**U.S. History Mid-Year Exam Review**

Your exam will consist on **20** fill in the blank (with word bank), **50** multiple choice and **50** matching from this packet.

**Chapter 4**

1. The British law that taxed colonial newspapers and other printed materials was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a statement of the reasons given to King George III for the colonies to separate from Britain.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ militias were groups of armed citizens who were encouraged to be ready for any emergency that might arise with the British soldiers in Massachusetts.
4. The four sections of the Declaration of Independence explained why the colonies should cut their ties with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. As a means of protest, colonists often refused to buy certain British goods. This is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The fighting that marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War took place at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The incident in which five colonists were shot by British soldiers in 1770 was named the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to gain colonial sympathy.
8. The passing of the Townshend Acts led the colonists to respond with the event known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Revolutionary War ended at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which was a series of battles.
10. The law passed at the end of the French and Indian War that required American settlers to stay east of the Appalachian Mountains is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ required colonists to provide room and board, without compensation, for British soldiers living in the colonies.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the leader of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for negotiating the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where the Continental Army spent an incredibly harsh winter in 1777-1778, lacking such supplies as coats, shoes and food.

\_\_\_\_ 1**. The Sugar Act and Stamp Act are examples of how the**

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| --- | --- |
| A. | British continued to leave the colonies alone. |
| B. | British tried to raise money in the colonies to pay for war debts. |
| C. | colonists eagerly sacrificed to pay British war debts. |
| D. | British tried to stimulate colonial economies. |

\_\_\_\_ 2. **The Coercive/Intolerable Acts were passed in response to what colonial action?**

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| A. | Boston Massacre |
| B. | Boycott of the Stamp Act |
| C. | Boston Tea Party |
| D. | writing of the Declaration of Independence |

\_\_\_\_ 3. **Which of the following best describes the goal of the British in the French and Indian War?**

1. To drive the Native Americans west of the Appalachian Mountains
2. To end the lucrative fur trade between the French and the Indians
3. To drive the French out of North America
4. To further colonial expansion in North America

\_\_\_\_ 4. **The Americans won the Revolutionary War mainly because:**

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| A. | They used guerrilla fighting techniques to fight the British. |
| B. | British arms were inferior to American arms. |
| C. | they were fighting a different type of war; they had the will and determination to be free of oppressive British rule |
| D. | the American navy was superior to the British navy. |

\_\_\_\_ 5. **Which statement best describes British-American relations after the French and Indian War?**

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| A. | The British began to respect American culture. |
| B. | The colonists began to question British authority. |
| C. | The British began to treat Americans as equals. |
| D. | The colonists became more dependent on Britain. |

\_\_\_\_ 6. **The political ideas of Thomas Jefferson were greatly influenced by**

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| A. | the Olive Branch Petition which was written by King George III |
| B. | the Albany Plan of Union which was written by Patrick Henry |
| C. | English philosophers such as John Locke |
| D. | the Battle of Yorktown. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. **What was a major advantage of the American side in the Revolutionary War?**

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| A. | The leadership of George Washington |
| B. | British forces were not well equipped. |
| C. | Americans had a well-supplied, stable, and effective fighting force. |
| D. | The British people did not support their forces fighting in the colonies |

\_\_\_\_ 8. **The British government first decided to tax the American colonies**

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| A. | to pay off war debts and raise money for the cost of protecting them. |
| B. | to teach the colonists a lesson. |
| C. | to increase the standard of living in Britain. |
| D. | to finance westward expansion. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. **The colonists objected to the various British laws that raised taxes because they believed in**

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| A. | one man, one vote. |
| B. | no taxation without representation. |
| C. | the right to own property. |
| D. | freedom of speech. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. **In response to increasing tensions between the Colonists and the British, the Colonists**

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| --- | --- |
| A. | began to pay British taxes. |
| B. | organized militias. |
| C. | burned Anglican churches. |
| D. | demanded the right to vote. |

\_\_\_\_ 11. **The Battles of Lexington and Concord:**

1. Resulted in a British victory because of the size of the British army
2. Resulted in a Colonial victory because the colonists had weapons that proved to be more powerful than those of the British
3. Can be seen as a Colonial victory because the British turned back toward Boston in retreat
4. None are correct

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\_\_\_\_\_ 12. **Which of the following was a key fort in the French and Indian War?**

1. Fort Knox
2. Fort Saratoga
3. Fort New Orleans
4. Fort Duquesne

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. **Why was the French and Indian War *important*?**

1. Because the British ended the lucrative fur trade between the French and the Indians
2. Because it revealed the tensions between Great Britain and their colonists in America
3. Because it resulted in the Proclamation of 1763, which brought peace between the Indians and American settlers
4. Because it greatly expanded colonial territory

\_\_\_\_\_ 14**. Which was *not* included in the Treaty of Paris that ended the Revolutionary War?**

A. The border was set between Canada and the US

B. The English recognized our independence

C. The US had to repay France for war debts

D. Spain kept Florida

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. **Which would not have been taxed under the Stamp Act?**

1. Newspapers and pamphlets B. licenses to serve alcohol

C. land deeds D. books

E. contracts F. sugar and molasses

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. **The colonists resisted British taxes through which of the following:**

1. By assaulting colonists who supported or helped collect the taxes
2. By boycotting British goods
3. By protesting
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. **Which is true concerning the Boston Massacre?**

1. colonists were shot in cold blood as they innocently stood on the dock and watched as ships carrying British tea were unloaded
2. Paul Revere used it to sway public opinion against the British
3. Over 200 colonists were shot over a two week period of growing tension as a result of the Quartering Act
4. 5 colonists were shot by British troops who were later tried, found guilty, and hung for their crime

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. **The colonists held the *First Continental Congress* in 1775 to plan a course of action to prepare for more hostilities with the British. At this meeting, they planned:**

1. To stockpile weapons
2. To form militias that would be ready to respond to British action in a minute’s notice
3. How to inform others if the British began to move troops in what might be hostile action
4. All are correct

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. **What was the Olive Branch Petition?**

1. The British government’s attempt to fix the problems with the colonists
2. The Patriots’ pledge of allegiance to King George and not Parliament
3. The British government’s promise not to tax the colonists any more
4. The document declaring the colonists independence from Great Britain

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. **In his book, *Common Sense,* this colonist proposed a radical course of action for the colonies and**

**called for common people to elect all of their government.**

1. John Adams
2. Thomas Paine
3. Benjamin Franklin
4. Paul Revere
5. Thomas Jefferson

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. **Which of the following battles was a psychological victory for the colonists, proving they could stand up to the British army?**

1. Battle of Trenton
2. Battle of Lexington and Concord
3. Battle of Princeton
4. Battle of Bunker Hill

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. **Which is NOT a true statement concerning the Intolerable Acts?**

1. The port of Boston was to be closed until the tea was paid for
2. The Massachusetts Assembly was suspended indefinitely
3. Florida was given to the Spanish with its western border extending to Texas
4. The Quartering Act was expanded to include private homes in addition to public warehouses

**Chapter 5**

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a law-making body with 2 houses, elected by the people.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established a loose union of the 13 independent states rather than a strong centralized nation.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ designed a system for distributing the lands. Federal surveyors divided the land into hundreds of “townships” each 6 square miles.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the two big “thinkers” of the Constitutional Convention.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the division of power between the state and national governments.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were a group of people who supported ratification of the new constitution.

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laid out the reasons people should support and vote for the new proposed Constitution.

\_\_\_\_\_8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the division of power between the state and national governments.

A. Separation of powers B. Bicameralism

C. Checks and Balances D. Federalism

\_\_\_\_\_9. When were the Articles of Confederation written?

1. Before the American Revolution started
2. During the American Revolution
3. After the American Revolution ended

\_\_\_\_\_10. Each of the following was **not present** during the Constitutional Convention **EXCEPT**?

1. Blacks B. Native-Americans C. Thomas Jefferson D. Ben Franklin E. women

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following best describes the biggest division at the Constitutional Convention?

1. A president versus a monarchy
2. Big states versus small states
3. Northern states versus southern states
4. Unicameral versus bicameral legislatures

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following best describes the Anti-Federalists’ main complaint with the new constitution?

1. The amount of power given to the national government
2. The lack of a monarchy
3. The lack of a bill of rights
4. The unfair advantage it gave large states

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following best describes the biggest factor that helped the proposed Constitution gain popular support?

1. The citizens’ need for help in fighting the Native Americans
2. The organization of the Federalists
3. The support of Ben Franklin and George Washington
4. The popularity of the constitution in the major cities and sea ports

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Who wrote the Bill of Rights for the Constitution?

1. John Hancock B. Thomas Jefferson C. George Washington D. James Madison

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following best describes the main achievement of the Articles of Confederation?

1. The Treaty of Paris that ended the Revolutionary War
2. It established a fair and consistent policy for settling and developing the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
3. Congress set up the departments of Foreign Affairs, War, and the Treasury, each under a permanent secretary
4. It provided each state give “full faith and credit” to the legal acts of other states and treat one another’s citizens without discrimination

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following was one of the problems that led to calls for a revision of the Articles of Confederation?

1. The nation’s debt was mounting.
2. The economic depression was deepening as debts, bankruptcies, and foreclosures grew.
3. Shays’ Rebellion demonstrated the Federal government’s weakness.
4. Foreign nations did not respect the United States
5. None of the above
6. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a legislature with one house.

1. Unilateral B. Uni-House C. Unicameral D. Bicameral

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of the following established a loose union of the 13 independent states?

1. Revolutionary War B. Constitution of 1787

C. Second Continental Congress D. Articles of Confederation

\_\_\_\_ 19. The \_\_\_ provided a government for the western territories based on Thomas Jefferson’s ideas.

1. Northwest Ordinance of 1787 B. Land Ordinance of 1785

C. Northwest Territory D. Constitution of 1787

**Chapter 6**

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the problems our new nation faced when the Constitution of 1787 was ratified?
   1. A large national debt
   2. A weak Congress
   3. No navy and a small army
   4. No respect from other nations
2. Which of the following is a reason that George Washington chose not to run for president again in 1796?
   1. He had been double-crossed by the Federalist Party and so he wanted to get away from politics.
   2. His wife, Martha, was in poor health.
   3. He recognized that the young nation needed him to set an example by walking away from power, proving that he was not a king.
   4. He had lost popularity in America and recognized that it was time to quit so he would not be humiliated in the election of 1796.
3. Which of the following is a way that President Jefferson lowered the national debt while cutting taxes?
   1. He made major cuts to the military and streamlined the government’s bureaucracy
   2. He sold government bonds
   3. He created a national bank
   4. He encouraged the westward movement of farming families, which increased the sale of federal lands.
   5. Both A and C
   6. Both A and D
4. Which of the following is a result of the War of 1812?
   1. Americans experienced a surge of nationalism and a new confidence in the strength of their country.
   2. The Federalists were discredited because they opposed a war that became very popular once it was over.
   3. The Native Americans were defeated for the time being and we gained millions of acres of land in the southern U.S.
   4. Tensions grew between Americans, Native Americans and Spaniards in Florida, which led the Spanish to cede Florida to the U.S.
   5. All of the above
   6. None of the above

**Matching**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The officials in the executive branch of government
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cabinet department that deals with money
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Celebrated America’s victory at Fort McHenry by writing a poem entitled “The Star-Spangled Banner” that later became the national anthem.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts or statements that become traditions to be followed
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cabinet department that deals with foreign policy
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A Shawnee warrior who led the military resistance movement against American expansion and fought with the British in the War of 1812.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The department and workers that make up the government
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Declared the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cabinet department that deals with the military
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Interpretation of the Constitution that limited the federal government to only those powers explicitly written in the Constitution
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Authorized the president to arrest and deport immigrants who criticized the federal government
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This man was a powerful Supreme Court Justice
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A Shoshone Indian who made friends with and guided Lewis and Clark in their expedition of the Louisiana Territory.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ended the War of 1812 and restored prewar boundaries
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The act of taking American sailors from their ships and forcing them to serve in the British navy.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Aggressive young politicians who were strong nationalists and pushed for war with Great Britain.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In the Supreme Court case, *Marbury v Madison* (1803), this important principle was established.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Considered a hero in the War of 1812; defeated the Creek Indians of Alabama; invaded Florida and defeated the Seminole Indians.

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| 1. Andrew Jackson | 1. Alien & Sedition Acts | 1. Bureaucracy |
| 1. Administration | 1. Francis Scott Key | 1. Impressing |
| 1. John Marshall | 1. Judicial review | 1. Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions |
| 1. Precedent | 1. State Department | 1. Sacajawea |
| 1. Strict construction | 1. Tecumseh | 1. Treasury Department |
| 1. Treaty of Ghent | 1. War Hawks | 1. War (Defense) Department |

**Chapter 9**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Apaches who settled in the canyons of northwest New Mexico.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Military commander who led troops to occupy disputed Mexican/Texan lands.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Miners that rushed to California in search of gold.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ People who favored territorial growth.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Used by Mexican and American traders to establish a growing commerce.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Americans who moved into Mexican-controlled Texas to settle.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name of California after it was taken from Mexico but before it became a U.S. state.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. obtained 29,640 square miles in southern Arizona and New Mexico in order to facilitate a railroad across the continent.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name of Texas after it was taken from Mexico but before it became a U.S. state.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bound the Indians to territories away from the major wagon trails during westward expansion.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ First president of the independent Texas republic.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Banned slavery in any lands won from Mexico.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The route used by many during westward expansion.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Texas independence leader who died at the Alamo.

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| A. Anglo-Texans | H. Navajos |
| B. Bear Flag Republic | I. Oregon Trail |
| C. Davy Crockett | J. Sam Houston |
| D. Expansionists | K. Santa Fe Trail |
| E. Forty-Niners | L. Treaty of Fort Laramie |
| F. Gadsden Purchase | M. Wilmot Proviso |
| G. Lone Star Republic | N. Zachary Taylor |

1. Which of the following was a major factor that made settlement of the New Mexico territory difficult?
   1. It was very poor and far removed from other settlements
   2. The Spanish made establishing missions and converting Native Americans to Christianity their main goal
   3. The soil and climate were not favorable for agriculture
   4. The threat of war with nomadic Native Americans
2. Which of the following is one of the ways American merchants viewed Mexican independence?
   1. As an opportunity for territorial growth
   2. As an opportunity to open trading across the Great Plains
   3. As an opportunity to defeat the Plains Indians with Mexico’s help
   4. None of the above
3. The nomads of the Great Plains were known to the Spanish as the
   1. Comanche
   2. Pueblos
   3. Apache
   4. Navajos
4. Which of the following is a reason the Spanish founded Texas
   1. To develop and protect New Mexico
   2. To establish more missions in an attempt to convert more Native Americans to Christianity
   3. To mine for silver
   4. To establish a farming community
   5. None of the above
5. Which of the following best describes the Mountain Men?
   1. Young American trappers
   2. Traders who traveled up the Missouri River and into the Rocky Mountains
   3. Traders who sought valuable furs from the abundant beaver population of the Rocky Mountains
   4. All of the above
6. The Texans drew Santa Anna into a trap and crushed the Mexican army at the
   1. Battle of the Alamo
   2. Battle of Fort Laramie
   3. Battle of San Jacinto
   4. Battle of Guadalupe Hidalgo
   5. Battle of the Nueces River
7. Which of the following is a reason that relations between the Mexican government and the Anglo-Texans deteriorated?
   1. The Mexican economy tanked and many Anglo-Texans lost their farms
   2. The Anglo-Texans didn’t keep their side of the deal
   3. The Mexicans felt the Anglo-Texans were “too American”
   4. The Anglo-Texans felt distressed by Mexico’s unstable government
      1. Both I and II
      2. Both II and III
      3. Both I and III
      4. II and IV

**Chapter 10**

1. Which of the following is considered the beginning of the Civil War?
   1. John Brown’s Raid
   2. Actions at Fort Sumter
   3. The secession of South Carolina
   4. Raid on Harpers Ferry
   5. The Election of 1860
2. The United States was ***greatly divided*** over which of the following issues:
   1. States’ rights
   2. Popular sovereignty
   3. Slavery
   4. Westward expansion
3. After 1852, this party lost popularity and died off.
   1. Republican Party
   2. Democrats
   3. Whig Party
   4. Know Nothings
4. Which of the following is a reason that the Southerners wanted more states’ rights (more control over their own affairs)?
   1. They resented the Fugitive Slave Acts as an intrusion on their states’ rights
   2. They feared Northern radicals would try to end slavery in the South
   3. They feared the Northern abolitionists would continue to allow the smuggling of slaves to the North until it weakened slavery so severely in the South
   4. None of the above
5. The Democratic Party split over
   1. Popular sovereignty
   2. States’ rights
   3. Westward expansion
   4. Immigration
6. Why were Southerners so upset about Lincoln’s presidential election?
   1. They wanted to secede from the Union and Lincoln fought against it
   2. They hated Lincoln
   3. They feared he would end slavery in the Southern states
   4. Not one single Southerner voted for him, making them feel like they had no voice in the government

**Matching**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Maryland-born fugitive slave; famous conductor on the Underground Railroad

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ People who wanted to end slavery
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ United in support of the Wilmot Proviso and their main goal was to keep slavery out of the western territories
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Political idea stating that people should hold the power
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Won the election of 1848
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wrote the Compromise of 1850
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ To break away
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Was greatly upset by the division between North and South and so he made a passionate three hour speech to convince Congress to reconcile and support the Compromise of 1850
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Passed by the North; nullified the Fugitive Slave Act and allowed the state to arrest slave catchers for kidnapping
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Loosely organized network that smuggled slaves from the south to the north
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act; believed strongly in popular sovereignty
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Know-Nothings formed this political party in *1855*
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Won the election of 1856
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Abolitionist who executed men in “Bleeding Kansas” and also raided Harper’s Ferry; was executed for his crimes
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A political party formed in the election of 1860; aimed at healing the split between North and South
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ President of the Confederate States of America
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Political party birthed in 1855 out of the antislavery movement; grew rapidly in the North
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Won the election of 1860

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| 1. Abraham Lincoln | 1. Abolitionist | 1. American Party |
| 1. Daniel Webster | 1. Free Soil Party | 1. Henry Clay |
| 1. Harriet Beecher Stowe | 1. Harriet Tubman | 1. Constitutional Union Party |
| 1. James Buchanan | 1. John Brown | 1. Jefferson Davis |
| 1. Personal liberty laws | 1. Popular sovereignty | 1. Secede |
| 1. Stephen Douglas | 1. Republican Party | 1. Zachary Taylor |
| 1. Underground Railroad |  |  |

**Chapter 11**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. City that the Union considered to be the “key” to winning the war and controlling the Mississippi River

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Required white men aged 18-35 to enlist in the army

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Union’s war plan to surround the Confederacy through blockades and the Mississippi River to “starve” them out

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Union general whose cautious nature cost him several battles and caused a tense relationship with President Lincoln

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. To continuously fire upon and surround a town to prevent supplies from being brought in and to force a surrender

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Union general in charge of the Mississippi Valley wing of the Union’s war plan

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. A series of battles in the spring of 1862 where General Lee defeated General McClellan

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Passed by Congress to increase the amount of cash in circulation, to help people buy war bonds, and to allow the Treasury to issue paper money

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. A group who opposed Lincoln’s conduct of the war and demanded an end to the fighting; most remained peaceful and loyal to the Union.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Passed by Congress to make western land available at very low cost to those who would farm it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The most famous Civil War nurse

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Union general who fought against Lee in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Won the Election of 1864.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Confederate stronghold in Virginia that took Grant and his men 9 months to take.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Union general who fought against Lee in the Battle of Gettysburg.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Act that freed the slaves in the states in rebellion to the U.S. government

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. Ambrose Burnside

C. Anaconda Plan

D. Clara Barton

E. Conscription

F. Emancipation Proclamation

G. George McClellan

H. George Meade

I. Homestead Act

J. Legal Tender Act of 1862

K. Peace Democrats

L. Petersburg

M. Seven Days

N. Siege

O. Ulysses Grant

P. Vicksburg, Mississippi

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first major battle of the Civil War was the

1. Battle of Richmond C. Battle of New Orleans
2. Battle of First Bull Run D. Battle of Shiloh

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lincoln’s *goal* in fighting the Civil War was

1. To end slavery C. to free the slaves
2. To preserve the Union D. to reduce the power of the states

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. At Ford’s Theater on April 14, 1865

1. Lincoln was shot
2. Lee surrendered to Grant
3. The Civil War officially ended
4. Lincoln gave his Second Inaugural Address

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following was an advantage the North had over the South?

1. More experienced generals
2. Military support from Britain
3. More money and resources to spend on the war
4. Full support of all its citizens

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This general felt very torn over the Civil War; he opposed slavery and succession even though he was a Virginian.

1. Ulysses Grant
2. Ambrose Burnside
3. Robert E. Lee
4. John Pemberton

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln

1. Condemned the use of total war
2. Gave reasons to preserve the Union and its principles
3. Declared slavery was moral
4. Offered forgiveness to the South

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. At Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865

1. Lincoln gave his Second Inaugural Address
2. The Emancipation Proclamation was delivered
3. Lee surrendered to Grant
4. Lincoln was shot

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Battle of Antietam was significant in that

1. It was the bloodiest single day of the Civil War
2. It was the first Confederate victory on Union soil
3. It was the victory Lincoln needed to deliver the Emancipation Proclamation
4. Both A and B
5. Both A and C

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which is true of the Emancipation Proclamation?

1. Slaves were to be freed all over the U.S. and its territories
2. Slaves were to be freed in the states that were in rebellion against the government of the U.S.
3. Slaves were to be freed but the US government would pay masters fair market value for them
4. The Confederate states immediately complied with this federal law

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Spectators packed picnic lunches and gathered to see which battle?

1. Battle of Gettysburg C. Battle of Shiloh
2. Battle of Bull Run D. Battle of Vicksburg

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following is true?

1. Blacks were *drafted* to fight for both the Union and Confederate armies
2. Blacks were paid a sum equal to that of a white soldier for comparable work
3. Blacks were kept in segregated units with white commanding officers
4. Blacks were never allowed to see combat during the Civil War

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following is NOT TRUE concerning the 13th Amendment?

1. It went into effect after the Civil War ended
2. It applied only to slave in those states that had seceded
3. It stated that all people born in the U.S. are citizens
4. It freed all slaves in the U.S. and its territories forever

\_\_\_\_\_\_13. Which of the following was the goal of John Wilkes Booth and his coconspirators?

1. To collect ransom money for Lincoln and the others and use the money to sid the Confederacy
2. To avenge the Union for the war
3. To cause panic and chaos in the North giving the South time to regroup and take one last stand
4. To punish Lincoln because his son was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is NOT a border state?

1. Maryland
2. Kansas
3. Delaware
4. Missouri
5. Kentucky

\_\_\_\_\_\_15. Which of the following is NOT a reason the Emancipation Proclamation was important?

1. For northerners, it redefined the war as being “about slavery.”
2. For white southerners, the call to free the slaves ended any desire for a negotiated end to the war.
3. For black northerners, it made them eager to join the Union Army and fight against slavery.
4. All of the above are reasons the Emancipation Proclamation was important

\_\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the following is a way the Union helped pay for the cost of the war?

1. Borrowed money from Britain and France
2. Introduced an income tax
3. Created a National Bank
4. Profited from blockade running

\_\_\_\_\_\_17. What was the most notorious Confederate prison camp?

1. Vicksburg
2. Andersonville
3. Fredericksburg
4. Richmond

\_\_\_\_\_\_18. Which of the following was the most notable role for women in the military during the war?

1. Spy
2. Cook
3. Nurse
4. Operator

\_\_\_\_\_\_19. Which of the following was a profound impact of Lincoln’s death?

1. It ended the Civil War
2. It ended slavery
3. It united his Northern supporters and critics
4. It made Reconstruction easier

\_\_\_\_\_\_20. Why was the clashing of the Union ship *Monitor* and the Confederate ship *Virginia* important?

1. Because it was the first time ironclad ships had been used
2. It signified the beginning of the end of wooden ships
3. It was a decisive victory for the Union
4. It bolstered the Confederate navy

\_\_\_\_\_\_21. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic in the life of a Civil War soldier?

1. Travel
2. Boredom
3. Frequent communication with family
4. Homesickness
5. Infection/disease
6. Overcrowding in camps

\_\_\_\_\_\_22. Even though they won the battle, what “loss” did the Confederates suffer at the Battle of Chancellorsville?

1. Robert E. Lee lost his army after being shot
2. Stonewall Jackson was killed after being accidentally shot by his own men
3. 1/3 of Lee’s army was killed
4. Lee surrendered to Grant

\_\_\_\_\_\_23. The South’s basic war strategy was

1. Blockade the North with their large navy
2. Invade and attack the North
3. Preserve their small armies while grinding down the North; play defense
4. Take control of the Union capital, Washington DC

\_\_\_\_\_\_24. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons that forced Lincoln to take a definite stance on slavery?

1. Pressure from abolitionists
2. The unpopularity of slavery in Europe
3. Voter riots in the North
4. Pressure from Congress
5. Both A and C
6. Both C and D

**Chapter 12**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Plan requiring that a majority of a state’s prewar voters swear loyalty to the Union before the process of restoration could begin. The bill also demanded guarantees of African American equality.

A.14th Amendment

B. 15th Amendment

C. Andrew Johnson

D. Black Codes

E. Carpetbagger

F. Civil Rights Act of 1866

G. Enforcement Acts

H. Forty Acres and a Mule

I. Military Reconstruction Act of 1867

J. Reconstruction

K. Rutherford B. Hayes

L. Scalawag

M. *Slaughterhouse Cases* (1873)

N. Ten Percent Plan

O. Tweed Ring

P. *United States v. Cruikshank* (1876)

Q. Vagrancy laws

R. Wade-Davis Bill

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The name of the program implemented by the federal government between 1865-1877 to repair damage to the South caused by the war and to restore the southern states to the Union.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Laws making it illegal for African Americans to be unemployed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Supreme Court ruling that the due process and the equal protection clauses of the 14th amendment protected citizens only from action of state and not from the action of other citizens.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Guaranteed equality under the law for all citizens and made all people born in the U.S. citizens (gave African Americans citizenship).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. A plan that millions of abandoned or confiscated acres be given to former slaves.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Plan stating that as soon as 10% of a state’s voters took loyalty oaths to the Union, the state could set up a new government and if the state’s constitution abolished slavery and provided education for African Americans, the state would regain representation in Congress.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Newcomers to the South looking to make a fortune; named after the inexpensive carpet cloth suitcases often carried by northerners.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Who became president when Lincoln died?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Laws that sought to limit the rights of African Americans and keep them as landless workers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Law creating federal guarantees of civil rights and superseded any state laws that limited them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Gave African Americans the right to vote.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. A derogatory name for white men who had been locked out of pre-Civil War politics by their wealthier neighbors and so they joined the Republican Party.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Corruption in New York City where millions of dollars were stolen from the city’s treasury

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Laws that made it a federal offense to interfere with a citizen’s right to vote.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Supreme Court decision that restricted the scope of the 14th amendment and concluded that though a citizen has certain national rights, the federal government would have no control over how a state chose to define those rights for the citizens who resided in that state.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. He won the election of 1876.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Divided the southern states that had not yet been readmitted to the Union into 5 military districts governed by former Union generals.

19. Which of the following best describes the most important issue in the Southern states during Reconstruction?

1. Rights for African Americans
2. Deciding the political fate of the Southern states
3. Restoring the economy in the South
4. The requirements Southern states would have to meet before they could be reinstated

20. How did people propose the Union go about letting the southern states back in the Union?

1. The southern states should be readmitted quickly and with few conditions.
2. The defeated states should first meet certain conditions such as swearing loyalty to the Union and adopting state constitutions that guaranteed freed-men’s rights
3. Confederate leaders should be tried for treason
4. Both A and B
5. Both B and C

21. What was the only thing of value the South had left after the war?

* 1. Slaves
  2. Factories/Industry
  3. Land
  4. Man power

22. Which of the following is NOT a reason that the South’s economy was devastated after the war?.

1. The South’s share of the national’s wealth declined from 30% to 12%
2. The Union army had destroyed factories, plantations and railroads.
3. The cotton crop had failed for two years in a row
4. About ¼ of the South’s men between the ages of 20-40 were dead
5. More than 3 million newly freed slaves were without homes and jobs

23. Which of the following best describes the goal for the Freedmen’s Bureau?

1. To obtain the right to vote for African Americans
2. To obtain citizenship for African Americans
3. To help blacks get elected to political office
4. To provide food, clothing, health care, and education for both black and white refugees in the South.

24. What was Andrew Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction?

1. To require a majority of the people in a state to take a loyalty oath to the Union before they could re-enter
2. Johnson believed strongly in states’ rights, which would allow the southern states the power to limit the freedom of former slaves.
3. To make reinstatement as easy as possible
4. To have Confederate leaders tried for treason before southern states could re-enter

25. In which of the following ways did Congress react to the South’s disregard for Reconstruction?

1. Refused southern representatives their seats in Congress
2. Created a committee to investigate the treatment of former slaves
3. They passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866
4. All of the above

26. Which of the following is a failure of Reconstruction?

* 1. It failed to bring the North and South together
  2. The South lagged behind the North
  3. It failed to gain women the right to vote
  4. It failed to gain African Americans representation in Congress

27. Which of the following was the *main* focus of the Ku Klux Klan?

1. To keep African Americans from voting
2. To spread the idea of white supremacy
3. To drive African Americans out of the South
4. To place African Americans back into slavery

28. Which of the following is a lasting effect of Reconstruction?

1. Women gained the right to vote
2. The North and South were successfully reunited
3. African Americans had choices in their lives for the first time
4. The South’s economy was recreated

29. Which of the following is NOT part of the Compromise of 1877?

1. Samuel Tilden is named president
2. Troops are withdrawn from the South
3. A Southern Democrat is appointed to a high-ranking government office
4. The South is given government money to improve their railroads and ports

30. Which of the following is a reason why Reconstruction ended?

1. Northerners were distracted by political and economic problems
2. The death of Radical Republican Charles Sumner
3. The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were left up to the courts to interpret
4. All of the above are reasons why Reconstruction ended

**Chapter 13**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Invented the telephone

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Protest where workers were striking for an 8-hour work day; turned violent

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Drilled the world’s first oil well

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. First national labor union

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Invented the light bulb

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. People who invest money in a product or enterprise in order to make a profit.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Invented the safety brake for the elevator making them more practical and useful; credited with inventing the modern elevator

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. When companies assign their stock to a board of trustees, who combine them into a new organization and then the trustees run the organization, paying themselves profits

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. An arrangement in which businesses making the same product agree to limit their production and thus keep prices high

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Strike at a Carnegie Steel plant in response to lowered wages caused by an economic depression

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Phase of the Industrial Revolution marked by steel, oil and electricity

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Labor union that focused on very specific workers’ issues such as wages, working hours and working conditions

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Invented air brakes for trains

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Created by the U.S. Senate to oversee railroad operations to stop unfair practices

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Name for shrewd capitalists because of their unfair tactics

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Complete control of a product or service.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. When a number of people share the ownership of a business

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Invented the steam boiler furnace

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Developed a process for purifying iron, making it stronger but lighter

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. A private police force known for their ability to break up strikes

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Phase of the Industrial Revolution marked by the introduction of steam power and the factory system; coal and iron became key resources

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Invented the telegraph

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Passed by the Senate to outlaw any trust that operated in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Grant by the federal government giving an inventor the exclusive right to develop, use and sell and invention for a set period of time

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Invented the sewing machine

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Union whose main focus was social reform

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 27. When workers agree to cease work until certain demands are met

* + 1. Alexander Graham Bell
    2. American Federation of Labor
    3. Cartel
    4. Corporation
    5. Edwin Drake
    6. Elias Howe
    7. Elisha Otis
    8. Entrepreneur
    9. First Industrial Revolution
    10. George Westinghouse
    11. Granville Woods
    12. Haymarket Riot
    13. Henry Bessemer
    14. Homestead Strike
    15. Interstate Commerce Commission
    16. Knights of Labor
    17. Monopoly
    18. National Trades Union
    19. Patent
    20. Pinkertons
    21. Robber barron
    22. Samuel Morse
    23. Second Industrial Revolution
    24. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
    25. Strike
    26. Thomas Edison
    27. Trust

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways the Civil War encouraged industrial growth?
   1. It challenged industries to make goods more quickly and efficiently
   2. The food industry developed ways to process foods so they could be shipped long distances
   3. Labor unions encouraged more growth in industry because they lead to the passing of workers’ legislation
   4. More efficient methods of creating power were developed
   5. The government encouraged immigration to meet the increasing need for labor in the factories
2. What was the main reason the Industrial Revolution was so successful in America?
   1. Abundance of natural resources
   2. Expanded transportation systems
   3. Improved technology
   4. The huge wave of new inventions in the 1800s
3. America’s new industrialized economy ***depended*** on which of the following to fuel growth?
   1. Workers
   2. Immigrants
   3. Entrepreneurs
   4. Robber Barrons
   5. Captains of Industry
4. Which of the following was ***key*** to the growth of industrialization and also the idea of American success and capitalism?
   1. Immigrants
   2. Entrepreneurs
   3. Pinkertons
   4. Politicians
   5. Workers
5. Which of the following is one of the ways the railroads played a key role in transforming American Industry and business?
   1. They could transport large amounts of goods quickly, cheaply and efficiently
   2. Because they linked the nation, they allowed businesses to obtain raw materials easily and to sell finished goods to larger numbers of people
   3. They soon encouraged new methods for management and administration, which were soon adopted by the business community
   4. The expanding railroad network stimulated innovation in many other industries
   5. All of the above
6. Which of the following is a way that the industrial development was good for America?
   1. Factories, steel mills, and railroads provided jobs for an ever-growing labor force.
   2. The growing industry tapped into the nation’s abundant natural resources.
   3. The industrial development, technology and innovation stimulated the nation’s economy and shaped the U.S. into a strong international leader.
   4. Both A and B
   5. Both A and C
7. Which of the following best describes the working conditions of factory workers?
   1. Factory workers worked 12 hours a day, 6 days a week in small, hot, dark and dirty workhouses called sweatshops.
   2. These factories were also often dangerous.
   3. Workspaces were poorly lit, overheated and poorly ventilated.
   4. All of the above
8. Which of the following best describes the Pullman Strike?
   1. Broke out at a Carnegie Steel plant in PA because of lowered wages caused by an economic depression.
   2. Workers tried to negotiate but company owner responded by firing more workers and shutting down the plant. Workers went on strike.
   3. Thousands of workers mounted a nationwide strike for an 8-hour-workday.
   4. Fights broke out between strikers and strikebreakers.
   5. First major industry strike.
9. Which of the following is NOT a way that corporations worked to maximize profits?
   1. They decreased the cost of producing goods or services by paying workers the lowest possible wages and paying as little as possible for raw materials.
   2. They advertised their products widely, thus increasing their potential customer base
   3. Some supported research labs when inventors could experiment with products and methods that might bring the corporations future profits
   4. They “out-sourced,” sending their labor overseas to cut costs