

PRACTICE EXAM 18

PART I — MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Directions (1–28): For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the number of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The Pueblo Revolt of 1680 was significant in colonial American history because it
 - A. led the Spanish crown to permanently abandon all settlements in North America
 - B. resulted in the immediate conversion of all Pueblo peoples to Spanish Catholicism
 - C. temporarily drove Spanish settlers out of present-day New Mexico for over a decade
 - D. created a lasting political alliance between the Pueblos and the French in Canada

2. Indentured servitude in the seventeenth-century English colonies functioned as a system in which
 - A. enslaved Africans were granted full legal freedom after seven years of labor
 - B. laborers worked a fixed term of years in exchange for passage and eventual freedom
 - C. wealthy English nobles granted hereditary peerages to favored colonial settlers
 - D. colonial governors directly hired farmworkers for permanent royal land estates

3. Bacon's Rebellion (1676) in colonial Virginia is significant because it

- A. revealed tensions between frontier settlers and wealthy tidewater planter elites
- B. led to the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the Virginia colony
- C. ended the Virginia Company's profitable tobacco trade with the English market
- D. forced the immediate dissolution of the colonial Virginia House of Burgesses

4. The Navigation Acts passed by the English Parliament were intended to

- A. abolish the colonial assemblies elected by property-owning colonial male voters
- B. require colonial settlers to convert to the Anglican faith of the established church
- C. open the American colonies to free and unrestricted trade with every foreign nation
- D. ensure colonial trade primarily benefited English merchants and the mother country

5. The Sugar Act of 1764 differed from earlier colonial trade laws because it was designed primarily to

- A. abolish the previous Molasses Act passed by the English Parliament in 1733
- B. encourage colonial manufacturing of finished goods for the British home market
- C. raise revenue for the British government rather than simply regulate trade
- D. transfer the customs collection authority to the colonial legislative assemblies

6. The Committees of Correspondence formed in the 1770s served the American colonists by

- A. coordinating communication and resistance among the separate colonial communities
- B. enforcing strict loyalty to King George III throughout each of the thirteen colonies

- C. collecting customs duties on goods imported from Britain into the colonial ports
 - D. organizing colonial militia units to support British operations against French Canada
7. A major weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that the national government
- A. concentrated excessive authority within a strong independent national executive branch
 - B. could not levy taxes directly and could not regulate interstate or foreign commerce
 - C. dominated the individual state governments through a strong national federal judiciary
 - D. forbade the individual states from issuing their own paper currency or coining money
8. The Federalist Papers, written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, were composed primarily to
- A. argue against the proposed ratification of the new Constitution of 1787
 - B. defend the system of mercantilism within the British colonial empire
 - C. urge the immediate abolition of slavery throughout all of the United States
 - D. persuade New Yorkers to ratify the proposed Constitution drafted in Philadelphia
9. The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 are historically significant because they
- A. raised serious constitutional questions about civil liberties and federal authority
 - B. immediately granted full citizenship to all immigrants residing in the United States
 - C. dissolved both major political parties operating in the late 1790s United States
 - D. led to the immediate election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency in 1798

10. The Embargo Act of 1807, passed under President Thomas Jefferson, attempted to
- A. abolish the federal tariff on goods imported from Great Britain and France
 - B. open the trade of the United States to all of the major European powers equally
 - C. avoid war by halting American trade with European nations during the Napoleonic Wars
 - D. transfer control of all American shipping to the United States naval forces
11. The American System proposed by Henry Clay in the early nineteenth century called for
- A. the immediate abolition of slavery throughout all of the southern states
 - B. protective tariffs, a national bank, and federal funding for internal improvements
 - C. American withdrawal from all international trade with Britain and France
 - D. the dissolution of the federal government in favor of stronger state authority
12. Nullification, as advocated by John C. Calhoun in 1832, was the doctrine that
- A. the federal Supreme Court could overrule any vote of the United States Congress
 - B. only the president could declare a federal law unconstitutional and void on appeal
 - C. amendments to the Constitution required ratification by every individual state
 - D. a state could declare a federal law null and void within its own territorial borders
13. The Hudson River School of the mid-1800s contributed to American culture by

- A. producing landscape paintings celebrating the natural beauty of the American continent
- B. founding the first American school of professional architectural design in New York
- C. establishing the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis on the Chesapeake Bay
- D. organizing the first major exhibition of European Renaissance art in the United States

14. The Wilmot Proviso, introduced in 1846, proposed to

- A. immediately admit Texas and California as new states of the federal Union
- B. extend the existing Missouri Compromise line to the entire Pacific coast
- C. prohibit slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico in the Mexican-American War
- D. abolish the practice of slavery throughout all the existing southern states

15. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852) is historically significant because it

- A. defended the institution of slavery as a benevolent system for enslaved laborers
- B. led directly to the immediate passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution
- C. ended the entire Underground Railroad's operations across the American Northeast
- D. dramatized the cruelty of slavery and strengthened antislavery feeling in the North

16. The Anaconda Plan adopted by the Union during the Civil War was a strategy to

- A. invade Mexico to prevent the spread of Confederate political influence southward
- B. blockade Confederate ports and control the Mississippi River to strangle the South

- C. immediately abolish slavery throughout all the Confederate states by federal decree
- D. negotiate a quick peace settlement with the Confederate government and end the war

17. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 sought to

- A. grant citizenship and equal civil rights to formerly enslaved African Americans
- B. restore the political rights of former Confederate officers who had served the South
- C. compensate southern slaveholders for the loss of enslaved laborers freed by the war
- D. require all southern states to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment within a single year

18. The Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883 reformed the federal government by

- A. expanding the use of the patronage spoils system throughout the federal civil service
- B. restoring power to political machines in the major cities of the American Northeast
- C. requiring competitive examinations for many federal government employment positions
- D. transferring control of all federal jobs to the individual state political party committees

19. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) is historically significant because the Supreme Court ruled that

- A. all forms of racial segregation in public accommodations violated the federal Constitution
- B. racially separate public facilities were constitutional as long as they were "equal"
- C. only the federal government could regulate transportation across state boundaries
- D. local school boards could not require segregation in their public schools at all

20. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States in 1898 primarily because

- A. native Hawaiian leaders requested immediate statehood within the federal Union
- B. the islands lacked any agricultural or commercial value to the United States
- C. Hawaii formed a permanent military alliance with the Japanese imperial government
- D. the islands had strategic value and a growing American economic and naval presence

21. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was passed in response to

- A. the publication of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and exposés of the food industry
- B. the immediate collapse of the major American railroad and steel industries
- C. the abolition of the federal Department of Agriculture by the United States Congress
- D. the public demand for the dissolution of the Interstate Commerce Commission

22. Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom program of 1912 sought to

- A. abolish the federal income tax authorized by the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution
- B. eliminate federal regulation of large business corporations operating across the country
- C. break up monopolies, reform tariffs, and reduce the power of large corporate trusts
- D. transfer authority over banking and currency to the individual state governments

23. A major reason for the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924 was

- A. the rapid growth of immigration from the nations of Western and Northern Europe
- B. the federal government's desire to attract immigrants from Asia and Latin America
- C. the demand of organized labor unions for greater immigration to expand the workforce
- D. nativist concerns about immigration from Southern and Eastern European countries

24. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) created during the New Deal was designed to

- A. abolish federal involvement in the regulation of the southern agricultural economy
- B. provide flood control, electric power, and economic development in the Tennessee Valley
- C. relocate African American sharecroppers from the rural South to the urban Northeast
- D. transfer control of all major southern rivers to the individual state governments alone

25. The Yalta Conference (1945) is historically significant because the Allied leaders

- A. immediately dissolved their wartime alliance and ended cooperation with one another
- B. agreed to the unconditional surrender of the United States to the Soviet Union
- C. discussed the postwar division of Europe and the formation of the United Nations
- D. announced the immediate use of atomic weapons against German civilian populations

26. The 1948 desegregation of the United States armed forces was ordered by

- A. President Harry S. Truman through Executive Order 9981
- B. a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education*

- C. a constitutional amendment ratified by two-thirds of the states in the Union
- D. President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the early years of the Second World War

27. The Highway Act of 1956 promoted American economic and social development by

- A. eliminating federal involvement in the construction of all major transportation infrastructure
- B. discouraging the development of suburban areas around major American cities
- C. requiring the closure of all major American passenger rail lines within the decade
- D. authorizing the construction of a national network of interstate highways

28. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is best known for

- A. requiring the immediate desegregation of all American public elementary schools
- B. prohibiting sex discrimination in any educational program receiving federal funding
- C. providing federal scholarships to all American college and university students
- D. transferring control of public education entirely to the individual state governments

PRACTICE EXAM 18 – ANSWER KEY

1. C — Led by the religious leader Popé, Pueblo peoples in 1680 launched a coordinated uprising that drove Spanish settlers and missionaries out of present-day New Mexico. The Spanish did not return until 1692, when they reconquered the region under modified policies. The revolt remains one of the most successful Indigenous uprisings against European colonization.
2. B — Indentured servitude bound poor English laborers to work a fixed term, typically four to seven years, in return for transatlantic passage, food, and shelter. At the end of the term they were freed and often received "freedom dues" of land, tools, or clothing. The system supplied much of the early Chesapeake labor force before enslaved Africans largely replaced it.
3. A — Bacon's Rebellion saw frontier settlers, led by Nathaniel Bacon, attack both Indigenous communities and the tidewater colonial government of Governor Berkeley. The uprising exposed

sharp tensions between western settlers and the eastern planter elite. It also pushed Virginia leaders toward greater reliance on enslaved African labor over restless indentured servants.

4. D — The Navigation Acts required colonial goods to be carried in English or colonial ships and routed key "enumerated" goods through English ports. They ensured that colonial trade enriched English merchants, shipbuilders, and the crown. The laws were the legal backbone of British mercantilism in the Atlantic empire.
5. C — Unlike earlier trade regulations, the Sugar Act was openly intended to raise revenue for the British treasury after the costly French and Indian War. It lowered duties on molasses but enforced collection vigorously, signaling Britain's new fiscal stance toward the colonies. The shift toward revenue laid the groundwork for the constitutional struggle over taxation.
6. A — The Committees of Correspondence linked colonial assemblies and patriot leaders across the colonies through regular letters and pamphlets. They circulated news of British actions and coordinated responses to imperial measures. The network helped transform local grievances into a unified colonial resistance.
7. B — Under the Articles, Congress had no power to tax citizens directly and no authority to regulate commerce between states or with foreign nations. These weaknesses left the government unable to pay debts, fund defense, or resolve trade conflicts. They convinced leaders that a stronger constitution was needed.
8. D — *The Federalist Papers* were a series of 85 essays urging New York voters to ratify the proposed Constitution. Hamilton, Madison, and Jay explained how the new framework would balance power and protect liberty. The essays remain a leading source on the framers' intent.
9. A — The 1798 Alien and Sedition Acts let the federal government deport non-citizens and criminalize criticism of officials. Opponents argued the laws violated the First Amendment and the constitutional limits on federal power. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions challenging them raised lasting questions about federal authority and civil liberties.
10. C — Jefferson's Embargo Act banned American ships from leaving for foreign ports during the Napoleonic Wars. He hoped economic pressure would force Britain and France to respect U.S. neutral rights without going to war. The embargo devastated American commerce, especially in New England.
11. B — Henry Clay's American System combined a protective tariff to shield U.S. manufacturers, a national bank to stabilize currency and credit, and federal spending on roads and canals. The program aimed to bind the nation's regions through interdependent commerce. It shaped economic policy debates for decades.
12. D — Calhoun's doctrine of nullification claimed that a state convention could declare a federal law unconstitutional and refuse to enforce it within its borders. South Carolina invoked it during the 1832 tariff crisis. President Jackson's firm response forced a compromise but left the underlying constitutional dispute unresolved.
13. A — The Hudson River School, led by Thomas Cole and his successors, painted dramatic landscapes of the American wilderness. Their work celebrated the continent's natural grandeur and helped shape a distinctly American visual identity. The movement reflected nineteenth-century romanticism and pride in the nation's geography.
14. C — The Wilmot Proviso, introduced during the Mexican-American War, would have banned slavery in any territory taken from Mexico. It passed the House repeatedly but failed in the Senate. The proposal inflamed sectional debate and helped reshape party politics over slavery's expansion.

15. D — Stowe's novel portrayed slavery's cruelty through vivid characters like Tom, Eliza, and Simon Legree. It sold in huge numbers and powerfully shaped Northern public opinion against the institution. Lincoln reportedly called Stowe "the little woman who made this great war."
16. B — The Anaconda Plan, devised by General Winfield Scott, called for blockading Confederate ports and seizing the Mississippi River to split and squeeze the South. The strategy aimed to choke off Confederate trade and supplies. Its core elements largely shaped Union grand strategy throughout the war.
17. A — The Civil Rights Act of 1866 declared all persons born in the United States (except untaxed Indians) citizens with equal rights to contract, sue, and own property. It overrode the *Dred Scott* decision and challenged Black Codes in the South. Its core principles were later embedded in the Fourteenth Amendment.
18. C — The Pendleton Act created the Civil Service Commission and required competitive exams for many federal positions. It began the shift from patronage-based to merit-based hiring in the federal government. The reform followed the 1881 assassination of President Garfield by a disappointed office seeker.
19. B — In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court upheld a Louisiana law mandating "separate but equal" railroad cars for Black and white passengers. The 7–1 ruling provided constitutional cover for Jim Crow segregation across the South. It stood until overturned by *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.
20. D — Hawaii was annexed in 1898 amid the Spanish-American War, when its strategic Pacific location and Pearl Harbor naval potential became urgent. American sugar interests had also built deep economic ties to the islands after the 1893 overthrow of Queen Lili‘uokalani. Annexation reflected expanding U.S. economic and military power in the Pacific.
21. A — Upton Sinclair's 1906 novel *The Jungle* exposed filthy conditions in Chicago meatpacking plants. Public outrage pressured Congress into passing the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act that same year. These laws were landmark Progressive Era consumer protections.
22. C — Wilson's New Freedom emphasized breaking up trusts, lowering tariffs, and reforming banking through the Federal Reserve. He saw concentrated economic power as a threat to opportunity and liberty. The agenda produced the Clayton Antitrust Act, the Underwood Tariff, and the Federal Reserve Act.
23. D — The 1924 Immigration Act sharply restricted immigration through national-origin quotas favoring Northern and Western Europeans. Nativist sentiment targeted Southern and Eastern Europeans, including Italians, Poles, and Jews, who had arrived in large numbers since the 1890s. The law largely barred Asian immigration outright.
24. B — The Tennessee Valley Authority, created in 1933, built dams across the Tennessee River system to control floods, generate hydroelectric power, and spur regional development. It brought electricity, jobs, and modernization to one of the nation's poorest regions. The TVA became a model of New Deal regional planning.
25. C — At Yalta in February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin discussed the postwar fate of Europe, Soviet entry into the Pacific War, and the founding of the United Nations. Agreements over Poland and Eastern Europe foreshadowed later Cold War disputes. The conference shaped the international order that followed World War II.
26. A — President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 in 1948, mandating equal treatment and opportunity in the armed forces regardless of race. Implementation took several years but ended formal military segregation. The order was an important early step in postwar federal civil rights action.

27. D — The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 authorized 41,000 miles of interstate highways funded largely by federal gas-tax revenues. The system fostered suburbanization, trucking, and faster movement of goods and people. It became one of the largest public works projects in American history.
28. B — Title IX prohibits sex discrimination in any educational program or activity receiving federal funds. It transformed athletics, admissions, and faculty hiring in schools and universities. The law remains a central federal tool for gender equity in education.