

PRACTICE EXAM 19

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. Prior to European contact, the Indigenous peoples of the Eastern Woodlands generally lived in societies that were

- A. centralized empires governed by a single hereditary monarch and royal council
- B. organized in villages, with farming, hunting, and clan-based political structures
- C. entirely nomadic communities living only by hunting and gathering in the forests
- D. heavily industrialized through the use of iron, steel, and gunpowder weaponry

2. The Puritans who founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 were motivated primarily by

- A. an immediate desire to establish a profitable plantation agricultural economy
- B. the discovery of large gold and silver deposits along the Atlantic seaboard
- C. the goal of replacing English common law with Roman canon law throughout the region
- D. a religious mission to build a "city upon a hill" rooted in Puritan congregational values

3. Roger Williams's founding of Rhode Island in 1636 was significant because it established

- A. an early Royal Navy base for British military operations across the New England coast
- B. the largest tobacco-producing colony in the northern part of the English Atlantic empire
- C. a colony based on religious toleration and the separation of church and state
- D. the first hereditary aristocratic government among the English colonies of New England

4. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England influenced the American colonies because it

- A. established the principle that the monarch was subject to the rule of constitutional law
- B. immediately granted full independence to the American colonies from the English crown
- C. abolished the Parliament and concentrated political authority in the English monarchy
- D. transferred the English colonies in North America to the rule of the king of Spain

5. The Boston Massacre of 1770 was used by colonial leaders to

- A. justify the immediate ratification of the Articles of Confederation in early 1770
- B. galvanize anti-British sentiment among colonists across the thirteen American colonies
- C. recruit colonial militias to fight alongside British soldiers in the French and Indian War
- D. promote economic ties between American merchants and the British East India Company

6. The Second Continental Congress assembled in 1775 to

- A. recall the Declaration of Independence already issued in the previous calendar year
- B. transfer the leadership of the colonial resistance to the French monarchy
- C. ratify the proposed United States Constitution drafted in Philadelphia in 1787
- D. coordinate the war effort and ultimately declare American independence from Britain

7. The Treaty of Paris (1783) ending the American Revolution

- A. transferred the western territories of the United States to the kingdom of Spain
- B. required the United States to immediately abolish the institution of chattel slavery
- C. recognized American independence and set boundaries west to the Mississippi River
- D. created a formal political alliance between the United States and the British empire

8. Daniel Shays and his followers in 1786 were

- A. western Massachusetts farmers protesting heavy debts, taxes, and court foreclosures
- B. supporters of stronger monarchy advocating restoration of British colonial governance
- C. enslaved African Americans demanding the abolition of slavery in the southern states
- D. urban merchants protesting high federal tariffs on imported manufactured goods

9. The framers of the Constitution included the Electoral College in part to

- A. allow all foreign-born residents to participate in presidential elections nationwide
- B. balance state interests in selecting the president without direct national popular vote
- C. give the federal Supreme Court the authority to choose the president of the United States
- D. permit the United States Senate to choose the president by a majority of state delegations

10. The Federalist Party in the 1790s generally favored

- A. an alliance with revolutionary France in the conflict against the British monarchy
- B. the immediate abolition of all federal tariffs and excise taxes on imported goods
- C. strict states' rights and a strongly agrarian agricultural national economy
- D. a strong national government, commercial development, and friendly ties with Britain

11. The Louisiana Purchase (1803) raised constitutional concerns because

- A. the Constitution did not explicitly authorize the federal government to acquire territory
- B. the purchase required the United States to enter into a permanent alliance with France
- C. all of the territory was already inhabited by federal citizens of the United States
- D. the purchase had been formally vetoed by the Supreme Court before its completion

12. The Hartford Convention of 1814 is significant because it

- A. ratified the United States Constitution on behalf of all of the New England states
- B. authorized President James Madison to declare war on Great Britain in the year 1812
- C. revealed strong Federalist opposition to the War of 1812 and discredited the party
- D. created a permanent New England alliance with the British monarchy in the Atlantic

13. The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was significant in foreign policy because it

- A. immediately granted full independence to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines
- B. warned European powers against further colonization in the Western Hemisphere
- C. created a permanent military alliance between the United States and Great Britain
- D. extended formal United States recognition to all newly independent African nations

14. Andrew Jackson's veto of the Bank of the United States in 1832 reflected his belief that

- A. the federal Bank had been authorized by a constitutional amendment ratified by all states
- B. the federal Bank had been an effective tool for promoting western settlement on the frontier
- C. the federal Bank should be expanded into a fully government-owned commercial enterprise
- D. the federal Bank was unconstitutional and gave special privilege to wealthy investors

15. The Trail of Tears (1838–1839) is best described as

- A. the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation from the Southeast to Indian Territory
- B. the voluntary migration of European settlers from New England to the Oregon country
- C. the federal expedition that mapped the entire Mississippi River valley after the war
- D. the relocation of the Mormon community from western New York to the Great Salt Lake

16. The Mexican Cession of 1848 added to the United States the territory that today includes

- A. the entire valley of the Ohio River and parts of the central Mississippi River basin
- B. the present-day states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and parts of the lower South
- C. California, Nevada, Utah, and much of present-day Arizona and New Mexico
- D. the present-day Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba in the north

17. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858 focused primarily on the question of

- A. the abolition of the protective tariff during the long sectional crisis of the 1850s
- B. the expansion of slavery into the western territories of the United States
- C. the immediate annexation of the independent republic of Texas by the United States
- D. the proposed construction of a transcontinental telegraph line to the Pacific coast

18. The Fourteenth Amendment (1868) to the United States Constitution

- A. abolished slavery and involuntary servitude throughout the entire United States
- B. extended voting rights to all African American adult males in federal elections
- C. authorized the federal government to levy a direct tax on individual income
- D. granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States and guaranteed equal protection

19. The Granger movement of the 1870s sought to address farm problems by

- A. demanding state regulation of railroad rates and grain elevator storage charges
- B. abolishing all federal regulation of interstate railroad and other transportation industries
- C. opposing the introduction of new mechanical farm machinery on rural family farms
- D. requiring farmers to abandon cash crops in favor of subsistence agricultural production

20. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 attempted to

- A. expand the size of tribal reservation land holdings throughout the western states
- B. immediately grant full United States citizenship to all Indigenous peoples nationwide
- C. break up tribal landholdings by allotting land to individual Native American families
- D. dissolve the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs and end all federal Indian policy programs

21. The Spanish-American War (1898) is generally seen by historians as

- A. an extended military conflict that lasted for nearly a decade in the Caribbean basin
- B. a strictly defensive war that gained the United States no new overseas territory at all
- C. a war that resulted in the immediate independence of all former Spanish colonial holdings
- D. a brief and decisive conflict that marked the emergence of the United States as a world power

22. The Seventeenth Amendment (1913) to the United States Constitution

- A. authorized the federal government to collect a direct national income tax on individuals
- B. provided for the direct popular election of United States senators by state voters
- C. extended the right to vote in federal elections to all American adult female citizens
- D. prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States

23. The Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 during World War I

- A. criminalized speech and actions deemed disloyal to the American war effort
- B. immediately suspended all federal elections until the end of the war in Europe
- C. extended full federal protection to all forms of antiwar dissent across the nation
- D. dissolved the United States Department of Justice for the entire duration of the war

24. The League of Nations was rejected by the United States Senate primarily because
- A. France and Britain refused to accept the United States as a founding member
 - B. the League had failed to attract any other major founding member nations
 - C. Senate critics feared Article X would commit the nation to foreign military entanglements
 - D. President Woodrow Wilson refused to sign the proposed final peace treaty document
25. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930) contributed to deepening the Great Depression by
- A. lowering tariff rates to historic lows and dramatically expanding international trade
 - B. requiring foreign governments to repay all of their First World War debts immediately
 - C. transferring the federal authority over tariff policy to the individual state governments
 - D. raising import duties to record levels and provoking retaliatory tariffs from other nations
26. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly called the G.I. Bill, contributed to postwar American society by
- A. requiring all returning veterans to immediately enter federal civil service employment
 - B. funding veterans' tuition, home and business loans, and unemployment pay benefits
 - C. ending all federal involvement in higher education across the postwar United States
 - D. denying returning veterans access to home mortgage and educational benefit programs
27. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) is significant because the Supreme Court ruled that
- A. racial segregation in public schools violated the Constitution's equal protection clause
 - B. racial segregation in public schools was constitutional under "separate but equal" doctrine
 - C. only the individual state governments could regulate the operation of public schools
 - D. school funding gaps across districts violated the federal Constitution's due process clause

28. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was significant because it

- A. dissolved the federal Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division after only a few years
- B. restored the use of poll taxes and literacy tests in southern state and federal elections
- C. outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin
- D. transferred federal civil rights enforcement to the individual state governments

PRACTICE EXAM 19 – ANSWER KEY

1. B — Eastern Woodlands peoples like the Iroquois, Algonquian, and Cherokee lived in semi-permanent villages and practiced a mix of farming (corn, beans, squash), hunting, and fishing. Clan-based kinship and councils, often led by elders or matrilineal lines, organized political life. Their societies were neither nomadic nor industrialized but adapted to forested environments.
2. D — Led by John Winthrop, the Puritans sought to build a model Christian community he called "a city upon a hill." Their congregational churches, religious laws, and tightly knit towns reflected this religious mission. The colony's distinctive culture shaped New England's social and political life for generations.
3. C — Banished from Massachusetts for dissenting views, Roger Williams founded Rhode Island as a refuge for religious liberty. He insisted on separating church and state and on respecting Indigenous land rights. The colony became an early model of religious toleration in English North America.
4. A — The Glorious Revolution replaced James II with William and Mary on terms set by Parliament and the English Bill of Rights. It cemented the principle that the monarch was bound by law and that representative institutions held real power. Colonists later invoked these ideas to defend their own rights against imperial overreach.
5. B — When British soldiers killed five colonists in Boston in 1770, leaders like Samuel Adams and Paul Revere publicized the event as a "massacre." Engravings and pamphlets cast it as proof of British tyranny. The incident inflamed anti-British feeling and helped build the movement toward revolution.
6. D — The Second Continental Congress met in May 1775 after fighting had begun at Lexington and Concord. It organized the Continental Army under George Washington, conducted diplomacy, and oversaw the war effort. In July 1776 it issued the Declaration of Independence.
7. C — The 1783 Treaty of Paris formally recognized American independence from Great Britain. It set generous boundaries extending west to the Mississippi River, north to the Great Lakes, and south to Florida. The treaty gave the young United States substantial territory for future expansion.
8. A — Shays' Rebellion was led by western Massachusetts farmers, many of them Revolutionary War veterans facing heavy debts and court foreclosures. They forced courts to close to stop seizures of their farms. The uprising exposed the federal government's weakness under the Articles of Confederation.
9. B — The Electoral College was designed to balance large- and small-state interests by combining each state's House and Senate apportionment. It allowed states to choose electors rather than

relying on a single direct national vote. The compromise reflected concerns about both democratic excess and regional fairness.

10. D — Federalists led by Hamilton favored a strong national government, a national bank, protective tariffs, and commercial development. They generally leaned toward Britain in foreign affairs and distrusted the French Revolution. Their program shaped early federal economic and diplomatic policy.
11. A — Jefferson, a strict constructionist, worried that the Constitution did not specifically authorize the federal government to acquire foreign territory. He ultimately set those concerns aside given the opportunity to double the nation's size for about \$15 million. The purchase expanded executive power in ways that still shape constitutional debate.
12. C — At Hartford in 1814, New England Federalists denounced the War of 1812 and floated proposals including possible secession. News of peace and Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans made them look unpatriotic. The convention's backlash effectively destroyed the Federalist Party as a national force.
13. B — Issued by President James Monroe, the doctrine warned European powers against further colonization or interference in the Western Hemisphere. In return, the United States pledged to stay out of European affairs. It became a long-running pillar of American foreign policy.
14. D — Jackson saw the Second Bank of the United States as unconstitutional and as a tool of wealthy eastern elites. His veto message argued it concentrated economic power and undermined ordinary Americans. The "Bank War" became a defining political battle of his presidency.
15. A — Under the Indian Removal Act, federal authorities forced the Cherokee Nation from their southeastern homelands to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. Thousands died of disease, exposure, and starvation along the route known as the Trail of Tears. The forced removal remains one of the gravest injustices in American history.
16. C — The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and transferred about 500,000 square miles to the United States. The Mexican Cession included present-day California, Nevada, Utah, and large parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. The new territory's status reignited fierce debate over slavery.
17. B — The 1858 senatorial contest pitted Republican Abraham Lincoln against Democrat Stephen A. Douglas. Their seven debates focused on slavery's expansion into the western territories under popular sovereignty. The exchanges sharpened sectional divisions and elevated Lincoln to national prominence.
18. D — Ratified in 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. It also barred states from denying any person equal protection or due process of law. These guarantees became the constitutional foundation for modern civil rights.
19. A — The Patrons of Husbandry, known as the Grange, organized farmers in the 1870s against high railroad and storage fees. They pushed midwestern legislatures to enact "Granger laws" regulating freight rates and grain elevators. The movement helped lay groundwork for later federal regulation of interstate commerce.
20. C — The Dawes Act broke up tribal landholdings by assigning 160-acre allotments to individual Native American family heads. "Surplus" land was sold to white settlers, reducing tribal holdings by tens of millions of acres. The policy aimed to force assimilation and weaken tribal sovereignty.
21. D — The Spanish-American War lasted only about ten weeks in 1898 and ended with a clear U.S. victory. The United States acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines and gained effective control of Cuba. The conflict marked America's emergence as an overseas imperial power.

22. B — The Seventeenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, provided for the direct popular election of U.S. senators. Previously, state legislatures had chosen senators, a system blamed for corruption and unresponsiveness. The change made the Senate more directly accountable to voters.
23. A — The Espionage and Sedition Acts criminalized speech and conduct viewed as disloyal during World War I. Critics of the war, draft, or government, including socialist leader Eugene V. Debs, were prosecuted and imprisoned. The laws raised lasting questions about civil liberties in wartime.
24. C — Senate opponents, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, feared that Article X of the League Covenant could draw the United States into foreign wars without congressional approval. Wilson refused to compromise on the article. The Senate's rejection kept the United States out of the League and weakened its effectiveness.
25. D — The Smoot-Hawley Tariff raised duties on thousands of imports to record highs. Foreign nations retaliated with their own tariffs, and global trade collapsed by roughly two-thirds in the early 1930s. The law deepened and spread the Great Depression internationally.
26. B — The G.I. Bill provided returning World War II veterans with tuition payments, low-interest home and business loans, and unemployment benefits. Millions used its provisions to attend college and buy homes, fueling postwar prosperity. It reshaped American higher education, housing, and the middle class.
27. A — In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that segregated public schools violated the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause. The decision overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. It became a landmark of the civil rights movement.
28. C — The Civil Rights Act of 1964 banned discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in public accommodations, employment, and federally funded programs. It empowered the federal government to enforce desegregation and equal employment. The law was a centerpiece of the modern civil rights revolution.