

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. History Test: Final Test**

**Multiple Choice (2 points each)**

1. Which of the following does not correctly describe Hegel's "Dialectic"?
  - a) a way of understanding the progress of history
  - b) changes in history that go from thesis to antithesis to synthesis
  - c) the improvement of the human condition toward perfection (similar to the Darwinian theory of evolution)
  - d) Social justice movements are vain because history will go along on its fated course.
  - e) a purely material way of looking at history, not involving spiritual or metaphysical progress
  
2. Marx's Dialectic Materialism involved the struggle between \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the forces of nature and mankind
  - b) the needs of mankind as opposed to its desires
  - c) the religions of the world
  - d) the oppressed and the oppressors
  - e) communism vs. socialism
  
3. What state was founded by Roger Williams?
  - a) Virginia
  - b) Connecticut
  - c) Delaware
  - d) Massachusetts
  - e) Rhode Island
  
4. Who founded Georgia?
  - a) John Alden
  - b) James Oglethorpe
  - c) John White
  - d) George Whitefield
  - e) Jonathan Winthrop
  
5. Name the union of states formed to protect against Indian incursions.
  - a) The Hartford Convention
  - b) Dominion of New England
  - c) The OAS
  - d) The Virginia Company
  - e) Massachusetts Bay Colony

6. The theme of Jonathan Winthrop's City Set on a Hill sermon ("A Model of Christianity") was about \_\_\_\_, and was used by Ronald Reagan in the to talk about \_\_\_\_.
  - a) to do justly and love mercy as the world watches . . . the success of American colonialism
  - b) the evils of worshipping idols as the world watches. . . a need to return to traditional values
  - c) the radical change from being an Englishman to being an American as the world watches. . . radical change in government as the world watches
  - d) establishing a community in America loving God and one another as the world watches . . . liberty
  - e) what became the Protestant work ethic . . . American exceptionalism
7. What is the act passed in Massachusetts in 1647 which provided for the establishment of the first public school system generally called?
  - a) The Old Deluder Satan Act
  - b) The Establishment of the Public School
  - c) Reformation of Knowledge
  - d) Keeping Freedom through Education Act
  - e) The Winthrop Act of 1647
8. Who the significance of the trial of John Peter Zenger?
  - a) It established the rights of Germans to settle in a mostly English colonial America.
  - b) It was the first incident showing the corruption of New York City and its leaders, which would be repeated for more than two centuries.
  - c) It set a precedent of freedom of the press.
  - d) It showed that New York mayors were more powerful than state governors.
  - e) It set Alexander Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, to prominence as his prosecutor.
9. What was the opinion of Cotton Mather regarding Roger Williams?
  - a) He said that America was about to be ignited religiously by such a good minister.
  - b) He said that America was about to be punished for his sin and wicked example to the Massachusetts colony.
  - c) He said that America was about to be set on fire by the rapid motion of a windmill (crazy quixotism or idealism and notions of separation of church and state) in his head.
  - d) He said that America was too young to appreciate his genius
  - e) He said that his beautiful notions would set America on fire so that it would forever celebrate the blessings liberty of conscience.
10. Which of the following best describes or identifies the Halfway Covenant of 1662?
  - a) In an effort to combat dwindling church attendance or membership, New England churches adopted a way in which the descendants of church members be admitted as full members with full privileges a communion.
  - b) In an effort to improve church order, members are now required to be silent in church, but still allowed to speak before and after the sermon.

- c) In order to improve Bible knowledge among the second and third generations of Americans, the church leadership decided to require half the education of all church members to be conducted within the church.
  - d) In order to encourage Christian charity among members, all church members had to give half their earnings for the common good.
  - e) In order to stay the effects of atheism among the youth, church leaders required every person under the age of twelve to be provided with a Bible, for which parents would be responsible for half of the cost.
11. Who was the English minister who evangelized in America, whom Benjamin Franklin estimated could be heard when he preached by over 30,000 people?
- a) John Wesley
  - b) William Tennent
  - c) Gilbert Tennent
  - d) George Whitefield
  - e) James Oglethorpe
12. Who wrote “Sinners in the Hand of an Angry God” and what is its essential message?
- a) Gilbert Tennent . . . to encourage people to have a personal experience with God
  - b) George Whitefield . . . to have people understand the nature of God’s punishment
  - c) George Whitefield . . . to warn people of their sin, but to have hope in Jesus Christ
  - d) Jonathan Edwards . . . to suggest that the sovereign God can end one’s life at that unless one has been born again, he will be thrown into everlasting punishment
  - e) Jonathan Edwards . . . that his contemporaries only preached the love of God and neglect to talk about his anger toward those who do not believe
13. What was the war fought between England and France called, that was called the French and Indian War in America?
- a) Queen Anne’s War
  - b) Seven Years’ War
  - c) King George’s War
  - d) The Wilderness War
  - e) The French War
14. Who was Robert Dinwiddie?
- a) a minister during the French and Indian War who served as an infantryman.
  - b) a British member of Parliament who opposed war with the French on the grounds that it was not economically feasible for Britain to legislate land in the colonies.
  - c) lieutenant-governor of Virginia who communicated with the French Commander in the Ohio Valley region before the French and Indian War
  - d) a traitor to the French during the French and Indian War
  - e) a friend of George Washington and fellow surveyor

15. Which of the following was the British general who went against the French at Quebec?
- a) Washington
  - b) Abercrombie
  - c) Wolfe
  - d) Hamilton
  - e) Montcalm
16. What is the mercantile theory of economics?
- a) that cotton must be produced or manufactured in America and exclusively sold to England
  - b) that the greatest boon to society is its merchants
  - c) that merchants (or corporations) rule governments, nit the people, in democracies.
  - d) that the economic downfall of nations is due to peace, and that there must always be war
  - e) that the real measure of a country's wealth was its gold and the colonies existed for the sole benefit of the mother country
17. Federalist Paper 51 deals with \_\_\_\_.
- a) the problems with monarchical government
  - b) the progress of nations
  - c) the superiority of a manufacturing nation over an agricultural one
  - d) the radicalization American politics through Jacobean influences
  - e) checks and balances
18. Who became the first U. S. Chief Justice?
- a) James Wilson
  - b) John Blaire, Jr.
  - c) William Cushing
  - d) Samuel Chase
  - e) John Jay
19. What statesman wanted to create a national bank and who opposed it, respectively?
- a) Alexander Hamilton . . . Thomas Jefferson
  - b) John Jay . . . Samuel Chase
  - c) George Washington . . . Thomas Jefferson
  - d) Thomas Jefferson . . . Alexander Hamilton
  - e) Samuel Chase . . . John Jay
20. What issue did Marbury vs. Madison deal with and what was its significance?
- a) election of vice presidents . . . refined the two-party system
  - b) tariffs . . . began the sectionalism that led to the Civil War
  - c) agricultural concerns . . . be the sectionalism that led to the Civil War
  - d) appointment of judges . . . established a precedent for nullifying any act of Congress
  - e) trade . . . began the sectionalism that led to the Civil War

21. Tecumseh was all of the following except \_\_\_\_.
- a) a chief in a battle that became the namesake of a presidential ticket
  - b) victor over William Henry Harrison
  - c) a Shawnee chief
  - d) “the Prophet”
  - e) a Native American who formed a confederacy
22. What was NOT true concerning Aaron Burr?
- a) He was found guilty of treason and hanged at Washington, D.C.
  - b) He attempted to create a Western Empire of lands that included Mexico and the Louisiana Territory.
  - c) His mother was the daughter of a Great Awakening minister Jonathan Edwards.
  - d) He was a Vice-President to Thomas Jefferson, against whom he almost won the presidency.
  - e) He shot and killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel.
23. Which of the following was NOT a reason for declaring war against Britain in 1812?
- a) Americans were being forced to serve in foreign ships.
  - b) Americans had long desired to make a final religious separation with England and establish their own literary and cultural traditions.
  - c) Britain was not respecting American territorial rights.
  - d) Britain was violating American neutral trade rights.
  - e) Great Britain was stirring up frontier Indians
24. Which of the following was a relative of the writer of “The Star Spangled Banner” and in fact was named in his honor
- a) the writer of “Goldilocks and the Three Bears”
  - b) the writer of *Huckleberry Finn*
  - c) the writer of *The Great Gatsby*
  - d) The penman of the *Declaration of Independence*
  - e) The writer of *The Jungle*
25. What was the landmark case which upheld the doctrine of implied powers by supporting the decision that a national bank was “necessary and proper.”
- a) *Crandall vs. Nevada*
  - b) *Marbury vs. Maryland*
  - c) *Gibbons vs. Ogden*
  - d) *McCulloch vs. Maryland*
  - e) *Munn vs. Illinois*
26. Which president served during a time when there was a sense of national unity and what was the period called?
- a) William Harrison . . . Manifest Destiny

27. Andrew Jackson . . . Jacksonian era or Age of Jackson
- b) James K. Polk . . . Nationalist Era
  - c) James Madison . . . Era of Good Feelings
  - d) James Monroe . . . Era of Good Feelings
28. Which of the following distrusted national banks in general in the early 1800's?
- a) opponents of Andrew Jackson
  - a) Whig Party
  - b) the West
  - c) Henry Clay
  - d) George Wills
  - e) the East
29. Name the Supreme Court Case which decided that slaves were property and were not citizens who can make an appeal?
- a) Strauder vs. West Virginia
  - b) United States vs. Wheeler
  - c) Dred Scott vs. Sanford
  - d) Marbury vs. Madison
  - e) Brown vs. Board of Education
30. According to his Inaugural Address did Lincoln believe that a state can separate for legitimate reasons?
- a) Yes
  - b) No
31. In his Inaugural Address did Lincoln support the idea that the minority should bow to the majority?
- a) Yes
  - b) No
32. What was the "10% Plan"?
- a) a way of figuring tariffs
  - b) a way of enforce Federal law concerning immigration to the U.S.
  - c) a way of deciding elections
  - d) a way to bring the Southern states back into the Union after the Civil War
  - e) a way of figuring income tax in the early 1900's
33. What amendment became the first to define American citizen hip?
- a) 12th
  - b) 13th
  - c) 14th
  - d) 15th
  - e) 16th

34. Which of the following does NOT describe the antebellum (pre-Civil War) South?
- a) It had many fewer immigrants than the North.
  - b) It had fewer factories than the North.
  - c) It had few skilled laborers.
  - d) It had no shipyards.
  - e) It had more farms producing food and more railways than the North.
35. What was the name of the African nation that was founded as an effort to emancipate and reestablish American slaves?
- a) Ethiopia
  - b) Liberia
  - c) Congo
  - d) Morocco
  - e) Lesotho
36. Which of the following famous men would NOT be described as an ardent abolitionist?
- a) Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b) Nat Turner
  - c) John Brown
  - d) William Lloyd Garrison
  - e) Jefferson Davis
37. Which of the following is NOT true of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill?
- a) It nullified the Missouri Compromise.
  - b) It divided the land into two territories.
  - c) It was devised to create more slave states than free states in the South and thus more power in the Senate.
  - d) Slavery was to be decided by popular sovereignty.
  - e) It was proposed by Stephen Douglas.
38. Which of the following parties were expressly anti-slavery? (Two answers)
- a) Democrat
  - b) Republican
  - c) Whig
  - d) Free-Soil Party
  - e) Federalist
39. Which of the following was the first state to secede from the Union?
- a) Kansas
  - b) South Carolina
  - c) Maryland
  - d) Kentucky
  - e) Indiana

40. The fall of \_\_\_\_ was the decisive Northern victory that for all intents and purposes ended the Civil War.
- a) Gettysburg
  - b) Richmond
  - c) Savannah
  - d) Atlanta
  - e) Appomattox
41. Which of the following was stated in so many words by Douglas in the Freeport debates:
- a) Popular sovereignty is the best solution to sectionalism in the U.S.
  - b) The institution of slavery must continue for the survival of the South.
  - c) The North is dominating the South.
  - d) Slavery is the cause of much of the evil in the nation.
  - e) The Supreme Court, and not Congress, should decide whether a state is free or not.
42. What is a “pocket veto”?
- a) a Senate veto that rejects a House vote
  - b) a veto of the House that rejects presidential appointments
  - c) a veto of the House that rejects unconstitutional laws
  - d) a presidential veto that rejects a Congressional bill by not acting on it
  - e) a presidential war veto
43. What was the name of John Rockefeller’s did the Supreme Court dissolve it?
- a) Rockefeller Steel Company . . . It was declared an illegal monopoly.
  - b) General Motors . . . It was declared an illegal monopoly.
  - c) General Motors . . . It did not pay workers fair wages.
  - d) Standard Oil Company . . . It did not pay workers fair wages.
  - e) Standard Oil Company . . . It was declared an illegal monopoly.
44. Who delivered the Cross of Gold Speech and to whom would the speech appeal?
- a) William Jennings Bryan . . . farmers and common people
  - b) Daniel Webster . . . the North
  - c) Henry Clay . . . the North
  - d) John Calhoun . . . the South
  - e) Robert LaFollette . . . common workers
45. What was the deLome letter?
- a) a letter written to Howard Taft about tea parties, but stirred up a political controversy
  - b) a letter that revealed a communist plot to assassinate a president
  - c) a letter that stirred up ill will toward the Spanish government
  - d) a letter written about McKinley’s supposed weight problem and caused ill will toward France
  - e) a letter that was used to execute the Rosenbergs



46. According to Woodrow Wilson in his “New Freedom,” what was the cause of American strength?
- a) its Pilgrim heritage
  - b) its commitment to tradition
  - c) the work of the common person
  - d) the New York bankers and industrialists
  - e) foreign governments giving aid
47. Which of the following was NOT a Progressive president?
- a) Chester A. Arthur
  - b) Teddy Roosevelt
  - c) Woodrow Wilson
  - d) William Howard Taft
48. Which of the following advanced the Square Deal, New Deal and Fair Deal respectively?
- a) Teddy Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson
  - b) Teddy Roosevelt, Wilson and FDR
  - c) Teddy Roosevelt, FDR, Truman
  - d) Wilson, FDR and Wilson
  - e) Washington, Harrison, and Gerald Ford
49. What were the three words of that became the motto of the New Deal?
- a) bust trusts
  - b) build back better
  - c) relief, recovery and reform
  - d) conservation, control of corporations, and consumer protection
  - e) identify, classify and beautify
50. Who was Lyndon B. Johnson’s rival in the 1964 election and how was he portrayed in the media?
- a) Hubert Humphrey . . . as bumbling
  - b) Robert Kennedy . . . as too liberal
  - c) Walter Reuther . . as too pro-union
  - d) Barry Goldwater . . . as extreme
  - e) Richard Nixon . . . as dishonest

**Matching (1 point each)**

Match the president with a concurrent policy or event. The president may not have been responsible for the policy or event, but it must have happened during his administration.

___	1. Richard M. Nixon	a) the Great Society
___	2. James Earl Carter	b) Cuban Missile Crisis
___	3. Ronald Reagan	c) collapse of the Soviet Union
___	4. Lyndon B. Johnson	d) Berlin Wall crumbles
___	5. John F. Kennedy	e) Vietnam withdrawal
___	6. Gerald Ford	f) Nixon Pardon
___	7. Bill Clinton	g) failed hostage crisis
___	8. Harry Truman	h) contract with America
___	9. George W. Bush	i) Marshall Plan
___	10. George H. Bush	j) Faith-Based Initiative

**Long Essay (10 points)**

(40 minutes maximum time) Today Democrats are seen as “progressives,” but are they really? On a separate piece of paper, **type out** your response to the following question in a 5-paragraph essay: Compare and contrast today’s Democrat Party with the late 19th-century and early 20th-century Progressives. You will want to discuss the following issues: economic, political and social. How are modern Democrats like or unlike the early Progressives?

**Honor Code**

I did not consult any study material in taking this test

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*Signature*