

# PRACTICE EXAM 9

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## 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. Before European contact, the Iroquois Confederacy of present-day New York was significant because it
  - A. united several Native nations under a shared council and constitution
  - B. acted primarily as a trading partner of the early Spanish empire
  - C. served as a permanent military ally of the French in colonial North America
  - D. converted to Roman Catholicism before any European settlement of the region
  
2. The encomienda system used in Spanish America required Indigenous people to
  - A. govern themselves in autonomous self-ruling councils under royal protection
  - B. settle freely on individual private homesteads granted by the Spanish crown
  - C. provide labor and tribute to Spanish colonists in exchange for "protection"
  - D. join the regular Spanish army as paid soldiers in the colonial militia
  
3. The fundamental purpose of the Virginia House of Burgesses (1619) was to

- A. establish the first national legislature shared by all the English colonies
- B. provide elected representative government for English settlers in Virginia
- C. organize the legal defense of enslaved Africans newly arrived in Jamestown
- D. negotiate a permanent military alliance with the local Powhatan Confederacy

4. The triangular trade in the Atlantic world is best described as a system that

- A. linked the colonies to each other through small-scale local barter exchange
- B. operated entirely overland and avoided ocean-going commercial shipping
- C. shipped European missionaries between the Americas, Africa, and Asia
- D. exchanged goods, enslaved Africans, and raw materials among three continents

5. The French and Indian War (1754–1763) is significant in colonial history because it

- A. forced Britain to raise revenue from the colonies and tightened imperial control
- B. immediately granted full political independence to all of the American colonies
- C. ended British colonial presence on the entire North American continent
- D. allowed France to retain control of all of its Canadian territories permanently

6. The Boston Tea Party (1773) was a colonial response to

- A. the colonial repeal of the long-standing Stamp Act on printed colonial materials
- B. the British decision to withdraw all royal troops from the city of Boston

- C. the Tea Act and the monopoly granted to the British East India Company
- D. the formal closing of the port of New York to all international shipping

7. The Battle of Saratoga (1777) is considered a turning point of the Revolution because it

- A. ended the war and produced the immediate surrender of all British forces
- B. forced General Washington to disband the Continental Army for the winter
- C. led to the British capture of Philadelphia, the colonial American capital
- D. helped persuade France to enter the war on the side of the American patriots

8. Shays' Rebellion (1786–1787) is significant in American history because it

- A. resulted in the immediate abolition of slavery throughout western Massachusetts
- B. exposed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and the need for reform
- C. forced Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act to settle the western frontier
- D. led directly to the secession of Massachusetts from the American confederation

9. Federalism, as established by the United States Constitution, is the principle that

- A. concentrates all governing authority within a strong federal executive branch
- B. transfers final authority over all national affairs to the individual states
- C. divides power between the federal government and the individual state governments
- D. allows state legislatures to override decisions issued by the federal courts

10. The Whiskey Rebellion (1794) tested the new federal government's authority by

- A. challenging the federal excise tax on whiskey in western Pennsylvania
- B. blocking the federal collection of customs duties at the port of New Orleans
- C. opposing the federal program to assume the state debts of the Revolution
- D. demanding the immediate dissolution of the First Bank of the United States

11. The War of 1812 between the United States and Britain produced

- A. the immediate return of the United States to colonial status under Britain
- B. the permanent American annexation of British North American Canada
- C. the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the southern United States
- D. a surge of American nationalism and the strengthening of national identity

12. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 led directly to

- A. the immediate granting of full United States citizenship to Cherokee citizens
- B. the forced relocation of Southeastern tribes along the Trail of Tears
- C. the formal abolition of the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs and its programs
- D. the immediate return of all tribal lands previously seized by the federal government

13. The Seneca Falls Convention (1848) is considered the beginning of the

- A. American labor union movement organizing workers in northeastern factories
- B. movement for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages
- C. organized women's rights movement and the long campaign for woman suffrage
- D. nineteenth-century movement to abolish the practice of chattel slavery

14. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 intensified sectional tensions because it

- A. allowed settlers to decide on slavery, repealing the Missouri Compromise line
- B. immediately abolished slavery throughout the western territories of the country
- C. granted Texas the right to secede from the Union if its citizens chose to do so
- D. created the first federal income tax to fund the building of western railroads

15. Lincoln's "House Divided" speech (1858) argued that the United States could not

- A. continue to expand westward beyond the existing border of the Mississippi River
- B. endure permanently half slave and half free, and would become all one or the other
- C. avoid an immediate war with Mexico over the southwestern territorial border
- D. maintain a federal union without abolishing all state-level government powers

16. The Thirteenth Amendment (1865) to the United States Constitution

- A. extended the right to vote to all African American men in federal elections
- B. granted full national citizenship to all persons born within the United States

- C. established the federal income tax authorized by congressional legislation
- D. abolished slavery and involuntary servitude throughout the United States

17. The Compromise of 1877 had which of the following major consequences?

- A. It permanently extended federal civil rights enforcement throughout the southern states
- B. It immediately granted full citizenship and voting rights to all African Americans
- C. It ended Reconstruction and led to the withdrawal of federal troops from the South
- D. It restored the constitutional protections of the Reconstruction-era amendments

18. The American Federation of Labor (AFL), founded in 1886, differed from earlier unions in that it

- A. organized skilled craft workers and focused on practical wage and hour gains
- B. welcomed unskilled industrial workers, women, and immigrants as members
- C. sought the immediate abolition of the entire system of private wage labor
- D. focused on political revolution rather than collective bargaining with employers

19. The Populist Party platform of 1892 demanded

- A. the abolition of all federal regulation of railroads and major business corporations
- B. the immediate restoration of the system of national bimetallic gold coinage alone
- C. the dissolution of all national labor unions across the country's industrial states
- D. the free and unlimited coinage of silver and government ownership of railroads

20. Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal as president sought to
- A. dissolve the entire federal regulatory framework affecting American industry
  - B. promote consumer protection, conservation, and fair treatment of labor and capital
  - C. reverse the antitrust prosecutions begun under earlier Progressive administrations
  - D. abolish all federal taxes on corporate income earned within the United States
21. The Sixteenth Amendment (1913) authorized the federal government to
- A. extend voting rights to women in all federal elections nationwide
  - B. impose a national prohibition on the manufacture and sale of alcohol
  - C. levy a tax on income earned by individuals and corporations
  - D. dissolve any state government that violated the federal Constitution
22. The Zimmermann Telegram contributed to the United States entering World War I by
- A. proposing a German-Mexican alliance and the return of lost territory to Mexico
  - B. announcing a German naval withdrawal from the Atlantic shipping lanes
  - C. promising the immediate German surrender to the Allied powers in Europe
  - D. forming a formal alliance between Germany, Britain, and the United States
23. The Red Scare following World War I was characterized by

- A. the immediate restoration of immigration policy to its prewar pattern
- B. broad public support for radical socialist and labor movements nationwide
- C. the abolition of all federal restrictions on political speech and free assembly
- D. widespread fear of communism, immigrant radicalism, and political subversion

24. The Wagner Act of 1935 (National Labor Relations Act) is considered a major New Deal reform because it

- A. abolished the federal minimum wage applied across all manufacturing industries
- B. guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and bargain collectively
- C. transferred control over labor disputes entirely to the individual state governments
- D. dissolved the federal agencies overseeing labor relations across the country

25. The G.I. Bill of Rights (1944) contributed to postwar American society by

- A. ending federal funding for higher education across the United States
- B. denying veterans access to federal home loans and educational benefits
- C. funding college education, home loans, and unemployment pay for returning veterans
- D. requiring all returning veterans to enter the federal civil service immediately

26. The Truman Doctrine (1947) committed the United States to

- A. supporting nations resisting communist subjugation through aid and assistance
- B. withdrawing all American forces from postwar Europe and the Asian continent

- C. recognizing communist governments in Eastern Europe as legitimate regional partners
- D. transferring all American nuclear weapons to the United Nations Security Council

27. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was significant because it

- A. restored the use of literacy tests in southern state elections after Reconstruction
- B. banned literacy tests and authorized federal oversight of registration in the South
- C. transferred all responsibility for federal elections to the individual state governments
- D. abolished the Electoral College and required the direct popular election of presidents

28. The Camp David Accords (1978) negotiated by President Jimmy Carter resulted in

- A. the formal end of the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union
- B. the immediate granting of full Palestinian statehood throughout the Middle East
- C. the entry of the United States into a permanent military alliance with Iran
- D. a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the return of the Sinai Peninsula

## **PRACTICE EXAM 9 – ANSWER KEY**

1. A — The Iroquois Confederacy united the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca (later joined by the Tuscarora) under the Great Law of Peace. A shared council of sachems coordinated decisions on war, diplomacy, and trade. The Confederacy was one of the most sophisticated political structures in pre-contact North America.
2. C — The encomienda granted Spanish colonists the right to demand labor and tribute from Indigenous peoples in exchange for nominal "protection" and religious instruction. In practice it functioned as a coercive labor system that devastated Native communities. It became the foundation of Spanish colonial wealth in the Americas.
3. B — Established in 1619 at Jamestown, the House of Burgesses gave English settlers in Virginia an elected representative assembly. It was the first such body in the English North American

colonies and dealt with local laws and taxation. It set a precedent for representative self-government in America.

4. D — The Atlantic triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas in a deadly exchange. European manufactured goods went to Africa for enslaved people, enslaved Africans were shipped to the Americas, and American raw materials like sugar and tobacco flowed back to Europe. The system enriched European powers while devastating African societies.
5. A — Britain's victory in the French and Indian War left it with massive war debts and a much larger empire to defend. Parliament tried to raise revenue and tighten control through measures like the Stamp Act and the Proclamation of 1763. These steps fueled colonial resistance and set the stage for revolution.
6. C — The Boston Tea Party responded directly to the 1773 Tea Act, which gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales in the colonies. Colonists viewed the move as a backdoor effort to enforce parliamentary taxation. Disguised Sons of Liberty dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor in protest.
7. D — The 1777 American victory at Saratoga convinced France that the United States could win the war. France entered a formal alliance with the patriots in 1778, providing crucial troops, naval power, and supplies. The alliance transformed the conflict into a wider international war Britain struggled to win.
8. B — Shays' Rebellion, an uprising of indebted Massachusetts farmers, revealed the federal government's inability to raise troops or quickly restore order. The Confederation's weakness alarmed national leaders and built support for a stronger central government. It directly spurred the calling of the 1787 Constitutional Convention.
9. C — Federalism divides governmental power between the national government and the states. The Constitution assigns certain powers to Congress, reserves others to the states, and recognizes some shared authorities. This division remains a defining feature of the American political system.
10. A — The Whiskey Rebellion saw western Pennsylvania farmers resist Hamilton's federal excise tax on whiskey. President Washington led militia troops to suppress the uprising, demonstrating that the new federal government could enforce its laws. The episode established the authority of the Constitution over armed domestic resistance.
11. D — Although the War of 1812 ended in a draw, Americans celebrated victories like New Orleans and the survival of the republic. The conflict spurred a wave of patriotism, weakened Federalist opposition, and ushered in the "Era of Good Feelings." It strengthened national identity and confidence in the young United States.
12. B — The Indian Removal Act authorized the federal government to negotiate the relocation of southeastern tribes west of the Mississippi. Enforcement led to the forced march of the Cherokee and other nations along the Trail of Tears, where thousands died. The policy reshaped the demographic map of the eastern United States.
13. C — The 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, produced the Declaration of Sentiments demanding equality for women. It launched the organized women's rights movement and made woman suffrage a central long-term goal. The meeting marked a turning point in American reform history.
14. A — The Kansas-Nebraska Act let settlers in each territory vote on slavery under popular sovereignty. By doing so it effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise's 36°30' line. The law triggered violent conflict in "Bleeding Kansas" and helped split the major political parties.
15. B — In his 1858 "House Divided" speech, Lincoln warned that the nation could not endure "permanently half slave and half free." He predicted that slavery would either be placed on a path

to extinction or be extended nationwide. The speech framed the looming national crisis over slavery.

16. D — Ratified in 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery and involuntary servitude throughout the United States, except as punishment for a crime. It permanently ended the institution of chattel slavery. It was the first of the three Reconstruction-era amendments reshaping American freedom.
17. C — The disputed 1876 election was settled by the Compromise of 1877, which made Rutherford B. Hayes president in exchange for removing the last federal troops from the South. Their withdrawal effectively ended Reconstruction. Southern Redeemer governments then dismantled many gains of Black political life.
18. A — Founded under Samuel Gompers, the AFL focused on organizing skilled craft workers into trade unions. Rather than seeking to overturn capitalism, it pursued "bread and butter" gains in wages, hours, and working conditions. Its pragmatic strategy made it the dominant labor federation for decades.
19. D — The 1892 Omaha Platform demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver to expand the money supply for indebted farmers. It also called for government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, plus a graduated income tax and a direct election of senators. The platform captured the agrarian protest of the 1890s.
20. B — Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal promised fair treatment for consumers, workers, and responsible business. He pursued antitrust suits against giant corporations, backed food and drug regulation, and championed conservation of public lands. The agenda defined Progressive Era reform at the federal level.
21. C — The Sixteenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, gave Congress the power to lay and collect taxes on income from any source. It overturned earlier court rulings that had limited federal income taxation. The amendment created the legal basis of the modern federal income tax.
22. A — The intercepted Zimmermann Telegram proposed a German-Mexican alliance and promised to help Mexico recover Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if the U.S. entered the war. Its publication shocked American opinion and helped push the country toward war. Combined with unrestricted submarine warfare, it brought the U.S. into World War I in April 1917.
23. D — The postwar Red Scare reflected fear of communism inspired by the Bolshevik Revolution and labor unrest at home. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's raids targeted suspected radicals and immigrants, often violating civil liberties. The episode shaped both immigration restriction and a suspicious public mood in the 1920s.
24. B — The 1935 Wagner Act guaranteed workers the right to form unions and bargain collectively with employers. It created the National Labor Relations Board to oversee elections and curb unfair labor practices. The law triggered a rapid expansion of organized labor during the late New Deal.
25. C — The Servicemen's Readjustment Act, known as the G.I. Bill, provided tuition, low-interest home and business loans, and unemployment benefits to returning veterans. Millions used its provisions to attend college and buy homes, fueling postwar prosperity and suburban growth. It reshaped American education, housing, and the middle class.
26. A — The Truman Doctrine pledged American support for "free peoples" resisting subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressure. The immediate occasion was aid to Greece and Turkey facing communist threats. It established containment as the guiding principle of U.S. Cold War foreign policy.
27. B — The Voting Rights Act of 1965 banned literacy tests and other devices used to suppress African American voting. It also authorized federal examiners to oversee registration in

jurisdictions with histories of discrimination. The law produced a dramatic rise in Black voter registration across the South.

28. D — Negotiated at Camp David by President Carter, Egyptian president Sadat, and Israeli prime minister Begin, the accords led to a 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in exchange for diplomatic recognition. It was the first peace agreement between Israel and an Arab state.