

# Practice Test (1st Half) - Key at end.

## Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (1–50): For each statement or question, write on the separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1 The presence of which pair of geographic conditions discouraged the development of a plantation economy in the New England colonies?
  - (1) wide coastal plain and absence of good harbors
  - (2) rocky soil and short growing season
  - (3) numerous rivers and humid climate
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- 2 What was the main cause of the French and Indian War (1754–1763)?
  - (1) disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
  - (2) conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
  - (3) taxation of American colonists without representation in Parliament
  - (4) violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
- 3 The British government's use of writs of assistance against American merchants is one reason the Bill of Rights includes protection against
  - (1) cruel and unusual punishment
  - (2) self-incrimination
  - (3) excessive bail
  - (4) unreasonable search and seizure
- 4 "... Every thing that is right or reasonable pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART. . . .'"

— Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*

In this quotation, Thomas Paine is trying to convince the colonists to

  - (1) accept the Proclamation of 1763
  - (2) break a treaty with Spain
  - (3) declare their independence from England
  - (4) dissolve their alliance with France
- 5 Shays' Rebellion of 1786 was significant because it
  - (1) showed that the English still had influence after the American Revolution
  - (2) convinced many Americans of the need for a stronger national government
  - (3) revealed the increased threat from rebellious Native American Indians
  - (4) endangered the lives of many recent immigrants
- 6 The Great Compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention resulted in the
  - (1) formation of the Supreme Court
  - (2) creation of a bicameral legislature
  - (3) development of a two-party system
  - (4) ban on the importation of enslaved Africans
- 7 Building support for the ratification of the United States Constitution was the purpose of the
  - (1) *Farewell Address* of George Washington
  - (2) Albany Plan of Union
  - (3) Mayflower Compact
  - (4) *Federalist Papers*
- 8 *Federalism* is best defined as a principle of government that
  - (1) divides power between the central government and state governments
  - (2) includes a system of checks and balances
  - (3) allows the states to nullify national laws
  - (4) places the most power in the hands of the legislative branch
- 9 "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; . . ."

— Article 1, Section 7, United States Constitution

The main reason the writers of the Constitution included this provision was to

  - (1) give citizens more influence over taxation issues
  - (2) assure that all citizens would pay taxes
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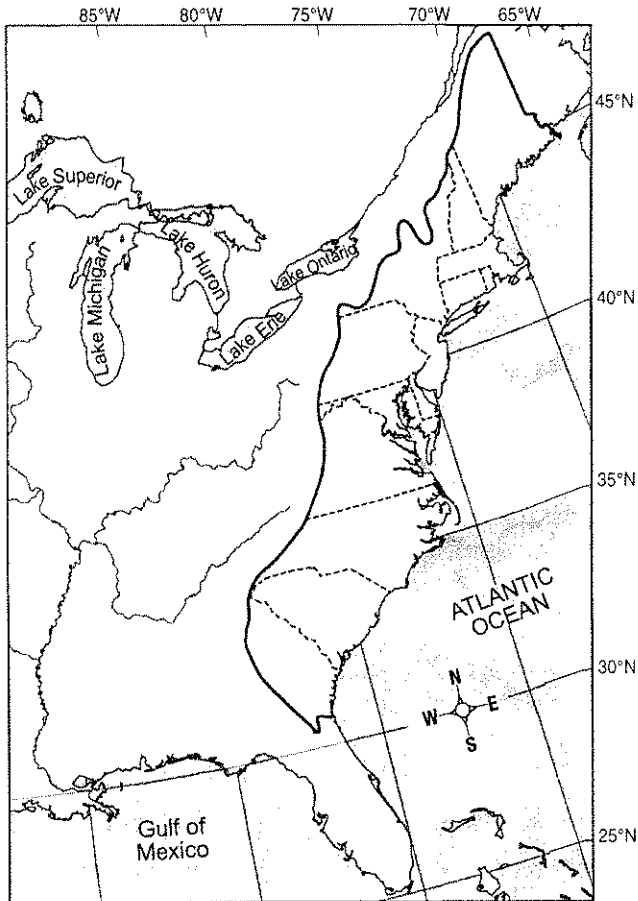
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- (1) The number of electoral votes a state receives is based on its geographic size.
  - (2) A candidate can be elected president without the majority of the popular vote.
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- (1) claim California for the United States
  - (2) explore a route to the Pacific Ocean
  - (3) remove British outposts from United States land
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- 14 Starting with the election of President Andrew Jackson (1828), voter participation increased due to the
- (1) passage of an amendment ending religious qualifications for voting
  - (2) extension of suffrage to Native American Indians
  - (3) end of property requirements for voting by many states
  - (4) arrival of more immigrants from nations with democratic governments
- 15 **"Compromise Enables Maine and Missouri to Enter the Union"**  
**"California Joins the Union As Part of Compromise of 1850"**  
**"Kansas-Nebraska Act Establishes Popular Sovereignty in the Territories"**
- Which issue is most closely associated with these headlines?
- (1) status of slavery in new states
  - (2) negotiation of the Oregon Treaty
  - (3) expansion of land for reservations
  - (4) influence of political parties on economic development
- 16 During the 1850s, Irish immigrants were often discriminated against because they
- (1) refused to participate in local politics
  - (2) displaced slave labor in the South
  - (3) arrived in the United States with great wealth
  - (4) practiced the Roman Catholic religion
- 17 In his first inaugural address, President Abraham Lincoln stated his main goal for the nation was to
- (1) use the vote to resolve the conflict over slavery
  - (2) free all slaves in the United States
  - (3) uphold the *Dred Scott* decision
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- 18 Poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses were adopted in Southern States primarily to
- (1) enforce the terms of the 15th amendment
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Directions (1–50): For each statement or question, write on the separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answer to question 20 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Education Place: <http://www.eduplace.com>, Houghton Mifflin Co., 2002 (adapted)

- 20 This map shows the western limit on colonial settlement that resulted from the
- (1) founding of Jamestown
  - (2) Proclamation of 1763
  - (3) Monroe Doctrine
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- 21 Climatic conditions in the southern colonies most directly influenced the development of
- (1) democratic institutions
  - (2) a canal system
  - (3) the plantation system
  - (4) the coal industry

- 22 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

<p>I. _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Magna Carta</li> <li>B. House of Burgesses</li> <li>C. Town meetings</li> <li>D. John Locke</li> </ul>
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- (1) Ideas of Social Darwinism
- (2) Basis of British Mercantilism
- (3) Contributions to American Literature
- (4) Influences on United States Constitutional Government

- 23 The main reason the Articles of Confederation were replaced as the basis of the United States government was that they
- (1) lacked provision for a national congress
  - (2) declared that political protests were unconstitutional
  - (3) placed too many restrictions on the activities of state governments
  - (4) failed to give the central government enough power to govern effectively

Base your answers to questions 5 and 6 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

— Preamble to the United States Constitution

- 25 In this passage, the authors are stating that
- (1) both men and women should have equal voting rights
  - (2) state governments created the United States government
  - (3) sovereignty belongs to the people of the nation
  - (4) people obtain their rights from their monarch

- 26 Which two groups debated the ratification of the new Constitution?
- (1) loyalists and revolutionaries
  - (2) Federalists and Antifederalists
  - (3) Democratic Party and Whig Party
  - (4) executive branch and judicial branch

28 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

<p>I. _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. National nominating conventions</li> <li>B. Political parties</li> <li>C. Congressional committees</li> </ul>
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- (1) Articles of Confederation
- (2) Constitutional Compromises
- (3) Jeffersonian Democracy
- (4) Unwritten Constitution

- 27 The amendment process was included in the Constitution to
- (1) allow for change over time
  - (2) expand the powers of the president
  - (3) increase citizen participation in government
  - (4) limit the authority of the United States Supreme Court

- 29 Which situation best illustrates the practice of lobbying?
- (1) Congress decides to reduce the number of military bases in California.
  - (2) The federal government cancels a defense contract with a company in New York State.
  - (3) A senator from Pennsylvania and a senator from New Jersey agree to support each other's bill in Congress.
  - (4) Several environmental groups try to persuade members of Congress to vote for the Clean Air Act.

- 29 A major purpose of the president's cabinet is to
- (1) offer advice on important issues
  - (2) nominate ambassadors
  - (3) conduct impeachment trials
  - (4) regulate the amount of money in circulation

- 30 The Louisiana Purchase (1803) was a foreign policy success for the United States primarily because it
- (1) secured full control of Florida from Spain
  - (2) ended French control of the Mississippi River
  - (3) ended British occupation of forts on American soil
  - (4) eliminated Russian influence in North America

31 Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court strengthened its authority by

- (1) applying judicial review to state and national laws
- (2) changing the operation of the electoral college
- (3) increasing the number of Justices on the Court
- (4) expanding the freedoms included in the first amendment

32 Which action is most closely associated with the term *Manifest Destiny*?

- (1) declaring independence from Great Britain
- (2) deciding to end the War of 1812
- (3) acquiring territory from Mexico in 1848
- (4) annexing Hawaii and the Philippines

33 Most Southern political leaders praised the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) because it

- (1) granted citizenship to all enslaved persons
- (2) upheld the principle of popular sovereignty
- (3) supported the right of a state to secede from the Union
- (4) protected the property rights of slave owners in the territories

34 Before the former Confederate states could be readmitted to the Union, the congressional plan for Reconstruction required them to

- (1) ratify the 14th amendment
- (2) imprison all former Confederate soldiers
- (3) provide 40 acres of land to all freedmen
- (4) help rebuild Northern industries

35 In the late 1800s, southern state governments used literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses to

- (1) ensure that only educated individuals voted
- (2) require African Americans to attend school
- (3) prevent African Americans from voting
- (4) integrate public facilities

36 During the late 1800s, what was a major effect of industrialization on workers in the United States?

- (1) Membership in labor unions declined.
- (2) Workers migrated to rural regions.
- (3) Most factory jobs became service industry jobs.
- (4) Skilled craftsmen were replaced by semiskilled machine operators.

Base your answers to questions 37 and 38 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* Feeding and clothing the poor is a mistake. Just as nature weeds out unfit members, a capitalist society should be allowed to do the same.

*Speaker B:* To provide for the common good and protect the people, the government should pass laws to prevent the sale of alcohol.

*Speaker C:* To promote economic growth, the government should expand United States markets overseas.

*Speaker D:* Since transportation is a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the public interest.

37 Which speaker would most likely support the theory of Social Darwinism?

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| (1) A | (3) C |
| (2) B | (4) D |

38 Which third party held beliefs most similar to those expressed by *Speaker D*?

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) Know-Nothing | (3) Populist   |
| (2) Greenback    | (4) Bull Moose |

39 During the late 1800s, presidents and governors most often used military force during labor-management conflicts as a way to

- (1) support industrialists and end strikes
- (2) make employers sign collective bargaining agreements
- (3) protect workers from the private armies of employers
- (4) replace striking factory workers with soldiers

40 In the early 1800s, which factor was most important in the development of Northern manufacturing centers?

- (1) abundance of water power
- (2) availability of slave labor in the North
- (3) development of gold mines
- (4) access to passes through the Appalachian Mountains

41 **"Uncle Tom's Cabin Stirs Controversy"**  
**"Kansas Rocked by Bloody Conflict"**  
**"John Brown's Raid Angers South"**

Which statement about the United States in the 1850s is best supported by these headlines?

- (1) The nation had grown increasingly divided over the future of slavery.
- (2) Americans had lost confidence in the plan for Reconstruction.
- (3) Northern and Southern voters were united in support of popular sovereignty.
- (4) Support for the abolitionist movement decreased during this period.

42 Both the Homestead Act (1862) and the Pacific Railway Act (1862) were efforts by the federal government to

- (1) provide land to minority groups
- (2) resolve conflicts with Native American Indians
- (3) encourage settlement west of the Mississippi River
- (4) support settlement of former plantation lands

43 After the Civil War, Southern state legislatures attempted to restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons by

- (1) passing Black Codes
- (2) ratifying the 15th amendment
- (3) supporting the goals of the Radical Republicans
- (4) enacting legislation to strengthen the Freedmen's Bureau

44 In the late 1800s, which factor directly contributed to the growth of the steel industry?

- (1) government regulation of the industry
- (2) employee ownership of the industry
- (3) new production techniques that increased efficiency
- (4) court decisions that allowed collective bargaining

45 Most nativists of the late 1800s would most likely have supported the

- (1) creation of settlement houses to aid new immigrants
- (2) passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
- (3) continuation of the contract labor system
- (4) assimilation of Native American Indians into mainstream culture

46 The American Federation of Labor's support for "bread and butter" unionism was intended to

- (1) gain control of state and federal legislatures
- (2) change the economic system to socialism
- (3) combine all skilled and unskilled workers into one large organization
- (4) improve wages, hours, and working conditions

47 During the late 1800s, the idea of Social Darwinism was used to explain the

- (1) development of the Granger movement
- (2) need for settlement homes
- (3) creation of a national parks system
- (4) success or failure of businesses

48 A goal set at the Seneca Falls Convention (1848) was achieved during the Progressive Era by the

- (1) formation of the federal Food and Drug Administration
- (2) creation of the League of Nations
- (3) adoption of a national income tax
- (4) ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment

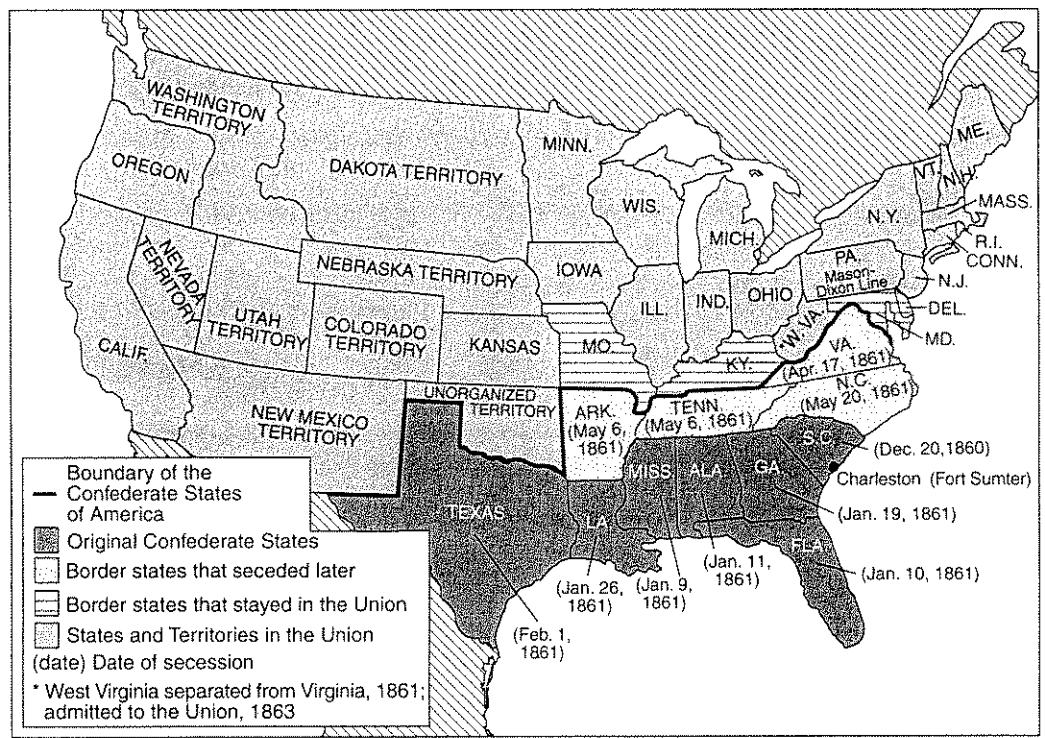
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- 49 In which area did good harbors, abundant forests, rocky soil, and a short growing season most influence the colonial economy?
- (1) Southern colonies
  - (2) Middle Atlantic region
  - (3) Northwest Territory
  - (4) New England colonies
- 50 The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are most closely associated with
- (1) abuses by absolute monarchs
  - (2) establishment of religious toleration
  - (3) steps toward colonial self-government
  - (4) adoption of universal suffrage
- 51 The authors of the Declaration of Independence used the phrase "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" to identify
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) natural rights | (3) States rights   |
| (2) legal rights   | (4) economic rights |
- 52 In order to win ratification of the United States Constitution, supporters agreed to
- (1) add a bill of rights
  - (2) admit new states to the Union
  - (3) establish an electoral college
  - (4) give the Senate the power to ratify treaties
- 53 Which action did Alexander Hamilton support during the 1790s?
- (1) restrictions on trade with England
  - (2) distribution of free land
  - (3) creation of the national bank
  - (4) elimination of the whiskey tax
- 54 Which power did the United States Supreme Court gain through the Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*?
- (1) judicial review
  - (2) hearing appeals from lower federal courts
  - (3) deciding cases involving two or more states
  - (4) judicial independence through lifetime appointments
- 55 One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each
- (1) claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
  - (2) formed part of the unwritten constitution
  - (3) supported the federal government's power to declare war
  - (4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union
- 56 During the early 1800s, which factor contributed the most to the start of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
- (1) a restriction on European immigration
  - (2) the end of the slave labor system
  - (3) an abundance of natural resources
  - (4) the availability of electricity
- 57 A primary goal of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
- (1) prevent European intervention in Latin America
  - (2) create an opportunity for the annexation of Canada
  - (3) protect the site of a canal across Central America
  - (4) help European nations establish new Western Hemisphere colonies
- 58 What was an immediate effect of the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825?
- (1) Prices increased for food products along the Atlantic Coast.
  - (2) Farmers could more easily ship grain to eastern markets.
  - (3) A territorial conflict began with Canada over the Great Lakes.
  - (4) Railroads were forced to reduce their shipping rates.

Base your answer to question 11 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: John M. Blum et al., *The National Experience: A History of the United States*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981 (adapted)

39 What is the most accurate title for this map?

- (1) Closing the Frontier
- (2) Results of Reconstruction
- (3) A Nation Divided
- (4) Compromise of 1850

40 The Supreme Court ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) helped to increase sectional conflict because the decision

- (1) denied Congress the power to regulate slavery in the territories
- (2) allowed for the importation of enslaved persons for ten years
- (3) prohibited slavery in lands west of the Mississippi River
- (4) gave full citizenship to all enslaved persons

41 In 1862, the Homestead Act and the Pacific Railway Act were passed primarily to

- (1) achieve Northern victory in the Civil War
- (2) develop the Midwest and western parts of the country
- (3) improve the lives of freed slaves
- (4) expand overseas markets to Asia and Europe

42 Following the Civil War, fewer immigrants settled in the South because

- (1) most of the new arrivals chose to settle on the Great Plains
- (2) freedmen had been given most of the available farmland in the South
- (3) jobs were more plentiful for immigrants on the West Coast
- (4) more factories that employed unskilled laborers were located in the North

43 The most direct effect of poll taxes and literacy tests on African Americans was to

- (1) prevent them from voting
- (2) limit their access to public facilities
- (3) block their educational opportunities
- (4) deny them economic advancements



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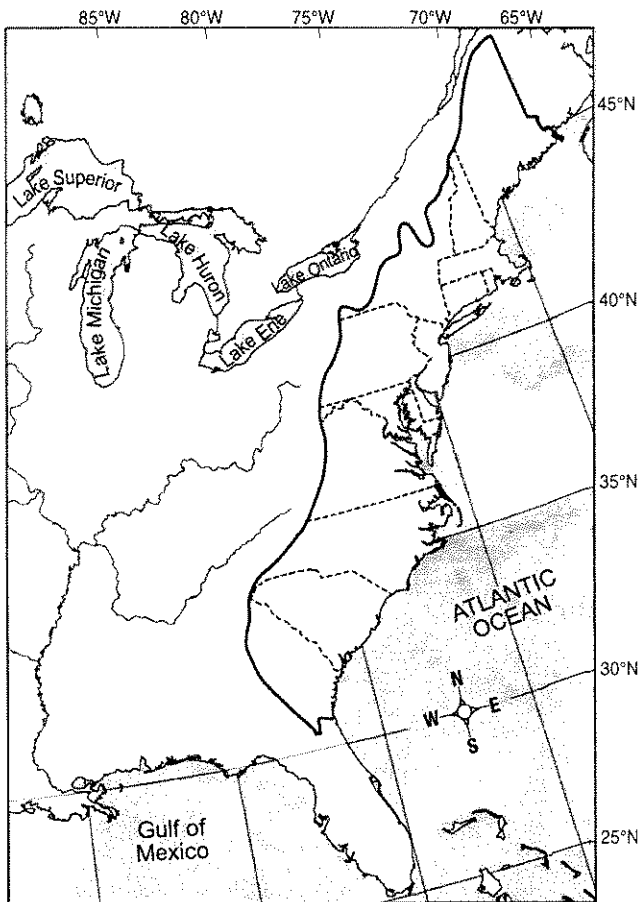
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- (1) Articles of Confederation
- (2) Constitutional Compromises
- (3) Jeffersonian Democracy
- (4) Unwritten Constitution

- 28 The amendment process was included in the Constitution to
- (1) allow for change over time
  - (2) expand the powers of the president
  - (3) increase citizen participation in government
  - (4) limit the authority of the United States Supreme Court

- 29 Which situation best illustrates the practice of lobbying?
- (1) Congress decides to reduce the number of military bases in California.
  - (2) The federal government cancels a defense contract with a company in New York State.
  - (3) A senator from Pennsylvania and a senator from New Jersey agree to support each other's bill in Congress.
  - (4) Several environmental groups try to persuade members of Congress to vote for the Clean Air Act.

- 30 A major purpose of the president's cabinet is to
- (1) offer advice on important issues
  - (2) nominate ambassadors
  - (3) conduct impeachment trials
  - (4) regulate the amount of money in circulation

- 31 The Louisiana Purchase (1803) was a foreign policy success for the United States primarily because it
- (1) secured full control of Florida from Spain
  - (2) ended French control of the Mississippi River
  - (3) ended British occupation of forts on American soil
  - (4) eliminated Russian influence in North America

31 Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court strengthened its authority by

- Ⓐ applying judicial review to state and national laws
- Ⓑ changing the operation of the electoral college
- Ⓒ increasing the number of Justices on the Court
- Ⓓ expanding the freedoms included in the first amendment

32 Which action is most closely associated with the term *Manifest Destiny*?

- Ⓐ declaring independence from Great Britain
- Ⓑ deciding to end the War of 1812
- Ⓒ acquiring territory from Mexico in 1848
- Ⓓ annexing Hawaii and the Philippines

33 Most Southern political leaders praised the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) because it

- Ⓐ granted citizenship to all enslaved persons
- Ⓑ upheld the principle of popular sovereignty
- Ⓒ supported the right of a state to secede from the Union
- Ⓓ protected the property rights of slave owners in the territories

34 Before the former Confederate states could be readmitted to the Union, the congressional plan for Reconstruction required them to

- Ⓐ ratify the 14th amendment
- Ⓑ imprison all former Confederate soldiers
- Ⓒ provide 40 acres of land to all freedmen
- Ⓓ help rebuild Northern industries

35 In the late 1800s, southern state governments used literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses to

- Ⓐ ensure that only educated individuals voted
- Ⓑ require African Americans to attend school
- Ⓒ prevent African Americans from voting
- Ⓓ integrate public facilities

36 During the late 1800s, what was a major effect of industrialization on workers in the United States?

- Ⓐ Membership in labor unions declined.
- Ⓑ Workers migrated to rural regions.
- Ⓒ Most factory jobs became service industry jobs.
- Ⓓ Skilled craftsmen were replaced by semiskilled machine operators.

Base your answers to questions 37 and 38 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* Feeding and clothing the poor is a mistake. Just as nature weeds out unfit members, a capitalist society should be allowed to do the same.

*Speaker B:* To provide for the common good and protect the people, the government should pass laws to prevent the sale of alcohol.

*Speaker C:* To promote economic growth, the government should expand United States markets overseas.

*Speaker D:* Since transportation is a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the public interest.

37 Which speaker would most likely support the theory of Social Darwinism?

- Ⓐ A
- Ⓑ B
- Ⓒ C
- Ⓓ D

38 Which third party held beliefs most similar to those expressed by *Speaker D*?

- Ⓐ Know-Nothing
- Ⓑ Greenback
- Ⓒ Populist
- Ⓓ Bull Moose

39 During the late 1800s, presidents and governors most often used military force during labor-management conflicts as a way to

- Ⓐ support industrialists and end strikes
- Ⓑ make employers sign collective bargaining agreements
- Ⓒ protect workers from the private armies of employers
- Ⓓ replace striking factory workers with soldiers

- 40 In the early 1800s, which factor was most important in the development of Northern manufacturing centers?
- ① abundance of water power
  - ② availability of slave labor in the North
  - ③ development of gold mines
  - ④ access to passes through the Appalachian Mountains

41 **"Uncle Tom's Cabin Stirs Controversy"**  
**"Kansas Rocked by Bloody Conflict"**  
**"John Brown's Raid Angers South"**

Which statement about the United States in the 1850s is best supported by these headlines?

- ① The nation had grown increasingly divided over the future of slavery.
- ② Americans had lost confidence in the plan for Reconstruction.
- ③ Northern and Southern voters were united in support of popular sovereignty.
- ④ Support for the abolitionist movement decreased during this period.

- 42 Both the Homestead Act (1862) and the Pacific Railway Act (1862) were efforts by the federal government to
- ① provide land to minority groups
  - ② resolve conflicts with Native American Indians
  - ③ encourage settlement west of the Mississippi River
  - ④ support settlement of former plantation lands

- 43 After the Civil War, Southern state legislatures attempted to restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons by
- ① passing Black Codes
  - ② ratifying the 15th amendment
  - ③ supporting the goals of the Radical Republicans
  - ④ enacting legislation to strengthen the Freedmen's Bureau

- 44 In the late 1800s, which factor directly contributed to the growth of the steel industry?
- ① government regulation of the industry
  - ② employee ownership of the industry
  - ③ new production techniques that increased efficiency
  - ④ court decisions that allowed collective bargaining

- 45 Most nativists of the late 1800s would most likely have supported the
- ① creation of settlement houses to aid new immigrants
  - ② passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
  - ③ continuation of the contract labor system
  - ④ assimilation of Native American Indians into mainstream culture

- 46 The American Federation of Labor's support for "bread and butter" unionism was intended to
- ① gain control of state and federal legislatures
  - ② change the economic system to socialism
  - ③ combine all skilled and unskilled workers into one large organization
  - ④ improve wages, hours, and working conditions

- 47 During the late 1800s, the idea of Social Darwinism was used to explain the
- ① development of the Granger movement
  - ② need for settlement homes
  - ③ creation of a national parks system
  - ④ success or failure of businesses

- 48 A goal set at the Seneca Falls Convention (1848) was achieved during the Progressive Era by the
- ① formation of the federal Food and Drug Administration
  - ② creation of the League of Nations
  - ③ adoption of a national income tax
  - ④ ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment

Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (1–50): For each statement or question, write on the separate answer sheet the number of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

49 In which area did good harbors, abundant forests, rocky soil, and a short growing season most influence the colonial economy?

- (1) Southern colonies
- (2) Middle Atlantic region
- (3) Northwest Territory
- ④ New England colonies

50 The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are most closely associated with

- (1) abuses by absolute monarchs
- (2) establishment of religious toleration
- ③ steps toward colonial self-government
- (4) adoption of universal suffrage

51 The authors of the Declaration of Independence used the phrase "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" to identify

- ① natural rights
- (2) legal rights
- (3) States rights
- (4) economic rights

52 In order to win ratification of the United States Constitution, supporters agreed to

- ① add a bill of rights
- (2) admit new states to the Union
- (3) establish an electoral college
- (4) give the Senate the power to ratify treaties

53 Which action did Alexander Hamilton support during the 1790s?

- (1) restrictions on trade with England
- (2) distribution of free land
- ③ creation of the national bank
- (4) elimination of the whiskey tax

54 Which power did the United States Supreme Court gain through the Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*?

- ① judicial review
- (2) hearing appeals from lower federal courts
- (3) deciding cases involving two or more states
- (4) judicial independence through lifetime appointments

55 One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each

- ① claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
- (2) formed part of the unwritten constitution
- (3) supported the federal government's power to declare war
- (4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union

56 During the early 1800s, which factor contributed the most to the start of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?

- (1) a restriction on European immigration
- (2) the end of the slave labor system
- ③ an abundance of natural resources
- (4) the availability of electricity

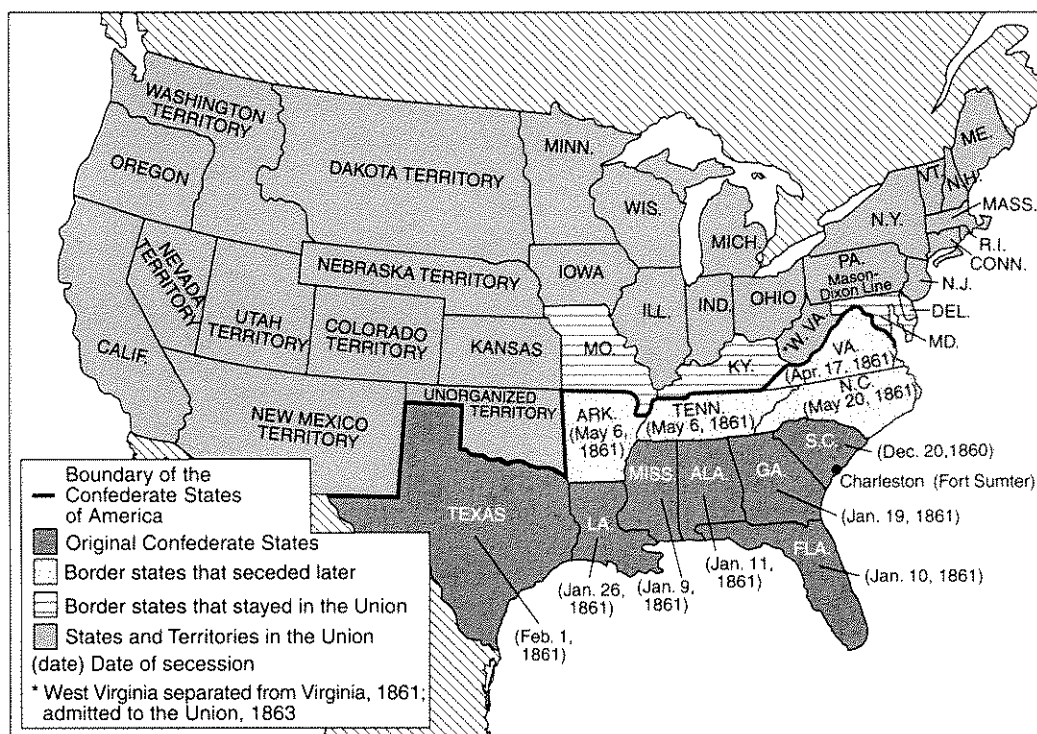
57 A primary goal of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

- ① prevent European intervention in Latin America
- (2) create an opportunity for the annexation of Canada
- (3) protect the site of a canal across Central America
- (4) help European nations establish new Western Hemisphere colonies

58 What was an immediate effect of the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825?

- (1) Prices increased for food products along the Atlantic Coast.
- ② Farmers could more easily ship grain to eastern markets.
- (3) A territorial conflict began with Canada over the Great Lakes.
- (4) Railroads were forced to reduce their shipping rates.

Base your answer to question 11 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: John M. Blum et al., *The National Experience: A History of the United States*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981 (adapted)

59 What is the most accurate title for this map?

- (1) Closing the Frontier
- (2) Results of Reconstruction
- (3) A Nation Divided
- (4) Compromise of 1850

60 The Supreme Court ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) helped to increase sectional conflict because the decision

- (1) denied Congress the power to regulate slavery in the territories
- (2) allowed for the importation of enslaved persons for ten years
- (3) prohibited slavery in lands west of the Mississippi River
- (4) gave full citizenship to all enslaved persons

61 In 1862, the Homestead Act and the Pacific Railway Act were passed primarily to

- (1) achieve Northern victory in the Civil War
- (2) develop the Midwest and western parts of the country
- (3) improve the lives of freed slaves
- (4) expand overseas markets to Asia and Europe

62 Following the Civil War, fewer immigrants settled in the South because

- (1) most of the new arrivals chose to settle on the Great Plains
- (2) freedmen had been given most of the available farmland in the South
- (3) jobs were more plentiful for immigrants on the West Coast
- (4) more factories that employed unskilled laborers were located in the North

63 The most direct effect of poll taxes and literacy tests on African Americans was to

- (1) prevent them from voting
- (2) limit their access to public facilities
- (3) block their educational opportunities
- (4) deny them economic advancements