

Test #1

Write on ten only of the following test questions:

1. What were the reasons for England's eagerness to plant colonies?
2. What were the circumstances of the founding of Maryland?
3. What was the nature and importance of the New England triangular trade?
4. a. What were some important contrasts between French and English colonial systems?
b. What were the consequences of these contrasts?
5. What were the reasons for and the prevalence of smuggling?
6. What was the occasion and attitude of the Stamp Act Congress?
7. What were the main provisions of the repressive measures of 1774?
8. What explanation has been suggested concerning the slowness of the British in following up the retreat across New Jersey?
9. What was the importance of Burgoyne's surrender for the American cause?
10. What happened to the infant industries of America following the revolution?

2.

Match the number of the legislative act with the correct corresponding description of the legislation.

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|---|---|
| <p>_____ a. Declared that British troops could be quartered in the colonies at the expense of the colonists.</p> <p>_____ b. Prohibited all slavery in the old Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River.</p> <p>_____ c. Permitted search of colonial homes without a warrant.</p> <p>_____ d. Provided that fines or imprisonment could be imposed on anyone maligning a President or members of the Congress.</p> <p>_____ e. Declared that European countries could have no further foothold on the North American continent.</p> <p>_____ f. Provided that land north of 36° 30' was to be free from slavery, while the rest could be slave.</p> <p>_____ g. Gave the right of slave ownership but denied the right of slave trade in the District of Columbia.</p> <p>_____ h. Opened the possibility of slave ownership in hitherto free territory.</p> <p>_____ i. Declared that California should come in as a free state.</p> <p>_____ j. Fixed the Maine boundary.</p> <p>_____ k. Declared that Great Britain should share in any control of the Panama Canal.</p> <p>_____ l. Provided for partial government support of agricultural programs in high schools.</p> <p>_____ m. Granted Civil Rights to Negroes.</p> <p>_____ n. Forbade the manufacture, transportation, and sale of beer and liquor.</p> <p>_____ o. Paid farmers to restrict acreage and reduce numbers of livestock.</p> <p>_____ p. Made an inter-nation agreement to settle disputes by discussion rather than by war.</p> <p>_____ q. Reduced certain states to military provinces until they met stipulated terms.</p> <p>_____ r. Stated the "four freedoms" which democracy asserts belong to all mankind.</p> | <p>1. Agricultural Adjustment Act.</p> <p>2. Alien Act</p> <p>3. Atlantic Pact</p> <p>4. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty</p> <p>5. Compromise of 1850</p> <p>6. Dred Scott Decision</p> <p>7. Eighteenth Amendment</p> <p>8. Embargo Act</p> <p>9. Farm Relief Act</p> <p>10. Fourteenth Amendment</p> <p>11. Intolerable Acts</p> <p>12. Kansas-Nebraska Bill</p> <p>13. Kellogg-Briand Pact</p> <p>14. Missouri Compromise</p> <p>15. Monroe Doctrine</p> <p>16. Ordinance of 1787</p> <p>17. Public Works Administration.</p> <p>18. Reconstruction Act</p> <p>19. Sedition Act</p> <p>20. Smith-Hughes Act</p> <p>21. Webster-Ashburton Treaty</p> <p>22. Writs of Assistance</p> |
|---|---|

3.

Name the foreign country involved in these situations:

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|--|
| <p>_____ 1. Settlement of the border at the forty-ninth parallel.</p> <p>_____ 2. Independence of Texas.</p> <p>_____ 3. Purchase of the Louisiana Territory.</p> <p>_____ 4. Purchase of Florida.</p> <p>_____ 5. Obtaining of Guam.</p> <p>_____ 6. Obtaining of California.</p> <p>_____ 7. War of 1812.</p> <p>_____ 8. Gadsden Purchase.</p> <p>_____ 9. Removing of Maximilian from Mexico's throne.</p> <p>_____ 10. American control of seal hunting limited.</p> <p>_____ 11. Obtaining of the Virgin Islands.</p> <p>_____ 12. Purchase of the original Panama Canal Co.</p> <p>_____ 13. America acting as receiver to prevent European seizure for debts.</p> <p>_____ 14. Sinking of the Lusitania.</p> <p>_____ 15. Expropriation of oil properties.</p> |
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4.

CIRCLE the letter of ALL CORRECT answers. There may be more than one, or none at all.

Causes of the American Revolution:

- a. The British policy of colonization as contrasted with that of the French.
- b. The British policy of advancing or restraining colonial economic development for the benefit of the mother country.
- c. Wholesale smuggling by the colonies that robbed England of her revenue.
- d. The contemptuous attitude of George III toward the colonies as inferior peoples.
- e. Agitation by individual colonists and colonial groups concerning infringement of rights as human beings.

Effects of the Articles of Confederation:

- a. Congress had power to decide upon appealed disputed between States concerning boundaries.
- b. Congress could enforce treaty obligations.
- c. Congress could levy taxes upon the states.
- d. The country was put in a satisfactory economic condition.

Effects of the acceptance of the Constitution:

- a. It became the supreme law of the land.
- b. It made all direct taxes to be apportioned to the States according to population.
- c. It made the Federal government superior to States' Rights in all matters.
- d. No state could coin money.

Effects of a high tariff:

- a. Imports become fewer.
- b. Imports are increased.
- c. Costs of goods increase.
- d. Domestic manufactures have less competition.

Causes contributing to the slavery crisis:

- a. A flaunting of the Constitutional declaration against slavery.
- b. Rapid admittance of many new states into the Union.
- c. Increased home and European market for cotton.
- d. The freeing of the slaves by the Federal government.

Causes of the War with Mexico:

- a. A heavy American population in Mexican territory.
- b. A fear of aggression by Spain, through Mexico.
- c. an effort to obtain Texas.
- d. A desire to obtain Mexico on the basis of "Manifest Destiny."

Causes of unstable money conditions in U. S. history:

- a. Excess coinage of gold and silver without proper increase in goods produced for purchase.
- b. Improper balance of circulation, with too small a percentage in the hands of the producer.
- c. Improper balance of paper money with gold for redemption.
- d. Too little paper money available.

8.

Effects of immigration upon this country:

- a. Rapid increase in population of the East as well as the West.
- b. Standards of living were raised.
- c. Foreign communities within this country that did not assimilate our culture.

Causes of the "Hoover Depression:"

- a. Overexpansion in agriculture
- b. Low tariff measures.
- c. Reduced European markets.
- d. Excessive fraud and graft in government.
- e. Excessive withdrawal of funds from the banks.

Measure to counteract the depression were:

- a. Employment of writers and artists on projects.
- b. Camps for boys to conserve natural resources.
- c. Restriction of production.
- d. Government supervision of industry, with reduced hours of labor and minimum wages.
- e. Federal loans to banks and industry.

5.

Give the decade in which these events occurred:

- _____ 1. Revolutionary War.
- _____ 2. Mexican War
- _____ 3. Purchase of Louisiana
- _____ 4. Articles of Confederation
- _____ 5. Civil War
- _____ 6. Discovery of gold in California
- _____ 7. Spanish-American War
- _____ 8. Opening of the Panama Canal
- _____ 9. First World War
- _____ 10. Annexation of Hawaii
- _____ 11. Purchase of Alaska
- _____ 12. Annexation of Texas
- _____ 13. Suffrage granted nationally to women
- _____ 14. The "Hoover Depression."
- _____ 15. Marines stationed in Nicaragua to protect American property

1.

- _____ 1. English general whose sympathies for the colonies kept him from decisive action in the Revolutionary War.
- _____ 2. Virginian who ardently advocated colonial freedom, but just as ardently opposed federation.
- _____ 3. Leader ⁱⁿ the newly formed government, responsible for our financial system. Strong advocate of a national bank.
- _____ 4. President when the Louisiana Purchase was made; formerly the first Secretary of State.
- _____ 5. Leader of decisive naval action on the Great Lakes in the War of 1812.
- _____ 6. Leader of the abolitionists; publisher of "The Liberator."
- _____ 7. First President who came from "the common people;" remembered for his extensive practice of the spoils system; an extreme individualist.
- _____ 8. Known as the "Great Compromiser."
- _____ 9. South Carolinian leader of the nullifiers; ardent advocate of the right of slave ownership.
- _____ 10. President who was nearly impeached.
- _____ 11. Leader of the abolitionists in Kansas; leader of the raid on Harpers' Ferry, Virginia.
- _____ 12. Military leader who led in the capture of New Orleans and Mobile in the Civil War.
- _____ 13. Outstanding general in the West in the Civil War. (Northern)
- _____ 14. President of the southern Confederacy.
- _____ 15. General of the North who marched through Georgia.
- _____ 16. Outstanding general of the southern armies in the Civil War; surrendered at Appamattox.
- _____ 17. Unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Presidency, known as the champion of "silver;" Secretary of State under Wilson.
- _____ 18. The naval leader who captured the Philippines.
- _____ 19. President who finally began construction of the Panama Canal.
- _____ 20. Famous for his desire for "peace without victory" in war.
- _____ 21. President responsible for initiating much conservation legislation.
- _____ 22. President who authored the League of Nations.
- _____ 23. President who initiated Lend-lease as a method of helping friendly nations in time of war.
- _____ 24. President responsible for the Pure Food and Drug Act.
- _____ 25. President when the country went off the gold standard.

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AMERICAN HISTORY

Final
Examination

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Name _____

1.

Identify persons of historical importance by the following statements. In the blank at the left, write in the name of the proper person.

- _____ 1. Founder of a colony that was peaceable toward the Indians, and that had true religious freedom.
- _____ 2. An instigator of the American revolution, who used the Committees of Correspondence to weld the colonies into unity, and who is considered largely responsible for the Boston Tea Party.
- _____ 3. Commander-in-chief of the Continental army of the American Revolution.
- _____ 4. First secretary of the Treasury, advocate of a national bank.
- _____ 5. First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- _____ 6. A Virginian, a leader violently interested in liberty, but bitterly opposed to the idea of federation.
- _____ 7. First secretary of state, later a president of the United States.
- _____ 8. The second president of the United States.
- _____ 9. The President who is closely identified with democratic principles, under whose administration the Louisiana Purchase was made.
- _____ 10. The outstanding naval officer of the War of 1812, who won a victory on the Great Lakes.
- _____ 11. Famous because he believed in settling disputes by compromise whenever possible, chief author of the Compromise of 1850.
- _____ 12. A President from Tennessee, strongly Democratic, violently self-willed, advocate of political patronage, former general against the Indians in the War of 1812, friend of the common man.
- _____ 13. Known as an ardent advocate of the doctrine of nullification, Senator from South Carolina, opponent of high tariff of "abominations"
- _____ 14. Remembered as a leader of a movement for school reform in the 1830's.
- _____ 15. Pioneer champion of women's rights, including suffrage.
- _____ 16. Chief agitator for abolition, editor of "The Liberator."
- _____ 17. The man who was responsible for the fixing of the Maine boundary and much of the rest of the American-Canadian boundary, unsatisfied aspirant for the Presidency, eloquent orator.
- _____ 18. A president who was also a general in the Mexican War.
- _____ 19. Inventor of the reaper.
- _____ 20. Inventor of the sewing machine.
- _____ 21. Inventor of telegraphy.
- _____ 22. Made an attack on the Harper's Ferry arsenal, hoping to arouse negro rebellion.
- _____ 23. Opponent of Lincoln for the Presidency, author of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
- _____ 24. General in the Civil War, whose policy of prolonged waiting nearly proved disastrous to the North.
- _____ 25. President of the Confederacy.
- _____ 26. Chief general of the Confederacy.
- _____ 27. Great general of the Union, in the West, later president of the United States.
- _____ 28. Northern general of the Civil War, who marched victoriously from Tennessee through Georgia.
- _____ 29. Southern general who was particularly noted for his nuisance value in feigning attacks upon the Northern forces.
- _____ 30. President who followed Lincoln, under whose administration came the terms of the reconstruction of the South.
- _____ 31. Inventor of the incandescent light.
- _____ 32. Inventor of the telephone.
- _____ 33. Inventor of the airbrake.
- _____ 34. Able orator, advocate of free silver, later Secretary of State, unsuccessful candidate for the presidency.

- _____ 35. President who boldly attacked the trusts, was considered a champion of the common man, established the Department of Commerce, and was responsible for arrangements for the Panama Canal.
- _____ 36. President who strongly advocated conservation, urged the Pure Food and Drug Act, and later ran for President on the Progressive ticket.
- _____ 37. Wealthy steel magnate, known for his philanthropies, particularly schools and libraries.
- _____ 38. President who urged "peace without victory" in World War II.
- _____ 39. President whose administration is remembered for scandal and corruption, including the Teapot Dome Scandal, who died of apoplexy before the end of his term.
- _____ 40. President noted for his economy in government, for intervention in Latin America, and advocated that foreign countries should pay their war debts.

2.

Use plus for true statements; use a circle for false statements.

- _____ 1. The Puritans came to this country to establish religious freedom for all people.
- _____ 2. The Colony of Maryland was tolerant of all religions.
- _____ 3. In colonial times the Dutch, French, Spanish, English, and Germans had holdings on this continent.
- _____ 4. Manufacturing was the chief economic resource of the colonists.
- _____ 5. Even before the federation of the colonies, their governments had three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial.
- _____ 6. Under the King, the colonies could legislate for themselves if their laws were consistent with allegiance to the crown.
- _____ 7. The settlement of the French and Indian War gave France the control of eastern Canada and the Mississippi Valley.
- _____ 8. The cost of the French and Indian War was largely responsible for England's desire to impose revenue taxes on the colonies.
- _____ 9. The Writs of Assistance gave authority to search private homes without a warrant.
- _____ 10. The Loyalists were those strongly devoted to the colonial cause.
- _____ 11. Burgoyne was an English general.
- _____ 12. The Congress of the Confederation had no real power; it could only advise, recommend, or suggest.
- _____ 13. One strong feature of the Articles of Confederation was the power to tax.
- _____ 14. International and intercolonial trade problems and difficulties made federation necessary.
- _____ 15. Industrial interests of sections operated as a repellent rather than as a cohesive force.
- _____ 16. Economic influences operated to hold the States together and to strengthen national ties.
- _____ 17. The Constitution, the laws of Congress, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States were to be the supreme law of the land.
- _____ 18. The first revenue laws were for revenue itself rather than as protective measures.
- _____ 19. The Bill of Rights became part of the preamble to the Constitution soon after the ratification of the Constitution.
- _____ 20. Thomas Jefferson was a Strict Constructionist of the Constitution.
- _____ 21. The War of 1812 was fought over the question of the impressment of American seamen by English ships, and the violation of the American flag on the seas, and some Indian disturbances in the Northwest.
- _____ 22. Texas gained her independence from Mexico by treaty and payment.
- _____ 23. The Fugitive-slave Law granted the negro freedom as long as he was in free territory.
- _____ 24. Because it represented the country as a whole, slavery was forbidden in the District of Columbia.
- _____ 25. Squatter sovereignty meant that immigrants to the west could claim land by homesteading for a given period of time.

- ___ 26. North Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union.
- ___ 27. France was the greatest foreign ally of the Southern Confederacy.
- ___ 28. Admiral Perry was the northern naval leader who captured New Orleans in the Civil War.
- ___ 29. The Emancipation Proclamation in behalf of the slaves came before the end of the Civil War.
- ___ 30. Lincoln would have been willing to allow slavery if the Union could thus have been preserved.
- ___ 31. Most of our history, our country has been on the gold standard.
- ___ 32. Lincoln wanted to restore the seceded states to the Union without delay or recrimination.
- ___ 33. The assumption of Confederate debts was a cause of the Panic of 1873.
- ___ 34. "Tammany Hall" is associated with the idea of political graft and corruption, and alliance with such men as Boss Tweed.
- ___ 35. President Grant's administration is remembered for its high integrity and control of fraud.
- ___ 36. In restricting immigration in the 1880's, immigrants were refused unless they signed Labor Contracts.
- ___ 37. In the late 1800's a corporation was considered to be a legal person.
- ___ 38. A trust is a combination of corporations.
- ___ 39. The American Federation of Labor is in reality a union of labor unions.
- ___ 40. The purpose of a labor union is to obtain favorable treatment by force.
- ___ 41. The granger movement was begun in an effort to obtain relief from oppressive conduct of railroad corporations.
- ___ 42. High tariff tends to favor business more than the consumer.
- ___ 43. Benjamin Harrison's administration reduced the national treasury from a surplus to a deficit.
- ___ 44. Excessive purchase of silver, with bond redemption in gold, and overexpansion of agriculture and industry, produced the Panic of 1893.
- ___ 45. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was highly effective in curbing the monopolies and excesses of trusts.
- ___ 46. Hawaii and the Philippines were taken from Spain in the Spanish-American War of 1898.
- ___ 47. After the Spanish-American War, Cuba and Puerto Rico were given self-government with the right of the United States to defend them from foreign intrusion.
- ___ 48. Guam was given to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American war.
- ___ 49. The Boxer Rebellion was an attack against the United States for sending marines into the country.
- ___ 50. Presidents McKinley, Garfield, and Lincoln were all assassinated while in office.
- ___ 51. Twice in our history we have seized and temporarily occupied Mexican cities.
- ___ 52. Conscription first came to our country in World War I.
- ___ 53. German interference with shipping was a major reason for our entrance into World War I.
- ___ 54. The first World War ended by the Allied capture of Berlin.
- ___ 55. Farming conditions following World War I were at a peak of prosperity because of demand from war-torn Europe.

3.

Identify the battle or incident with the war in which it occurred

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|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Amiens | ___ 6. Gettysburg | ___ 11. Richmond |
| ___ 2. Fort Sumter | ___ 7. Chateau Thierry | ___ 12. Wreck of the <u>Maine</u> |
| ___ 3. Burning of Washington, D.C. | ___ 8. Vicksburg | ___ 13. New Orleans (under Jacks |
| ___ 4. Santiago | ___ 9. Manassas | ___ 14. Yorktown |
| ___ 5. Bunker Hill | ___ 10. Saratoga | ___ 15. Chattanooga |

4.

Match the act with the provisions given.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>_____ 1. That not less than three states and not more than five states could be formed out of the old Northwest Territory.</p> <p>_____ 2. No registered vessel could leave an American port without giving heavy bond that she would land her cargo in some port of the United States.</p> <p>_____ 3. That the United States would not build a canal across the Isthmus over which we would have exclusive control.</p> <p>_____ 4. That slavery should be excluded from the territory acquired from Mexico.</p> <p>_____ 5. New Mexico and Utah to be allowed to choose concerning slavery.</p> <p>_____ 6. Provided for the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.</p> <p>_____ 7. That there should not be slavery or involuntary servitude in the land north of the Ohio River.</p> <p>_____ 8. Imposed a heavy fine upon any person conspiring to oppose any measure of government, and upon any person publishing false or malicious writings against the government.</p> <p>_____ 9. No foreign power can again implant colonies on this continent.</p> <p>_____ 10. That when a political community should have 60,000 inhabitants it should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects.</p> <p>_____ 11. Admission of California as a free state.</p> <p>_____ 12. The statement that a slave was not a citizen and therefore could not appeal to courts.</p> <p>_____ 13. The declaration of the civil rights of American-born persons, including negroes, and their equality as citizens.</p> <p>_____ 14. Slavery should forever be prohibited north of the parallel 36° 30'.</p> <p>_____ 15. Prohibition of slave trade in the District of Columbia.</p> <p>_____ 16. An act that prohibited the President from removing from office civil officers without the consent of the Senate.</p> <p>_____ 17. That the United States would not meddle in the affairs of Europe.</p> <p>_____ 18. That nations having a "sphere of influence" in China would not interfere with other treaties and vested interests there, and that there should be no discrimination against other foreigners in the matter of rates or dues.</p> <p>_____ 19. The right of the people to introduce legislation by petition.</p> <p>_____ 20. The right of the people to demand popular vote upon legislation passed by Congress.</p> <p>_____ 21. An agreement that arbitration would displace war among nations.</p> <p>_____ 22. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium, the Dardanelles opened, Poland independent, reduction of armaments, and a general association of nations.</p> <p>_____ 23. An attempt to provide direct governmental relief for the needy.</p> <p>_____ 24. A credit corporation to aid banks, railroad companies, insurance companies, and others to prevent financial failure.</p> <p>_____ 25. A postponement of debt payment in an effort to create economic stability.</p> | <p>1. Alien Act</p> <p>2. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty</p> <p>3. Compromise of 1850</p> <p>4. Dred Scott Decision</p> <p>5. Embargo Act</p> <p>6. FERA</p> <p>7. Fourteen-point Plan</p> <p>8. Fourteenth Amendment</p> <p>9. Hoover moratorium</p> <p>10. Initiative</p> <p>11. Kansas-Nebraska Bill</p> <p>12. Kellogg peace pact</p> <p>13. Missouri Compromise</p> <p>14. Monroe Doctrine</p> <p>15. Morrill Act</p> <p>16. Open-door policy</p> <p>17. Ordinance of 1787</p> <p>18. Referendum</p> <p>19. RFC</p> <p>20. Sedition Act</p> <p>21. Tenure of Office Act</p> <p>22. Treaty of Paris</p> <p>23. Treaty of Ghent</p> <p>24. Wilmot Proviso</p> <p>25. Nicaraguan Pact</p> |
|--|--|

5.

Write the name of the FOREIGN POWER with whom this settlement or transaction was made.

- _____ 1. The United States would no longer have to pay tribute to allow American vessels to trade in the Mediterranean.
- _____ 2. A price of \$15,000,000 for land northwest of the Mississippi river.
- _____ 3. A treaty that ceded Florida to the United States upon payment of \$5,000,000.

- _____ 4. A treaty and payment that gave the land west of Texas to the U.S.
- _____ 5. A treaty that set the 49th parallel as the Oregon boundary.
- _____ 6. A demand based on the Monroe Doctrine, requiring withdrawal from Mexico.
- _____ 7. A treaty and payment that gave Alaska to the United States.
- _____ 8. A decision that the United States had no control over seal fishing in Alaskan waters beyond the three-mile limit.
- _____ 9. Indemnity to families for men kill by a mob, in New Orleans.
- _____ 10. A demand that the quarrel over the Venezuelan border be subjected to United States investigation if not open to arbitration, which culminated in an amicable agreement favoring the offending nation the more.
- _____ 11. Payment of \$25,000,000 in recognition of debt due in connection with the Panama Canal.
- _____ 12. Action as receiver to prevent European country from occupying in payment of debt.
- _____ 13. Purchase of the Virgin Islands for \$25,000,000.

6.

Discuss any TWO of the following:

Causes of the Revolutionary War

Factors contributing to the slavery crisis.

Problems of reconstruction period, and solutions.

National problems stemming from industrial growth, and attempts at solution

Causes of the depression of the 1930's and recovery measures.

You may write below and on the back of this sheet or other sheets. Be sure your discussion is coherent and that it includes specific references and facts, not mere generalizations.

Name _____

1.

Match the numbers with the correct corresponding statements.

- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| _____ a. | An organization of workers of a given skill or craft to promote their welfare. | 1. Arthur, Chester A. |
| _____ b. | A law which made many Indians citizens. | 2. Bell, A. G. |
| _____ c. | Staunch supporter of big business and important power in the Republican party. | 3. Bessemer process |
| _____ d. | Uprising against foreigners in China. | 4. Boxer Rebellion |
| _____ e. | Second in command of the Rough Riders in Cuba. | 5. Bryan, W. J. |
| _____ f. | First labor leader to secure benefits for mine workers. | 6. Carnegie, Andrew |
| _____ g. | President who succeeded Theodore Roosevelt. | 7. Coxe, J. S. |
| _____ h. | Unsuccessful presidential candidate who championed free silver. | 8. Dawes Act |
| _____ i. | President who was assassinated in the 19th century. | 9. Debs, Eugene V. |
| _____ j. | President at the time of the Spanish-American war. | 10. Edison, Thomas |
| _____ k. | Invention that was responsible for much of the rapid development of transportation. | 11. Garfield, James A. |
| _____ l. | Man who invented the airbrake. | 12. Hanna, Marcus |
| _____ m. | Inventor of incandescent lights. | 13. Homestead Act |
| _____ n. | Inventor of the telephone. | 14. Initiative |
| _____ o. | The law that gives the people the right to suggest legislation. | 15. Lewis, John L. |
| _____ p. | Leader of a ragged "army" to demonstrate in Washington the wants of the unemployed. | 16. McKinley, William |
| _____ q. | Labor leader in the Pullman strike, who was imprisoned under the Sherman Anti-trust law. | 17. Mitchell, John |
| _____ r. | The law that permits the people to demand that an elected official be taken from office. | 18. Morse, Samuel F. |
| _____ s. | Wealthy steel man who gave millions for schools and libraries. | 19. Recall |
| _____ t. | The man whose candidacy on the Progressive ticket split the Republican party, allowing the election of Wilson. | 20. Referendum |
| _____ u. | The law that allows the people to protest a bill that Congress has passed. | 21. Roosevelt, Theodore |
| | | 22. Taft, William H. |
| | | 23. Trade union |
| | | 24. Westinghouse, Geo. |
| | | 25. Knights of Labor |

2.

Underline ALL correct answers.

1. The Bland-Allison Silver Bill
 - a. provided for free coinage of silver
 - b. designated a maximum and minimum monthly purchase of silver by the government
 - c. advocated the establishment of silver as legal tender for payment of debts.

2. A protective tariff tends to
 - a. decrease foreign imports
 - b. raise home prices
 - c. favor the manufacturer more than the consumer.

3. President Arthur's greatest contribution to the nation was
 - a. stabilization of the nation's currency
 - b. civil service reform
 - c. solution of unfair tariff legislation
 - d. educational legislation.

4. Immigration restrictions were imposed against
 - a. Chinese laborers
 - b. contract laborers
 - c. communists
 - d. Italians
 - e. paupers
 - f. criminals
 - g. Venezuelans

5. Educational improvements that appeared in the latter part of the 19th century were
 - a. a Federal bureau of education
 - b. schools for women
 - c. normal schools
 - d. schools for negroes
 - e. foreign scholarships
 - f. college entrance standards made uniform.

6. Corporations in the 19th century were
 - a. protected by the Bill of Rights
 - b. subject to Federal control
 - c. a stimulo to competition.

7. The purpose of the Labor Unions was to
 - a. eliminat capitalism
 - b. secure legislation favorable to labor
 - c. arouse public opinion by strikes
 - d. stimulate sales of union-produced goods
 - e. influence the press.

8. The Panic of 1893 was due to
 - a. unprecedented demand for payment in gold of Federal notes
 - b. excessive purchase of silver by the government
 - c. fear of abandoning the Gold Standard.

9. The achievements of the Theodore Roosevelt administration were:
 - a. curb on trusts
 - b. establishment of the Department of Justice
 - c. building of the Panama Canal
 - d. Gold Standard Act
 - e. intervention in financial interests of Haiti
 - f. Pure Food and Drug Act
 - g. power of commission to fix railroad rates
 - h. conservation of national resources.

10. Social legislation achieved in the Roosevelt and Taft administrations were:
 - a. child labor laws
 - b. negro vote without intimidation
 - c. workman's compensation
 - d. minimum wage laws
 - e. limitation of working hours for women
 - f. social security legislation
 - g. old age pensions
 - h. mothers' pensions

3.

Use plus for true statements; use a circle for false statements.

1. The Standard Oil Co. was the first million-dollar trust.
2. The grange was an organization of farmers for mutual assistance against unfair railroad practices.
3. As a general rule, the Republicans favored the protective tariff more than the Democrats.
4. President Arthur is known to have been one of the weakest and most politically corrupt presidents we have had.
5. Statistics show that the total wealth of the nation more than doubled from 1870 - 1890.
6. The Land Grant Act (Morrill Act) was responsible for the establishing of many homesteads in the West.
7. Much legislative reform now authorized was born in the platforms of unsuccessful political parties.
8. A slur at Catholicism was largely responsible for Blaine's failure to attain the presidency.
9. The success of the Democrats in electing Cleveland renewed some of the old sectional grievances between the North and South.
10. Industry was more powerful than politics in Cleveland's first administration.
11. The Knights of Labor was an organization that united unions into a federated body.
12. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 allowed authority for investigation of Railroad practices, with the right to change and fix unsuitable rates.
13. Nepotism is the practice of subsidizing the press to obtain favorable propaganda in an election year.
14. Efforts to force the South to allow negro vote were defeated because of economic ties between North and South.
15. The principle of reciprocity allows the government to levy duties against countries which levy unjust or unreasonable duties on American commodities.
16. The Sherman Anti-trust Act failed to provide any means for protection or retaliation of a person whose business was injured by a corporation.
17. During the last twenty years of the 19th century, the tariff was high more often than low.
18. Cleveland was extremely popular during his second administration.
19. The national treasury increased to a great surplus in Benjamin Harrison's administration.
20. Hawaii was annexed in 1898 in the dispute with Spain.
21. McKinley's election in 1896 demonstrated the power of money and propaganda in elections.
22. "Cannonism" refers to the control of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House.
23. The members and owners of a Federal reserve bank are the national banks within a district and qualified State banks and trust companies that choose to join.
24. The first part of Wilson's administration was marked by an effort toward reform of tariff, currency, and monopoly.
25. The Maine was sunk in Manila harbor by unknown vandals; this act led to the active participation of the United States in the rebellion against Spain.
26. The controversy with Samoa concerned the right to establish a naval base on that island.
27. A violent hurricane was an important factor in the settlement of the question of annexation of Hawaii.
28. The settlement of the dispute with England over Alaskan seal-fishing gave the United States undisputed right to the waters being disputed.
29. In choosing a location for the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Nicaragua was considered.
30. Theodore Roosevelt believed in a show of force to create respect on the part of other nations.

4.

Discuss briefly the following foreign involvements during this period.

	Problem	Solution
Venezuela		
Spain		
China		
Colombia		

Test 1.

Name _____

TRUE AND FALSE:

Use a PLUS sign for the true answers; use a CIRCLE for the false answers.

- ___ 1. The Spaniards sought only gold, making no effort at colonization.
- ___ 2. English piracy was badly crippled by Spanish trade restrictions in the West Indies.
- ___ 3. The defeat of the Armada gave Spain a leading place among world nations.
- ___ 4. The first negroes were brought to the colonies as indentured servants.
- ___ 5. The government of Massachusetts gave the beginnings of representative government in the New World.
- ___ 6. Tobacco was the crop that finally put the Virginia colony on a sound economic basis.
- ___ 7. The Pilgrims wished to reform the church from within.
- ___ 8. The government of Massachusetts was in reality an autocracy.
- ___ 9. Early in its history New England formed a confederation for defense against the French, Dutch, and Indians, but the effort was short-lived.
- ___ 10. The Dutch lost their American holdings in the Battle of New Amsterdam in 1664.
- ___ 11. Because of her abundance of raw materials, manufacturing became an important part of colonial industry.
- ___ 12. The money issued by the Continental Congress was the first coined in this country.
- ___ 13. The early Massachusetts laws provided free public schools.
- ___ 14. Colonial government provided executive and judicial branches, but the legislative branch was formed by men from the mother country.
- ___ 15. A town meeting is a form of a pure democracy.
- ___ 16. The Treaty of Utrecht gained Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for England.
- ___ 17. Strong colonial unity brought the subjection of Fort Duquesne almost at once.
- ___ 18. Settlement of the French and Indian war left France with only eastern Quebec and New Orleans.
- ___ 19. The land south of the Ohio river became known as "the Indian country" as a result of England's treaty with the Indians.
- ___ 20. Manufacturing at the end of the colonial period was the weakest element of the economic structure.
- ___ 21. The balance of trade in the colonies was nearly 2 to 1 in favor of England.
- ___ 22. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 weakened Britain's control of her American colonies.
- ___ 23. Trade restrictions and taxations were imposed chiefly to swell the wealth of the mother country.
- ___ 24. Organized resistance to the trade restrictions was strongest in Massachusetts and Virginia.
- ___ 25. The attempted colonial boycott of English goods was ineffective.
- ___ 26. The Committees of Correspondence were agents for creating public opinion to set revolution in motion.
- ___ 27. The Continental Congress was made of delegates representative of all the colonies.
- ___ 28. Benedict Arnold led a victorious attack against the British at Ticonderoga in the early part of the American Revolution.

Name _____

Use "plus" for true statements; use a circle for false statements.

- _____ 1. The Republican party was organized on the issue of slavery extension.
- _____ 2. In Kansas, John Brown and his sons dragged pro-slavery men from their homes and murdered them.
- _____ 3. The Know-nothing Party was a radical abolition party.
- _____ 4. The South financed its war costs by a high tariff.
- _____ 5. Under the Constitution, Congress could preserve and protect slavery, but was powerless to prohibit it.
- _____ 6. The book, "The Impending Crisis," was a scathing denunciation of slavery, written from the point of view of the poor whites.
- _____ 7. The South seceded because she felt the election of Lincoln caused her to lose her balance of power.
- _____ 8. The Confederate constitution forbade the importation of slaves.
- _____ 9. The Confederate constitution forbade a protective tariff.
- _____ 10. Crittenden's Compromise offered to divide the country into slave and non-slave areas at the latitude of 36° 30'.
- _____ 11. The North was unable to succeed in getting supplies through to Fort Sumter.
- _____ 12. Four of the "border states" remained in the Union.
- _____ 13. The bond issue by the North made it possible for them to avoid printing paper money.
- _____ 14. The North resorted to income tax as a source of war revenue.
- _____ 15. The Thirteenth Amendment contained a Civil Bill of Rights for negroes.
- _____ 16. The Tenure of Office Act was the basis for the attempted impeachment of Johnson.
- _____ 17. The Ku Klux Klan was organized to compel the negroes to give up the rights granted them under the "Black Codes."
- _____ 18. An amnesty is an agreement to stop fighting.
- _____ 19. A carpet-bagger was a Northerner, whether black or white, who sought office in the South after the Civil War.
- _____ 20. McClellan's policy was largely one of watchful waiting.
- _____ 21. England aided the South more than the North.
- _____ 22. Mason and Slidell were agents who negotiated for the repayment of losses caused by the "Alabama."
- _____ 23. England seized Mexico while we were too absorbed in the war to prevent it.
- _____ 24. The South gained much of its advantage by the good discipline of its soldiery.
- _____ 25. The South had the advantage of being a defender, not an aggressor.
- _____ 26. The year 1862 brought decisive Northern victories in the East.
- _____ 27. The Emancipation Proclamation freed only the slaves in seceded states.
- _____ 28. The Emancipation Proclamation was made as a military necessity rather than as a social measure.
- _____ 29. Lincoln was willing to lay aside limitations of the Constitution in order to achieve his purpose.
- _____ 30. The Emancipation Proclamation antagonized Europeans against the North.
- _____ 31. Lee surrendered at Appamattox.
- _____ 32. The bounty provided a certain sum as a reward to persons who located men evading the Conscription Act.
- _____ 33. The Legal Tender Act required businessmen to accept paper money in place of metal coins.
- _____ 34. Southerners were able to sell cotton to the North, even during war time.
- _____ 35. To counteract disloyalty during the war, Lincoln denied right of trial by jury to suspected persons and imprisoned them without a hearing.
- _____ 36. The Copperheads, led by Vallandigham, demanded a negotiated peace.
- _____ 37. The election of Lincoln for a second term committed the Republican party to a policy of abolition.
- _____ 38. President Johnson, Thaddeus Stevens, and Charles Sumner advocated a punitive policy of reconstruction.
- _____ 39. The decrees of pardon excluded those who had abandoned seats in Congress to aid the Southern cause.

- ___ 40. The Fifteenth Amendment established the right of negro vote.
- ___ 41. Most states had abolished slavery even before it was prohibited by the federal constitution.
- ___ 42. Almost all of the northern states agitated in favor of negro suffrage.
- ___ 43. The Panic of 1873 was largely due to excessive railroad expansion.
- ___ 44. The Panic of 1873 was partially due to a diversion of gold from the North to the South.
- ___ 45. The Panic of 1873 led to problems of maintaining industrial peace.
- ___ 46. The Granges were closely allied with the problem of railroad control.
- ___ 47. President Grant adhered to a policy of non-intervention in the Cuban controversy.
- ___ 48. The policy of assuming debts incurred by the Confederacy was called The Redemption Act.
- ___ 49. During Grant's term the salary of the President was permanently doubled.
- ___ 50. The prosperity of the country was curtailed during Grant's administration by great fires.

2.

Match the names with the proper statement.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| ___ a. Was remanded to slavery after living in free territory. | 1. Brown, John |
| ___ b. Led an assault on Harpers' Ferry arsenal in an attempt to arouse negro rebellion. | 2. Buell |
| ___ c. Negotiated the purchase of Alaska. | 3. Davis, Jefferson |
| ___ d. Held preservation of the Union to be of supreme importance. | 4. Douglas, Stephen |
| ___ e. Wanted the South to feel its punishment for secession. | 5. Farragut |
| ___ f. General who led the march from Tennessee to Georgia. | 6. Grant, U. S. |
| ___ g. Southern general whose chief contribution was that of feigning attacks, thus diverting part of Northern power. | 7. Gould, Jay |
| ___ h. General who led in the capture of Vicksburg. | 8. Hayes, Rutherford |
| ___ i. Military leader who led in the capture of New Orleans and Mobile. | 9. Hooker |
| ___ j. The president of the Confederacy. | 10. Jackson, Stonewall |
| ___ k. Associated with the scheme of cornering the gold market. | 11. Lincoln, Abraham |
| ___ l. Elected President by a margin of one vote in the commission. | 12. Scott, Dred |
| | 13. Seward |
| | 14. Sheridan |
| | 15. Sherman |
| | 16. Stevens, Thaddeus |

3.

Write W before battles fought in the West; E before battles fought in the East. If the battle was won by the NORTH, put a circle around the letter.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Manassas | ___ 6. Vicksburg |
| ___ 2. Fort Henry | ___ 7. Chancellorsville |
| ___ 3. New Orleans | ___ 8. Gettysburg |
| ___ 4. Monitor and Merrimac | ___ 9. Mobile |
| ___ 5. Chattanooga | ___ 10. Atlanta |
| | ___ 11. Richmond (last battle) |

SECTION ONE. Completion

1. Lincoln favored a policy of _____ toward the conquered States and their leaders.
2. While sitting in his box in a theater in _____ (N. Y.; Phila.; Wash.) Lincoln was shot in the head by _____.
3. The _____ amendment gave the institution of slavery its death blow.
4. Johnson's veto of the _____ Bill marked the beginning of a long and bitter struggle between Congress and the Chief Executive.
5. The Reconstruction Committee regarded the seceding States as _____ the Union.
6. Johnson's attempt to remove his secretary of war, _____, from office led to his impeachment.
7. The United States purchased Alaska from _____ for \$ _____.
8. The 15th Amendment decreed that the right to vote should not be denied on account of _____, _____, or _____.
9. The two presidential candidates involved in the disputed election of 1876 were _____ and _____.
10. Two remarkable inventions that contributed greatly to railroad development were _____ and the _____.
11. The election of Cleveland in 1884 was of the utmost significance in that it was an expression of confidence in _____.
12. The constituent unit of the American Federation of Labor, founded in 1881 was the _____.
13. In the presidential campaign of 1888 Harrison favored _____ and Cleveland favored _____ (tariff reduction; protection), The winning candidate was _____.
14. Regarded as a whole the McKinley Tariff Bill _____ (raised; lowered) the general level of duties.
15. The chief issue of the presidential campaign between Bryan and McKinley in 1896 was the _____.
16. The present political status of the Philippines as of _____ 194 _____ is that of _____.
17. In the presidential campaign of 1900, Bryan attacked _____ while McKinley promised _____.
18. The insurgents in the Republican party in 1909 called themselves _____ while the epithet _____ was bestowed upon the conservatives.
19. Woodrow Wilson received the Democratic nomination in 1912 largely through the influence and backing of _____.

20. The United States advanced its power in Latin America in 1914 by securing fiscal control over _____ and _____ and by the purchase of _____ from Denmark.

SECTION TWO. The Presidents

1. List the three presidents who were assassinated while in office and give the dates of their respective administrations:
 (1)
 (2)
 (3)
2. _____ was president of the U. S. from 1857-1861.
3. Grover Cleveland was the _____ president of the U. S. and also the _____.
4. Calvin Coolidge was the _____ president of the United States and was in office from _____ to _____.
5. Wm. Henry Harrison was in office from _____ to _____; Benjamin Harrison was president from _____ to _____.
6. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was president of the United States from _____ to _____.

SECTION THREE. Matching. Fill in each blank in column one by selecting the correct word from column two.

1. "Cross of gold" speech -- _____
2. Provided a more liberal Indian policy _____
3. Robbed the taxpayers of New York City _____
4. Author of "Progress and Poverty" _____
5. The Hero of Manila Bay _____
6. Native Southerners who worked with Republicans and negroes in politics _____
7. Involved in railroad scandal _____
8. Defined U. S.-Cuban relations _____
9. Defeated Blaine's nomination in 1876 _____
10. Responsible for "open door" policy of U. S. _____

Column Two

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| George Dewey | Teddy Roosevelt | "Mugwumps" |
| Marcus A. Hanna | Credit Mobilier | Chester A. Arthur |
| "carpet-baggers" | Tweed Ring | |
| Platt Amendment | John Hay | |
| Belknap scandal | Dawes Bill | |
| Wm. J. Bryan | "Scalawags" | |
| Henry George | Alabama Claims Dispute | |
| Wayne Conkling | James G. Blaine | |

1.

Match these statements with the proper American personality. (1)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| () a. Andrew Jackson | 1. Principal author of the Compromise of 1850. |
| () b. Martin Van Buren | 2. Champion of the principle of "squatter sovereignty." |
| () c. Stephen Douglas | 3. Advocated conventions to determine the constitutionality of an act. |
| () d. John Marshall | 4. Statesman who helped establish the border between the United States and Canada. |
| () e. Daniel Webster | 5. Bitter foe of the national bank. |
| () f. Meriweather Lewis | 6. Explorer who opened the Louisiana territory. |
| () g. Henry Clay | 7. President during the "Era of Good Feeling." |
| () h. Winfield Scott | 8. Chief Justice who established that the Constitution has implied power. |
| () i. James Monroe | 9. Established the Independent Treasury System. |
| () j. Jethro Wood | 10. Sponsored the construction of the Erie Canal. |
| () k. John C. Calhoun | 11. General who reached Mexico City. |
| () l. DeWitt Clinton | 12. Inventor of the iron plow. |

2.

Complete the following table. (1-2)

Invention

Inventor

Historical significance

railroad locomotive		
sewing machine		
telegraph		
reaper		
steamboat		

3.

Complete the following table: (2)

Reformers

Reforms

William L. Garrison	
Susan B. Anthony	
Horace Mann	

4.

How were each of the following acquired by the United States? (3)

Texas:

Florida:

California-New Mexico:

Oregon:

5.

How were the following important forerunners of the Monroe Doctrine? (3)

Holy Alliance:

British trading interests:

Russian expansion:

6.

What are the three outstanding ideas expressed in the Monroe Doctrine? (2)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

7.

List four of the fields in which an effort was made for social betterment. (1)

8.

What is meant by these terms? (3)

Gag Rule:

Manifest Destiny:

9.

Show how the following were important to the controversy between sections: (4)

Wilmot Proviso	
Compromise of 1850	
"Uncle Tom's Cabin"	
Cotton market	
Missouri Compromise	
Kansas-Nebraska Bill	
New Fugitive Slave Law	

10.

Explain each of the following arguments used in defense of negro slavery. (2)

- a. Doctrine of inequality:
- b. The Bible:
- c. History:
- d. Economic factor:
- e. State's rights:

1. Give three of the four plans of strategy employed by the North to defeat the South.

2. Give four of the requirements of the Reconstruction Act.

3. In a sentence name the country involved and give the problem in each of these foreign relationships.

The Trent affair:

The Alabama:

Alaska:

Fenian movement:

Maximilian on Mexico's throne:

4. In a sentence tell the significance (or result) of the following acts upon the history of the United States. (Give the significance, not the provisions within the acts themselves.)

Homestead Act:

Civil Service Act:

Morrill Act:

Redemption Act:

Case of *Munn v. Illinois*:

Contract Labor Act:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ h. Associated with the scheme of cornering the gold market. | 12. Jackson, Stonewall |
| _____ i. Elected President by a margin of one vote in commission. | 13. McClellan, General |
| _____ j. Negotiated the purchase of Alaska. | 14. Scott, Dred |
| _____ k. President who was assassinated. | 15. Seward, William H. |
| _____ l. Inventor of the air-brake. | 16. Sheridan, Philip |
| | 17. Sherman, W. T. |
| | 18. Stevens, Thaddeus |
| | 19. Westinghouse, George |
| | 20. Edison, Thomas A. |

PLUS SIGN

7. Use a CIRCLE for true statements; use a CIRCLE for false statements.

- _____ 1. The Confederate constitution forbade the importation of slaves.
- _____ 2. The Confederate constitution forbade a protective tariff.
- _____ 3. The North was unable to succeed in getting supplies through to Fort Sumter.
- _____ 4. Four of the "border states" remained in the Union.
- _____ 5. The bond issue by the North made it possible for them to avoid printing paper money to finance the War.
- _____ 6. The North resorted to income tax as a source of war revenue.
- _____ 7. In 1862 the South was triumphant in the Eastern campaigns.
- _____ 8. Some slaves fought on the side of the South.
- _____ 9. The capture of Vicksburg opened the Mississippi Valley for the North.
- _____ 10. The Monitor and the Merrimac were used by the North against the depredations Alabama.
- _____ 11. Sherman's policy was largely one of watchful waiting.
- _____ 12. Mason and Sidall were agents who negotiated for the repayment of losses caused by the Alabama.
- _____ 13. England seized Mexico while we were too absorbed in the war to prevent it.
- _____ 14. It was an advantage to the South to be a defender rather than an aggressor.
- _____ 15. The Emancipation Proclamation freed only the slaves in seceded states.
- _____ 16. The Emancipation Proclamation was made as a military necessity rather than as a social measure.
- _____ 17. The Emancipation Proclamation antagonized Europeans against the North.
- _____ 18. Lincoln was willing to lay aside limitations of the Constitution in order to achieve his purposes.
- _____ 19. Lee surrendered at Appomattox.
- _____ 20. The bounty provided a certain sum as a reward to persons who located men evading the Conscription Act.
- _____ 21. The Legal Tender Act required businessmen to accept paper money in place of metal coins as payment of debt.
- _____ 22. Southerners were able to sell cotton to the North, even during war time.
- _____ 23. To counteract disloyalty during the war, Lincoln denied right of trial by jury to suspected persons and imprisoned them without a hearing.
- _____ 24. The Copperheads, led by Vallandigham, demanded a negotiated peace.
- _____ 25. The election of Lincoln for a second term committed the Republican Party to a policy of abolition.
- _____ 26. President Johnson, Thaddeus Stevens, and Charles Sumner, all advocated a punitive policy of reconstruction.
- _____ 27. The decrees of pardon excluded those who had abandoned seats in Congress to aid the Southern cause.
- _____ 28. Stonewall Jackson became a president of the United States.
- _____ 29. The Thirteenth Amendment contained a Civil Bill of Rights for negroes.
- _____ 30. The Tenure of Office Act was the basis for the attempted impeachment of President Johnson.
- _____ 31. The Ku Klux Klan was organized to compel the negroes to give up the rights granted them under the "Black Codes."
- _____ 32. An amnesty is an agreement to stop fighting.
- _____ 33. A carpet-bagger was a Northerner, whether black or white, who sought office in the South after the Civil War.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ h. Associated with the scheme of cornering the gold market. | 12. Jackson, Stonewall |
| _____ i. Elected President by a margin of one vote in commission. | 13. McClellan, General |
| _____ j. Negotiated the purchase of Alaska. | 14. Scott, Dred |
| _____ k. President who was assassinated. | 15. Seward, William H. |
| _____ l. Inventor of the air-brake. | 16. Sheridan, Philip |
| | 17. Sherman, W. T. |
| | 18. Stevens, Thaddeus |
| | 19. Westinghouse, George |
| | 20. Edison, Thomas A. |

PLUS SIGN

7. Use a ~~CIRCLE~~ for true statements: use a CIRCLE for false statements.

- _____ 1. The Confederate constitution forbade the importation of slaves.
- _____ 2. The Confederate constitution forbade a protective tariff.
- _____ 3. The North was unable to succeed in getting supplies through to Fort Sumter.
- _____ 4. Four of the "border states" remained in the Union.
- _____ 5. The bond issue by the North made it possible for them to avoid printing paper money to finance the War.
- _____ 6. The North resorted to income tax as a source of war revenue.
- _____ 7. In 1862 the South was triumphant in the Eastern campaigns.
- _____ 8. Some slaves fought on the side of the South.
- _____ 9. The capture of Vicksburg opened the Mississippi Valley for the North.
- _____ 10. The Monitor and the Merrimac were used by the North against the depredations Alabama.
- _____ 11. Sherman's policy was largely one of watchful waiting.
- _____ 12. Mason and Slidell were agents who negotiated for the repayment of losses caused by the Alabama.
- _____ 13. England seized Mexico while we were too absorbed in the war to prevent it.
- _____ 14. It was an advantage to the South to be a defender rather than an aggressor.
- _____ 15. The Emancipation Proclamation freed only the slaves in seceded states.
- _____ 16. The Emancipation Proclamation was made as a military necessity rather than as a social measure.
- _____ 17. The Emancipation Proclamation antagonized Europeans against the North.
- _____ 18. Lincoln was willing to lay aside limitations of the Constitution in order to achieve his purposes.
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- _____ 23. To counteract disloyalty during the war, Lincoln denied right of trial by jury to suspected persons and imprisoned them without a hearing.
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- _____ 25. The election of Lincoln for a second term committed the Republican Party to a policy of abolition.
- _____ 26. President Johnson, Thaddeus Stevens, and Charles Sumner, all advocated a punitive policy of reconstruction.
- _____ 27. The decrees of pardon excluded those who had abandoned seats in Congress to aid the Southern cause.
- _____ 28. Stonewall Jackson became a president of the United States.
- _____ 29. The Thirteenth Amendment contained a Civil Bill of Rights for negroes.
- _____ 30. The Tenure of Office Act was the basis for the attempted impeachment of President Johnson.
- _____ 31. The Ku Klux Klan was organized to compel the negroes to give up the rights granted them under the "Black Codes."
- _____ 32. An amnesty is an agreement to stop fighting.
- _____ 33. A carpet-bagger was a Northerner, whether black or white, who sought office in the South after the Civil War.

- ___ 34. The "Black Codes" were intended to decrease vagrancy and disorder among the freed negroes.
- ___ 35. Not all northern states allowed negro suffrage.
- ___ 36. The Fifteenth Amendment established the right of the negro to vote.
- ___ 37. Most states had abolished slavery even before it was prohibited by the federal constitution.
- ___ 38. The Panic of 1873 was largely due to excessive railroad expansion.
- ___ 39. The Granges were closely allied with the problem of railroad control.
- ___ 40. President Grant adhered to a policy of non-intervention in the Cuban controversy.
- ___ 41. During Grant's term the salary of the President was permanently doubled.
- ___ 42. The prosperity of the country was curtailed during Grant's administration by great fires.
- ___ 43. President Grant at one time tried to annex Haiti.
- ___ 44. Bimetallism refers to the legality of both gold and silver as legal tender.
- ___ 45. The crisis of "Black Friday" was solved by government marketing of silver.
- ___ 46. The Credit Mobilier was an organization designed to stabilize the economy of the country after the Panic of 1873.
- ___ 47. A political "dark horse" is one who is unexpectedly brought into a place of political prominence, as in a presidential campaign.
- ___ 48. The Bland-Allison Silver Bill restricted the amounts of silver available for free coinage.

Section One. Complete the following:

1. Washington's secretary of state was _____: his secretary of the treasury was _____. It was upon _____ that Washington relied for counsel.
2. Madison proposed to raise the initial revenues for the new government by:
 - (1) the sale of public lands
 - (2) placing a tariff on foreign imports
 - (3) the establishment of a national bank. (Underline correct answer.)
3. The last two of the original thirteen states to ratify the Constitution were _____ and _____.
4. Hamilton secured the passage of a bill for the assumption of state debts by coupling it with the question of _____.
5. The Ordinance of 1787 provided two stages of government for a Territory;
 - (1) When the number of its legal voters was _____ it was to be governed by officers appointed by Congress,
 - (2) When the number of legal voters was _____ it was to be given a Territorial legislature.
6. The French people blamed _____ for the Jay Treaty.
7. Adams' envoys to France were met by _____ and were informed that before a treaty could be made with France the United States would have to _____ and that _____.
8. The United States purchased the territory of Louisiana from _____ for the sum of _____.
9.
 - a. The _____ Act forbade American vessels to trade with England and France but permitted them to trade with other nations.
 - b. The _____ Act stipulated that no registered vessel could leave an American port without giving a heavy bond that she would land her cargo in a United States port.
10. Thanks to the backing of _____ in the campaign of 1808, _____ was elected president of the United States.

Section Two. Fill in each blank in column one by selecting the correct word from column two.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. Perry _____ | Marshall | |
| 2. McCulloch vs. _____ | Jackson | |
| 3. Missouri Compromise _____ | Ogden | |
| 4. William Henry Harrison _____ | Indiana | |
| 5. Chief Justice _____ | Put-in-bay | |
| 6. Outdoor Statehood Convention _____ | Gibbons | |
| 7. Era of good feeling _____ | Alien | |
| 8. Kentucky and _____ resolutions | Jefferson | |
| 9. _____ and Sedition Acts | Tippecanoe | |
| 10. Tripolitan War _____ | Plattsburg | Maryland |
| | Taney | Hartford Conven- |
| | Madison | tion |
| | Virginia | Clay |
| | Monroe | Non-importation |
| | | Treaty of Ghent |

Section One. Complete the following:

1. Zachary Taylor was president from _____ to _____.
2. _____ was the sixth president of the United States and was in office from _____ to _____.
3. William Henry Harrison was the _____ president.
4. The president of the Confederate States was _____ and the vice-president _____.
5. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation became effective on the _____ day of _____, _____.
6. The tariff of 1828 is known as the _____ because in framing it Congress was guided by _____ rather than _____ considerations.
7. The election of _____ marked the beginning of _____ . The chief issue of the campaign was _____ .
8. The belief that America should extend her boundaries to the Pacific and that all opposition to expansion was a struggle against fate is known as _____ .
9. Polk sent _____ as his minister to Mexico to settle the question of claims and boundaries. The mission proved to be _____ ((1) quite a success; (2) a failure)
10. The population of the free States was about _____ ; the total population of the slave States was less than _____. In the slave States about one white person in _____ was a slave owner.
11. The two most influential books written against slavery between 1850 and 1860 were _____ by _____ and _____ by _____ .
12. The three leading members of Lincoln's cabinet were _____ Secretary of _____ ; _____ Secretary of _____ ; _____ Secretary of _____ .

Section Two. Fill in each blank in column one by selecting the correct word from column two.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Established Independent Treasury _____ | James K. Polk |
| 2. Webster- _____ Treaty | Lecompton Constitution |
| 3. First Northern objective in Civil War _____ | James River |
| 4. Asked No. Democrats to sanction slavery _____ | Hayne |
| 5. Drew up a constitution prohibiting slavery _____ | Stephen Douglas |
| | Martin VanBuren |
| | Topeka Convention |
| | Charleston |
| | Yancey |
| | Andrew Jackson |
| | Ashburton |
| | Calhoun |