states in Congress
B. the powers of the executive
C. the question of slavery
D. control of interstate commerce

53. The United States Constitution is a living document, and at various times it has had to be adapted to new conditions. One way this has been done is through the amending process.

Several amendments are listed below.

- Fourth (1791) — Search and seizure
- Fourteenth (1868) — Equal protection under the law
- Eighteenth (1919) — Prohibition
- Nineteenth (1920) — Women's suffrage
- Twenty-fifth (1967) — Presidential succession and disability

Select three of the amendments listed above. For each amendment chosen, describe the historical background that led to its passage and discuss its impact in United States society.

54. Political parties, judicial review, and lobbying are similar in that all

A. became part of the government through constitutional amendments
B. are examples of direct democracy
C. illustrate the division of powers established in the Constitution
D. are aspects of the unwritten Constitution
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