**APUSH ASSIGNMENT OVER 46 DAY BREAK**

**(THANKSGIVING / PROJECT POMFRET / WINTER BREAK)**

**DUE: WED JANUARY 6 by noon (HARDCOPY ONLY)**

**PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE EXAM (GRADED 10%)**

(65 Questions – 65 minutes)

-Try to time yourself at 55 minutes to see how it feels to answer all ?s in one sitting! As you go, circle ones you don’t feel confident about and then seek help afterwards.

-You may ask me questions but not your peers

-You may consult your notes and the textbook

-Questions provided below

**PART II. CHAPTER SUMMARY (GRADED 10%)**

(Approximately 90 minutes)

-Foner Chapter 13 (pages 492-506)

-Must type

-Maximum 2 page single spaced summary of the key points from this section of Chapter 13

-Tip: Use the headings already provided in the textbook

**PART III. DBQ ESSAY OUTLINE (GRADED 25%)**

(Approximately 60 minutes)

-2002 DBQ Essay Provided

-Prompt: “Reform movements in the United States sought to expand democratic ideals.” Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to the years 1825-1850.

-Open note, open textbook, open Wells but do not consult your peers

-Must annotate every document by including

* Audience
* Purpose
* Point of View
* Outside information/terms/context relevant to the document

-Must complete the DBQ Outline Template attached below

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**Practice Midterm Exam During 6 Week Break**

**(Tip: complete during Project Pomfret because material will be fresher and you have the chance to ask me questions while we’re all campus)**

Answer Sheet

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1. President George Washington’s Farewell Address set a course for the nation by
	1. Endorsing the economic policies of the Federalists
	2. Discouraging permanent alliances with foreign nations
	3. Endorsing a two-party system
	4. Calling for strict term limits for federal officeholders
	5. Calling for the adoption of universal manhood suffrage
2. Most of the Irish immigrants who came to the US following the potato famine of the 1840s settled in
	1. Urban areas of the North
	2. Seacoast cities of the South
	3. Rural sections of the Old Northwest
	4. California
	5. Appalachia
3. Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* attacked which of the following?
	1. France for its failure to support the colonial war effort
	2. Parliament for its continued opposition to the King of England
	3. Politicians who believed that a small island could not effectively rule a distant continent
	4. The King of England and the principle of Monarchy
	5. The authors of the Declaration of Independence
4. The most disruptive and enduring arguments among colonists in early (1630s) colonial New England tended to involve
	1. The extent to which dissenters undermined church and civil authority.
	2. How the Pequot Indians should be treated by the colonial governments
	3. The question of the regulation of prices
	4. Witchcraft
	5. Slavery and labor issues
5. The concept of republican motherhood includes the idea that women should
	1. Have the right to vote
	2. Hold public office
	3. Be educated to raise their children to be good citizens
	4. Be encouraged to seek employment
	5. Have as many children as possible
6. The Monroe Doctrine maintained that
	1. All nations and states in the Americas were territories of the United States
	2. European powers should not pursue any future colonization in the Americas
	3. Cuba, Texas, and Puerto Rico were protectorates of the United States
	4. Haiti would be established as a colony to be settled by formerly enslaved people from the US
	5. The US Congress should overrule the president’s foreign policy initiatives in Latin America
7. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 did all of the following EXCEPT
	1. Create a government that would be satisfactory to both slave and free states
	2. Create a government that would be satisfactory to both large and small states
	3. Create a strong central government that would not threaten the sovereignty of the states
	4. Establish a balance of power between the three branches of government
	5. Determine the provisions that should be in the Bill of Rights
8. The Missouri Compromise could be considered a victory for anti-slavery advocates because it
	1. Provided for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Missouri
	2. Excluded slavery from all territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River
	3. Prohibited slavery from future territorial acquisitions
	4. Condemned the fugitive slave law
	5. Closed most of the Louisiana Purchase to slavery
9. The Southern economy, before the Civil War increasingly
	1. Diversified, with more industry and more mechanized agriculture
	2. Produced mostly cotton as a monoculture but did not develop much industry
	3. Depended on immigrant labor
	4. Produced tobacco and sugar rather than cotton
	5. Depended on the North for raw materials
10. Thomas Jefferson, in principle, believed all of the following EXCEPT:
	1. The intellectual equality of the races
	2. The farmer is the backbone of society
	3. The government that governs least governs best
	4. The president should practice republican simplicity
	5. Freedom of speech, even if it counters the government, is essential in a republic.
11. Which of the following happened as a result of Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676?
	1. Gov. Berkeley abolished Virginia’s House of Burgesses
	2. Virginia passed laws protecting workers’ rights
	3. Tensions between backcountry farmers and tidewater gentry were exposed
	4. Indentured servants received additional freedom dues after fulfilling the terms of service
	5. The king allowed Virginia colonists to select their own governor.
12. Alexander Hamilton’s domestic and foreign policies were directed primarily toward strengthening the federal government by
	1. Favoring free trade
	2. Substituting a parliamentary for federal system of government
	3. Averting US entanglements in foreign wars
	4. Favoring the interests of the propertied and wealthy classes
	5. Establishing gold as the sole backing of US currency
13. A key purpose of Henry Clay’s American System was to
	1. Expand slavery into new territories to preserve its economic viability
	2. Improve diplomatic relations with European nations by allowing free immigration
	3. Develop a national economy by improving transportation and infrastructure
	4. Create more interest in politics by eliminating voting restrictions
	5. Remove American Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River to prevent further conflicts.
14. Mercantilism as applied by Britain to its North American colonies meant that the British government
	1. Subsidized colonial merchants
	2. Encouraged the colonists to trade with other foreign countries
	3. Encouraged the colonies to become economically self-sufficient
	4. Regulated colonial shipping and trade
	5. Barred trade with the American Indians
15. The Great Awakening of the 1740s led to
	1. The growth of religious conformity throughout the colonies
	2. An increase in attacks on American Indians
	3. The establishment of Harvard College
	4. Splits among existing religious denominations and the rise of new churches
	5. The growth of hysteria in Massachusetts over witchcraft.
16. Shays’ Rebellion reflected which of the following tensions in United States society during the 1780s?
	1. Conflict between Loyalist supporters of Great Britain and United States citizens.
	2. Concerns about increasing numbers of slaves in Massachusetts
	3. Economic frustration of New England farmers who had trouble paying debts after the American Revolution
	4. State governments’ restrictions on westward expansion into the Ohio River Valley
	5. Rivalries between merchants and shipbuilders in the Atlantic trade
17. Which of the following best describes Deism?
	1. A belief that the course of each individual’s life is predestined by God
	2. A concept of toleration advanced by Quaker preachers
	3. The belief that God had created the world but allowed it to operate through the laws of nature
	4. A principle taught in colonial New England colleges
	5. A radical theory encouraging free love and communal living
18. “In the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies.” This appeal was made by:
	1. Sarah Grimke
	2. Abigail Adams
	3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
	4. Lucretia Mott
	5. Margaret Fuller
19. Under Chief Justice John Marshall, Supreme Court decisions tended to
	1. Promote business enterprise through strong federal authority
	2. Restrict federal powers of taxation
	3. Restrict corporate development
	4. Expand the state’s control of economic activity
	5. Reduce federal control of the economy
20. Jacksonian Democracy was distinguished by the belief that
	1. An aristocracy posed no danger to the Republic
	2. The National Republicans alone knew what was right for the people
	3. Political participation by the common man should be increased
	4. Political rights should be granted to women
	5. Voting restrictions should be racially neutral
21. The map below shows the US as it appeared in
	1. 1620
	2. 1776
	3. 1800
	4. 1821
	5. 1848



1. The area marked X on the map above was part of the
	1. Massachusetts Western Reserve
	2. The Northwest Territory
	3. The Louisiana Purchase
	4. The Mexican Cession
	5. The Oregon Country
2. During the 1787 Constitutional Convention, the “Great Compromise” or Connecticut Compromise resolved the controversy over
	1. The international slave trade
	2. Representation in Congress of large states versus small states
	3. States rights versus national authority
	4. Direct versus indirect election of the President
	5. The definition of individual rights

24. The Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso, the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act all involved which of the following issues?

A. the return of fugitive slaves

B. the Underground Railroad

C. the transcontinental railroad

D. the expansion of slavery in the West

E. the distribution of western lands

1. According to the Constitution, which people in the new government would be elected directly by the people?
	1. Senators
	2. Members of the House of Representatives
	3. Judges in federal courts
	4. The president
	5. All of the above
2. Which of the following statements contradicts Jefferson’s philosophy of government?
	1. That government is best which governs least
	2. The presidency should have little pomposity or ceremony
	3. A strong standing army is essential to defend liberty
	4. Freedom of speech is essential in a republic
	5. The will of the majority must be accepted
3. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolves, the Hartford Convention and Calhoun’s *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* were similar in that all of them involved a defense of
	1. Freedom of the seas
	2. Freedom of speech
	3. The institution of slavery
	4. States’ rights
	5. Presidential power in foreign affairs
4. Central to the values of 17th century Puritans was the belief that
	1. Only priests could interpret the word of God
	2. The Bible and the Pope were the only sources of God’s word
	3. All humans were predestined to heaven or hell
	4. The liturgy of the Church of England should be observed
	5. Trained clergymen were not essential to understanding God’s plan
5. The Whigs of the 1830s and 1840s differed from the Jacksonian Democrats in that the Whigs
	1. Won support of Irish immigrants
	2. Secured the removal of Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi
	3. Supported a larger role for the federal government in promoting economic development
	4. Favored a laissez faire economy and government
	5. Urged the annexation of Texas
6. According to *Democracy in America by Alexis de Tocqueville*, the most idealized American social type of the second quarter of the 19th Century is generally referred to as
	1. The business tycoon
	2. The yeoman farmer
	3. The fervent abolitionist
	4. The self-made common man
	5. The utopian reformer
7. The founders of the so-called “Utopian Communities” of the early 19th century were often motivated by
	1. Innovative or new religious ideas
	2. Questioning foundational assumptions of civilization, such as private property or gender relations
	3. Anxiety concerning changes wrought by the Market Revolution
	4. A, B, and C
	5. B and C, but not A

32. President Jackson resisted the admission of Texas into the Union in 1836 primarily because he

 (A) acknowledged the legitimacy of the Mexican government’s claim to Texas

 (B) feared that debate over the admission of Texas would ignite controversy about

 slavery

 (C) was ideologically opposed to territorial expansion

 (D) could find no support within his own party for admitting Texas

 (E) believed that admitting Texas would violate international law

33. In the United States, the Haitian rebellion of the 1790’s prompted

 (A) the acquisition of Puerto Rico for colonization by emancipated slaves

 (B) a movement of free African Americans to Haiti

 (C) the passage of a federal law increasing the severity of punishments for slave rebellions

 (D) an increased fear of slave revolts in the South

 (E) a military expedition of southern slaveholders to restore French rule in Haiti

34. The Missouri Compromise of 1820

A. prohibited the admission of any more slave states into the Union in return for allowing

Missouri to be admitted as a slave state

B. allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state in return for a prohibition of slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of Missouri's northern border

C. allowed Arkansas to be admitted to the Union as a slave in return for Missouri being

admitted to the Union as a free state

D. allowed Maine and Missouri to enter the Union as free states in return for no further

restriction on slavery in territories west of the Mississippi River

E. allowed Maine to enter the Union as a free state in return for letting Louisiana enter the Union as a slave state. Missouri was to remain a territory until it abolished slavery.



35. The illustration above was most likely meant to symbolize which of the following?

1. The principles of republican agrarianism
2. Improvements in agricultural technology
3. Popular sovereignty
4. Large-scale Plains farming
5. The cult of domesticity

36. Which of the following best characterizes the New England colonies economy prior to the American Revolution?

A) They had and agricultural economy based on plantations where tobacco,

and rice were key

B) They had small subsistence farms where corn and wheat were staples.

C) They had an economy based on trade, with slight dependence on agriculture, fishing, and timber.

D) They were dependent on the fur trade and tea.

E) None of the above.

37. Which of the following are true about the Compromise of 1850?

I. It angered Northerners who did not want to feel compelled to enforce

the Fugitive Slave Act.

II. It ended sectional conflict by settling the main differences between

the North and South.

III. It renewed political discussion about secession, disunion, and a

"higher law" than the Constitution.

A) II only

B) III only

c) both II and III

D) both I and III

E) I, II, and III

38. Which of the following ideas in NOT found in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence?

1. Governments exist to protect their citizens’ inalienable rights
2. When a government is oppressive, the people have the right to revolt
3. The government is the servant of the people, not their master
4. Governments are founded on the popular consent of the governed
5. Governments exist to give all people an equal opportunity to share in the wealth of the nation

39. The Louisiana Purchase was significant because it

1. eliminated Spain from the North American continent
2. gave the United States control of the Mississippi River
3. eased tensions between western settlers and American Indians

## forced the British to evacuate their forts in the Northwest

1. reduced sectional conflict over the slavery issue

40. The main purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts was to

1. publicize the activities of French revolutionaries in the United States.
2. strengthen the policy of neutrality.
3. strengthen the Republican party.
4. weaken President Adams.
5. suppress the Republican opposition to Federalist policies.

41. Which of the following quotations is not correctly paired with its source?

1. "Our Union: It must be preserved at all costs." John C. Calhoun's South Carolina Exposition and Protest
2. It makes "the rich richer and the potent more powerful." Andrew Jackson's veto message of the re-charter of the Bank of the United States
3. “We are all Republicans—we are all Federalists.” Thomas Jefferson’s Inaugural Address
4. "I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD." William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator*
5. "All men and women are created equal." *The Declaration of Sentiments* of the Seneca Falls Convention

42. Why did temperance reformers make one of their main targets the moderate drinkers among the laboring classes?

1. These drinkers were not supporting local tavern keepers.
2. Drinking interfered with the orderly and steady habits required by the new factory system and created higher instances of spousal abuse
3. Reformers believed that temperance would allow for more successful abolitionist efforts
4. Reformers disregarded factory workers of the Market Revolution
5. Taverns prevented workers from relaxing

43. Non-slaveholding southerners often supported the institution of slavery for all the following reasons EXCEPT

1. there was fear that emancipation might lead to violence and rebellion.
2. they worried about competing with slaves for jobs.
3. they hoped to use slaves in an industrial economy.
4. racism.
5. they hoped that they could become slaveholders as well.

44. The idea of Manifest Destiny included all of the following beliefs EXCEPT that

1. commerce and industry would decline as the nation expanded its agricultural base
2. the use of land for settled agriculture was preferable to its use for nomadic hunting
3. westward expansion was both inevitable and beneficial
4. God selected America as a chosen land and people
5. the ultimate extent of the American domain was to be the entire continent

45. Jackson’s attitude towards nullification was to:

1. Support it because it was a southern doctrine
2. Support it because it was advanced by his vice-president
3. Oppose it because of his aversion to states’ rights
4. Oppose it because as President, he represented the national government
5. Support it because he supported John C. Calhoun

46. Under the factory system called the “Lowell System” laborers

1. performed work in their own homes
2. often fell heavily in to debt to the “company store” because of easy credit
3. were often young farm women who worked and lived under strictly supervised conditions
4. were each responsible for training his/her own apprentice
5. were allowed to organize into unions

47. By the 1840s and 50s, the proslavery argument held all of the following EXCEPT

A. Northern Laborers were worse off than the Southern Slaves

B. Slavery was justified by the history of all great civilizations

C. Slavery was a necessary evil

D. Slavery was justified by religious doctrine

E. Black people were not equal to white people

48. In the 18th Century, British colonists wishing to settle west of the Appalachians were principally motivated by

a. Comparatively small numbers of American Indians in the old Northwest

b. The low price and easy availability of land

c. Freedom from the threat of Spanish Authorities

d. Desire to escape overcrowded cities on the coast

e. Promises of tax breaks or those willing to establish frontier settlements

49. All of the following accurately describe Jefferson’s purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France EXCEPT:

 (A) It opened the Mississippi River permanently to western farmers.

 (B) It ended the threat of American Indian raids on western settlements.

(C) It was made possible by the failure of Napoleon’s forces to suppress a slave revolt in Haiti.

 (D) It showed Jefferson’s considerable flexibility in dealing with foreign policy.

 (E) It violated Jefferson’s own views concerning the strict construction of the

 Constitution.

50. The Constitutional Convention designed the electoral college to

1. strengthen the legislative branch against the executive branch
2. strengthen the executive branch against the legislative branch
3. ensure the independence of the judiciary
4. protect the sovereignty of the states
5. insulate the presidency from the popular will

51 .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Transcendentalism emerged during the Market Revolution, and this is best explained by which of the following reasons:

A. Transcendentalists argued that a man should pursue great wealth as a path to self-actualization

B. Transcendentalism reacted against the frantic pace of growth and life, and urged people to simplify their lives

C. Transcendentalists embraced the obsession with manifest destiny presented by the Market Revolution

D. Transcendentalists argued that people who lived in the countryside were not living deliberately

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ All of the following conditions contributed to the development of the “Cult of Domesticity” in America EXCEPT:

a. The undermining of women’s traditional roles by the availability of mass-produced goods brought on by the Market Revolution.

b. The identification of virtue with woman’s morality rather than male political values.

c. The increasing separation of the public and the private spheres in American ideology.

d. All of these contributed to the development of the Cult of Domesticity; none of them are exceptions

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The debate over the first Bank of the United States was significant because it raised the issue of

 A. whether the new government should issue paper currency

 B. how strictly the Constitution should be interpreted

 C. whether the United States should pay back its war debt to France

 D. how to finance the construction of the railroads

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The Missouri Compromise did all of the following EXCEPT:

* 1. Temporarily create a balance of power between free states and slave states
	2. Carve Maine out of Massachusetts and admit it as a free state
	3. Extend a line prohibiting slavery below the 36’30 parallel
	4. Alarm present and former US leaders about sectional divisions

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The Market Revolution had all of the following consequences EXCEPT

* 1. It led to the beginning of the end of small, craft production and toward the beginnings of mass produced manufacturing as a primary means of production
	2. It linked the South and the West’s economic destiny more firmly than the North and West
	3. It was mutually reinforced by Henry Clay’s American System
	4. It inspired a mystique of progress and opportunity for the “self made man”

56.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_In the 1830s and 1840s, the primary difference between Whigs and the Democrats was that:

A. the Whigs favored economic expansion for the farmer while the Democrats favored a economic expansion for the manufacturing capitalist class

B. the Democrats favored the abolition of slavery while the Whigs favored retention of the current system of slavery allowed in the Southern states.

C. the Whigs favored an expanded federal government that enhanced economic power of the nation while the Democrats favored a small government reflective of the ‘common man’

D. the Democrats were strongly supported by evangelical Christians and supported a wide range of moral reforms while the Whigs were supported by Westerners who favored individual choice over morally based restrictions on behavior

57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_John Marshall’s famous dictum “the power to tax involves the power to destroy” came from

 a. *Gibbons v Ogden*

 b. *Fletcher v Peck*

 c. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

 d. *Marbury v. Madison*

58.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Andrew Jackson’s view of the presidency emphasized

 A. strong Cabinet leadership to support the capitalist class

 B. support for the nullification doctrine to honor Jefferson’s Kentucky Resolutions

 C. partisan conflict in Congress to celebrate legislative deadlock within a democracy

 D. leadership by the executive branch in the self proclaimed interests of the people

59.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_All of the following conditions influenced the development of American agriculture during the first half of the nineteenth century EXCEPT:

a. a government policy favoring western settlement

b. a widespread interest in conserving soil and natural resources

c. the trend toward regional specialization such as cotton in the south

d. the enthusiasm for land speculation

e. improvements in transportation by water

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ During his two terms as president, Andrew Jackson did all of the following EXCEPT

1. veto the recharter of the Second Bank of the United States
2. support the rights of the Cherokee Indians against the state of Georgia
3. threaten to use federal troops to stop South Carolina’s nullification of federal laws
4. support the spoils system in the distribution of federal offices

61.\_\_\_\_\_\_Those who accused John Quincy Adams of a “Corrupt Bargain” maintained that Adams

* 1. sold the presidency to Andrew Jackson
	2. resisted bribes while in the White House
	3. promoted Henry Clay to Secretary of State in return for the presidency

62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The nullification controversy of 1832-1833 was significant, in part, because it

1. strengthened support for the Missouri Compromise
2. weakened the Whig party throughout the South
3. enhanced Andrew Jackson’s reputation as a strong-willed President
4. cemented the alliance between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun

63.\_\_\_\_\_\_South Carolina exercised its “right” of nullification when the federal government attempted to enforce

1. the fugitive slave law
2. the Missouri Compromise
3. the tariff of 1828
4. the Specie Circular

64.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Henry Clay is best known for his endorsement of

1. The Force Bill
2. The American System
3. The Specie Circular
4. The War of 1812

65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Andrew Jackson’s remark, “John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it” refers to Jackson’s intention to:

A. destroy the National Bank, despite the Supreme Court ruling upholding its constitutionality

B. use force, if necessary, to make South Carolina obey federal law that South Carolina thought was unconstitutional

C. move the Cherokees west of the Mississippi River regardless of Supreme Court rulings

D. disregard Chief Justice Marshall’s ruling in Gibbons v. Ogden

**PART III. DBQ ESSAY TEMPLATE**

***“Reform movements in the United States sought to expand democratic ideals.” Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to the years 1825-1850.***

After annotating every document, please complete the following template

**Introduction Paragraph: (full sentences & must include context and thesis statement)**

**Body Paragraph #1: (must include topic sentence and list of which docs and what IDs would be relevant to the paragraph)**

TOPIC SENTENCE:

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| --- | --- |
| **LIST OF RELEVANT DOCS** | **LIST OF RELEVANT IDS** |
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**Body Paragraph #2: (must include topic sentence and list of which docs and what IDs would be relevant to the paragraph)**

TOPIC SENTENCE:

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**Body Paragraph #3: (must include topic sentence and list of which docs and what IDs would be relevant to the paragraph)**

TOPIC SENTENCE:

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| --- | --- |
| **LIST OF RELEVANT DOCS** | **LIST OF RELEVANT IDS** |
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**Conclusion: (only need to include synthesis point)**