

TP 3 Exam
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. In the decades before the American Revolution, the English colonial westward movement
- resulted in cultural blending with American Indians.
 - disrupted the existing French-Indian fur trade.
 - reinforced the existing national identity of settlers.
 - introduced firearms and horses to Indian tribes on the frontier.
- _____ 2. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibiting colonial migration west of the Appalachian Mountains resulted from all of the following EXCEPT
- ongoing Indian uprisings such as Pontiac's Rebellion.
 - Parliament's decision to punish the colonies for their refusal to pay taxes.
 - British weariness to engage in further military conflicts.
 - British determination to reduce expenditures after the Seven Years' War.
- _____ 3. Which of the following was a primary reason why Indian tribes attempted to form advantageous alliances with other tribes and European countries during the mid- and late 1700s?
- They wanted to gain access to European trade goods.
 - They wanted to limit the movement of white settlers.
 - They wanted to be able to sell their tribal lands more easily.
 - They wanted to become a single, unified tribe.
- _____ 4. Which of the following set of historical events is in the correct chronological order?
- Stamp Act, Committees of Correspondence, Intolerable Acts, Boston Tea Party
 - Boston Tea Party, Committees of Correspondence, Intolerable Acts, Stamp Act
 - Stamp Act, Committees of Correspondence, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts
 - Committees of Correspondence, Intolerable Acts, Boston Tea Party, Stamp Act
- _____ 5. Which of the following is NOT correctly identified?
- The Quebec Act—granted freedom of worship to Catholics in Quebec
 - The Townshend Acts—placed an "external" tax on tea, glass, and paper
 - The Quartering Act—required colonial legislatures to house and feed British soldiers
 - The Declaratory Act—reasserted the supremacy of the British king over the colonies

- _____ 6. Which of the following contributed the LEAST to the growing colonial sentiment toward independence in the 1770s?
- a. Anger over numerous attempts to tax the colonists and colonists' perceived lack of political representation in Parliament
 - b. Frustration over the British government's refusal to send troops to protect the colonies from Indian attacks
 - c. An emerging ideology of resistance based on English common law, Enlightenment ideals, and Whig political thought
 - d. A growing sense of American identity and grassroots movements of laborers, artisans, women
- _____ 7. Despite England's superior military, industrialized economy, and larger population, the colonists were ultimately able to succeed in their war for independence because they possessed all of the following EXCEPT
- a. greater familiarity with the land.
 - b. superior political leadership.
 - c. overwhelming popular support.
 - d. a deep ideological commitment.
- _____ 8. Which of the following is properly matched?
- a. The Treaty of Greenville—gave Americans free navigation on the Mississippi River and the right of deposit in New Orleans
 - b. Jay's Treaty—the British promised to abandon their forts in the Northwest, which averted a possible war with England
 - c. The Neutrality Proclamation of 1793—Indian cession of present-day Indiana and Ohio to the United States
 - d. Pinckney's Treaty—declared America's refusal to get involved in European conflicts
- _____ 9. The XYZ Affair, Sedition Act, and Convention of 1800
- a. reinforced American isolationism and non-involvement in European affairs.
 - b. convinced Jeffersonians that the Federalists were eager for war with France.
 - c. led to debates over how to interpret the Constitution and balance power among the three branches of the federal government.
 - d. demonstrated the challenges America faced as result of the French Revolution and the spread of its ideals.

- _____ 10. The Alien and Sedition Acts did all of the following EXCEPT
- a. ease popular fears of an imminent war with France by quieting public criticism and opening direct negotiations with the French government.
 - b. prompt Jefferson and Madison to author the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions arguing that the states had the final authority over federal laws.
 - c. empower the president to deport “dangerous” foreigners and allow the prosecution of anyone who criticized the president or federal government.
 - d. create a constitutional crisis and backlash ultimately contributing to the election of Jefferson to the presidency in 1800.
- _____ 11. Which of the following Enlightenment thinkers is correctly matched?
- a. John Locke—natural rights
 - b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau—separation of powers
 - c. Baron de Montesquieu—free trade
 - d. Adam Smith—social contract
- _____ 12. Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* was
- a. written in response to the Declaration of Independence.
 - b. a widely read criticism of continued British rule of the colonies.
 - c. directly responsible for King George III formally declaring the colonies in rebellion.
 - d. seen as too radical by many of the founding fathers.
- _____ 13. The Articles of Confederation suffered from all of the following weaknesses EXCEPT
- a. requiring a two-thirds majority vote to pass legislation.
 - b. lacking an executive branch and federal court system.
 - c. disallowing direct taxation of the states or individuals.
 - d. prohibiting amendments to the original articles.
- _____ 14. Which of the following exposed the inability of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation to put down civil unrest and prompted calls for a new, stronger central government?
- a. The Stono Rebellion
 - b. The Whiskey Rebellion
 - c. Shays’ Rebellion
 - d. The Regulator uprisings

- _____ 15. Which of the following compromises at the constitutional convention was LEAST likely the result of regional and sectional differences in the United States?
- The Three-Fifths Compromise, which counted five slaves as the equivalent of three whites for representation purposes in the House of Representatives
 - The Slave Trade Compromise, which prohibited Congress from passing any legislation limiting or banning the importation of slaves for at least 20 years
 - The Great Compromise, which provided for a bicameral legislature with states receiving proportional representation in the House and equal representation in the Senate
 - The Executive Elections Compromise, which created an indirect election of the president through the Electoral College.
- _____ 16. All of the following contributed to the ratification of the Constitution EXCEPT
- Federalist promises to quickly amend the Constitution with a Bill of Rights.
 - popular frustration over economic difficulties and the limitations of the Articles of Confederation.
 - lowering the required number of states needed to ratify the Constitution to nine.
 - the unanimous support of all of the major patriot leaders and founding fathers.
- _____ 17. Which of the following was NOT a provision of Hamilton's financial plan?
- Taxing the states to pay off the war debt
 - Paying the full amount owed on confederation bonds
 - Placing an excise tax on whiskey
 - Creating a national bank
- _____ 18. Who famously admonished her husband to "remember the ladies"?
- Deborah Sampson
 - Molly Pitcher
 - Phillis Wheatley
 - Abigail Adams
- _____ 19. After ratification, constitutional compromises remained the most controversial in which area?
- Separation of powers
 - Slavery
 - Congressional representation
 - Taxation
- _____ 20. Which of the following was an outcome of the American Revolution?
- It generated a new spirit of equality, dramatically improving relations with Indian tribes.
 - It halted the westward movement of settlers for a generation.
 - It inspired a number of other independence movements.
 - It was widely condemned overseas for protecting the interests of colonial elites.

- _____ 21. The march of the Paxton Boys demonstrated
- many western settlers' desire for Indian lands.
 - backcountry anger over attempts to tax farmers.
 - ethnic tensions in rural America resulting from increased immigration.
 - religious fervor fueled by revivalist movements.
- _____ 22. Which of the following groups of immigrants heavily settled along the western frontier of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia and later led the Paxton and Regulator uprisings?
- Dutch immigrants
 - Welsh immigrants
 - Scots-Irish immigrants
 - German immigrants
- _____ 23. During the second half of the 1700s, the Spanish
- stopped using forced Indian labor as immigration to Spanish settlements greatly increased.
 - abandoned their missions in California after a series of devastating Indian uprisings.
 - rigid class system prevented the possibility of social mobility for Spanish settlers.
 - settlements provided for significant cultural blending.
- _____ 24. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, considered by many to be the greatest success of the Articles of Confederation Congress apart from the Declaration of Independence, did all of the following EXCEPT
- resolve the western land claims of the original 13 states and create a process for territories to eventually gain statehood.
 - set aside large reservations for Indian tribes in the area, guaranteeing a generation of mostly peaceful relations with American Indians.
 - prohibit slavery north of the Ohio River between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
 - require the careful surveying of land to avoid property disputes and require that all larger townships set aside land for a public school.
- _____ 25. Which of the following best describes the outcome of the Battle of Fallen Timbers?
- Both sides fought to a stalemate as new firearm technology undermined traditional battlefield tactics.
 - British military intervention provided the Indian tribes with a decisive military advantage and almost led to war with England.
 - The U.S. Army won a decisive victory, effectively ending Indian resistance in the Northwest Territory for almost 20 years.
 - The U.S. Army suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of a powerful coalition of Indian tribes.

- _____ 26. In the 1790s, the United States successfully negotiated free navigation of the Mississippi River with
- a. Spain.
 - b. France.
 - c. England.
 - d. the Barbary pirates.
- _____ 27. The Democratic-Republicans favored
- a. protective tariffs.
 - b. closer relations with England.
 - c. states' rights.
 - d. a national bank.
- _____ 28. In which area did the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans most agree?
- a. Foreign policy
 - b. Constitutional interpretation
 - c. Economics
 - d. Indian policy
- _____ 29. Which of the following most clearly contributed to the growing regional differences over the issue of slavery in the late 1700s?
- a. The rise of an outspoken, radical abolitionist movement in New England, which condemned slavery as a moral outrage.
 - b. The election of several Southern slave-holding presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe), which infuriated most free laborers in the North.
 - c. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, which greatly increased the profitability of cotton growing.
 - d. The harsh measures used in the South to suppress violent slave revolts and the resulting backlash in Northern public opinion.
- _____ 30. Which of the following best describes "republican motherhood"?
- a. It glorified femininity and the woman's role in the house.
 - b. It encouraged women to instill virtue and civic values into their sons.
 - c. It promoted the notion of separate spheres for men and women.
 - d. It led large numbers of middle class women to demand greater equality.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“These colonies ought to regard the act with abhorrence. For who are a free people? Not those over whom government is reasonably and equitably exercised but those who live under a government, so *constitutionally checked and controlled*, that proper provision is made against its being otherwise exercised. The late act is founded on the destruction of constitutional security.... In short, if they have a right to levy a tax of *one penny* upon us, they have a right to levy a *million* upon us. For where does that right stop?...To use the words of Mr. Locke, ‘What property have we in that, which another may, by rights take, when he pleases, to himself?’...We are therefore—I speak it with grief—I speak with indignation—we are slaves.”

John Dickinson, *Letter from a Farmer*, 1768

John Dickinson, *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies* (New York: The Outlook Company, 1903), 75–78.

- _____ 31. The passage above was written in response to
- a. calls for a stronger central government.
 - b. British efforts to tax the colonies.
 - c. debates over the issue of slavery.
 - d. the perceived corruption of the British government.
- _____ 32. Which of the following historical developments most directly precipitated the conditions leading to the argument in the passage above?
- a. The growth of the Atlantic economy during the 18th century
 - b. The spread of French revolutionary ideas throughout Europe
 - c. The large British debt incurred from the Seven Years’ War
 - d. The indifference of the British government to colonial governance
- _____ 33. Which group would most likely have supported the sentiments expressed in the passage above?
- a. Loyalists in the 1770s and 1780s
 - b. Backcountry rebels in the 1780s and 1790s
 - c. Whigs in the 1830s and 1840s
 - d. Republicans in the 1850s and 1860s

This question is based on the excerpt below.

“SECTION 1...If any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States..., or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding...office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty, and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination..., he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction...shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding five years...

SECTION 2...If any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published..., any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government...or to bring them...into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them...the hatred of the good people of the United States..., or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States..., then such person, being thereof convicted...shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.”

The Sedition Act, 1798

Excerpted text from congressional bill, July 14, 1798.

37 _____ The excerpt above best serves as evidence of the

- a. influence of Enlightenment ideals.
- b. difficulty of creating a multiethnic American identity.
- c. bitter political debates of the 1790s.
- d. challenges faced by traditional imperial systems.

38 _____ Passage of the above legislation was most consistent with the sentiments of

- a. British laws passed after the end of the Seven Years' War.
- b. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*.
- c. the Declaration of Independence.
- d. the Articles of Confederation.

39 _____ The legislation above was passed in response to which of the following challenges?

- a. The constant fear of Indian attacks along the border
- b. The limitations of the Articles of Confederation
- c. The potential for loyalist criticism and sabotage
- d. The threat posed by foreign alliances and entanglements

- _____ 40 The concerns that sparked the legislation above were most similar to concerns during which of the following wars?
- a. The Spanish-American War
 - b. World War I
 - c. World War II
 - d. The Vietnam War
- _____ 41 Which of the following continuities in United States history is best demonstrated by the excerpt above?
- a. The debate over voting rights and citizenship
 - b. The debate between federal and states' rights
 - c. The debate over the balance of liberty and order
 - d. The debate between executive and legislative power

This question is based on the quotation below.

"[The] Constitution, which, by the undefined meaning of some parts, and the ambiguities of expression in others, is dangerously adapted to the purposes of an immediate *aristocratic tyranny*; that...from the difficulty, if not impracticability of its operation, must soon terminate in the most *uncontrolled despotism*...[1.]...[The] best political writers have supported the principles of annual elections...2. There is no security in the proffered system, either for the rights of conscience, or liberty of the press. 3. There are no well-defined limits of the Judiciary Powers...4. The Executive and Legislative are dangerously blended as to give just cause of alarm...9. There is no provision for a rotation, nor any thing to prevent the perpetuity of office in the same hands for life...14. There is no provision by a bill of rights to guard against the dangerous encroachments of power...15. The...impracticability, of exercising the equal and equitable powers of government by a single legislature over an extent of territory that reaches from Mississippi to the...Atlantic ocean...And it is to be feared we shall soon see this country rushing into the extremes of confusion and violence, in consequence of the proceedings of a set of gentlemen, who disregarding the purposes of their appointment, have assumed powers unauthorized by any commission, have unnecessarily rejected the confederation of the United States, and annihilated the sovereignty and independence of the individual governments."

Mercy Otis Warren, *Observations on the New Constitution, and on the Federal and State Conventions*, by a Columbian Patriot, Boston, 1788.

- _____ 42 The excerpt above most clearly reflects the
- a. limitations of the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. growth of a more participatory democracy.
 - c. fears many people had of centralized federal power.
 - d. challenge posed by democracy to traditional imperial systems.

- ____ **43** : The excerpt above was most clearly written in response to
- a. compromises at the Constitutional convention over representation.
 - b. debates over the ratification of the United States Constitution.
 - c. concern that hereditary privilege would replace individual talent.
 - d. fears of the impact of revolutionary ideas from France, Haiti, and Latin America.
- ____ **44** : The arguments expressed in the passage above most clearly warn against the perceived dangers of
- a. democracy.
 - b. republicanism.
 - c. a strong central government.
 - d. limited government.
- ____ **45** : Some of the concerns expressed in the passage above were best echoed in the legislative reforms supported by which of the following political parties?
- a. The Federalists
 - b. The Whigs
 - c. The Democratic-Republicans
 - d. The Republicans

This question refers to the following quotation.

“The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop....The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people...is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence...your tranquility at home; your peace abroad....I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to founding them on geographical discriminations....The Spirit of Party...is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge...is itself a frightful despotism; but this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism.”

George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

From James D. Richardson, ed., *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1896–1899), 1:205–216 passim.

- _____ **46** . The speech above best reflects which of the following continuities in United States history?
- a. Debates over the relationship between the executive and legislative branches
 - b. Debates over the relationship between federal and state governments
 - c. Debates over how to properly interpret the Constitution
 - d. Debates over the proper role of political parties
- _____ **47** . Which of the following most directly prompted the arguments in the speech above?
- a. The French withdrawal from North America and renewed Indian attacks
 - b. Disagreements over the French Revolution and foreign policy
 - c. Internal unrest and backcountry rebellions against federal taxation
 - d. Debates over calls to abolish slavery and expand democracy
- _____ **48** . U.S. foreign policy during which of the following time periods was most closely aligned with the ideas expressed in the speech above?
- a. Expansionism prior to the Civil War
 - b. Imperialism prior to the Spanish-American War
 - c. Neutrality prior to World War I
 - d. Containment prior to the Korean War