

REVIEW 3 – The Constitution Tested, 1789-1900

1. In his Farewell Address, President George Washington warned against establishing alliances with European countries because he was concerned primarily about

- (1) restrictions on trade with Latin America
- (2) French colonization of the Caribbean
- (3) United States involvement in foreign wars
- (4) protection of the western frontier

1. The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was issued primarily because President James Monroe

- (1) wanted to warn European powers against intervention in Latin America
- (2) opposed the revolutions taking place in South America
- (3) needed to establish a foothold in Panama for a future canal
- (4) believed the United States should pursue overseas colonies

2. President Andrew Jackson's policy toward Native American Indians was created to

- (1) encourage Native American Indians to become part of mainstream American society
- (2) force Native American Indians to move west of the Mississippi River
- (3) improve educational opportunities for Native American Indians
- (4) grant citizenship to Native American Indians

3. The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, contributed to the start of the Civil War by

- (1) exposing the dangers of cotton manufacturing
- (2) intensifying Northern dislike of slavery
- (3) pressuring the president to support emancipation
- (4) convincing Congress to ban the importation of slaves

4. Following Reconstruction, the passage of Jim Crow laws in the South limited the effectiveness of

- (1) the 14th and 15th amendments
- (2) the Freedmen's Bureau
- (3) Black Codes
- (4) tenant farming and sharecropping

5. A geographic and economic motivation for the Louisiana Purchase (1803) was the desire to

- (1) annex California
- (2) secure land for the Erie Canal
- (3) control the port of New Orleans
- (4) own all of the Great Lakes

6. The principal goal of the supporters of Manifest Destiny in the 1840s was to

- (1) convince Canada to become part of the United States
- (2) expand United States territory to the Pacific Ocean
- (3) build a canal across Central America
- (4) acquire naval bases in the Caribbean

7. The climate and topography of the southeastern United States had a major impact on the history of the United States before 1860 because the region

- (1) became the center of commerce and manufacturing
- (2) developed as the largest domestic source of steel production
- (3) was the area in which most immigrants chose to settle
- (4) provided agricultural products that were processed in the North and in Europe

8. Abolitionists in the pre-Civil War period were most likely to support the

- (1) removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia
- (2) passage of the Fugitive Slave Act
- (3) activities of the Underground Railroad
- (4) use of popular sovereignty in the territories

9. Which Supreme Court decision created the need for a constitutional amendment that would grant citizenship to formerly enslaved persons?

- (1) *Marbury v. Madison*
- (2) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- (3) *Worcester v. Georgia*
- (4) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

Base your answer to question 10 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him

who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

— Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865

10. This statement reveals President Lincoln's support for

- (1) a new peace treaty with Great Britain
- (2) universal male suffrage
- (3) a fair and generous peace
- (4) harsh punishment for Confederate leaders

11. The passage of Jim Crow laws in the South after Reconstruction was aided in part by

- (1) a narrow interpretation of the 14th amendment by the United States Supreme Court
- (2) a change in the southern economy from agricultural to industrial
- (3) the growth of Republican-dominated governments in the South
- (4) the rise in European immigration to the South

12. One major reason that Alexander Hamilton proposed a national bank was to

- (1) improve the economic position of the United States government
- (2) help state governments collect taxes
- (3) make loans available to owners of small farms
- (4) reduce foreign investment in the United States

13. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system resulted in

- (1) federal laws being nullified by the states
- (2) elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs
- (3) all free males being given the right to vote
- (4) the end of political corruption in the federal government

14. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was mainly concerned with

- (1) ending slavery in all the states
- (2) reducing consumption of alcoholic beverages
- (3) improving treatment of the mentally ill
- (4) expanding women's rights

15. The North's rapid economic growth during the Civil War was stimulated by

- (1) the elimination of taxes on defense industries
- (2) a reduction in the number of immigrants
- (3) increased government demand for many

products

- (4) enslaved persons filling industrial jobs

16. Constitutional amendments adopted during Reconstruction were intended to

- (1) provide legal and political rights for African Americans
- (2) end property and religious qualifications for voting
- (3) correct problems with the electoral college system
- (4) limit the number of terms of the president

17. Which proposal was included in Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's financial plans in the 1790s?

- (1) incentives to encourage agricultural expansion
- (2) creation of a national bank
- (3) direct taxes on the states to support government operations
- (4) free trade with other nations

18. President George Washington's principal reason for issuing the Proclamation of Neutrality (1793) was to

- (1) repay France for help in the Revolutionary War
- (2) protect United States interests in the Caribbean area
- (3) safeguard the newly won independence
- (4) punish the British for failing to withdraw from American territory

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19. The Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) was important because it

- (1) established the principle of judicial review
- (2) led to the reelection of President Thomas Jefferson
- (3) showed that the states were stronger than the federal government
- (4) proved that the legislative branch was the most powerful branch of government

20. During the first half of the 19th century, the construction of canals and roads led to the

- (1) expansion of trade between midwestern farmers and eastern merchants
- (2) growth of plantation agriculture in Texas and New Mexico
- (3) severe economic decline of the South
- (4) bankruptcy of several railroad companies in the Mississippi Valley

21. Which term did Americans use in the 1840s to describe the idea that the United States should possess the entire continent?

- (1) containment
- (2) globalization
- (3) Manifest Destiny
- (4) popular sovereignty

22. During the 1840s, abolitionists opposed Annexation of new western territory because they

- (1) feared the admission of new slave states
- (2) wanted to limit the power of the national government
- (3) were concerned with the legal rights of Native American Indians
- (4) supported an isolationist foreign policy

23. In the ten years following the Civil War, a large numbers of former slaves earned a living by becoming

- (1) conductors on the Underground Railroad
- (2) workers in Northern factories
- (3) sharecroppers on Southern farms
- (4) gold miners in California

24. The outcome of the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) strengthened the authority of the

- (1) national government
- (2) state governors
- (3) territorial legislatures
- (4) local police

25. The War of 1812 has been called the “Second War for American Independence” primarily because the

- (1) British blocked United States access to the port of New Orleans
- (2) United States continued to resist taxes imposed by Great Britain
- (3) British government had never fully respected the United States as a free nation
- (4) United States and Great Britain had not signed a peace treaty after the Revolutionary War

26. The Erie Canal contributed to the development of the United States by

- (1) eliminating the need for railroads
- (2) linking the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast
- (3) becoming the major trade route to California
- (4) allowing southern planter

27. Jim Crow laws passed in the South during the late 1800s were designed to

- (1) support civil rights for African Americans
- (2) create a system of legal segregation
- (3) give free land to formerly enslaved persons
- (4) compensate landowners for damage done during the Civil War

28. What was a significant effect of Supreme Court decisions under Chief Justice John Marshall (1801–1835)?

- (1) The powers of the federal government were increased.
- (2) The extension of slavery was limited.
- (3) The president’s use of the veto power was restricted.
- (4) The states were given more control over interstate commerce.

29. How did completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 affect United States commerce?

- (1) New York City lost business as manufacturing centers grew in the West.
- (2) United States exports to European countries declined.
- (3) Western farmers gained better access to East Coast markets.
- (4) The Midwest became the center of textile production.

30. During the 1830s, the development of a national two-party political system was mainly the result of

- (1) conflicts over the use of the Monroe Doctrine
- (2) debates over the National Bank and tariffs
- (3) disputes over the Oregon boundary
- (4) controversy over the Indian Removal Act