

Final US History Test Review Packet

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The electoral college is a
- group of voters hand-picked for cabinet positions by the president-elect.
 - body of delegates from each state that casts the deciding votes for president.
 - name given to all voters who cast ballots in presidential elections.
 - school for the advanced study of voting practices and political campaigning.
- _____ 2. What is federalism?
- the part of government responsible for making the laws of a country or nation
 - the sharing of power between a central government and the states of a country
 - a system that keeps each branch of government from obtaining too much power
 - a government system where the central government holds supreme power
- _____ 3. groups that help elect people and shape politics
- speculators
 - bonds
 - political parties
 - privateers
- _____ 4. The president and the departments that help run the government.
- checks and balances
 - legislative branch
 - judicial branch
 - executive branch
- _____ 5. The president can check the power of the legislative branch by
- vetoing a law.
 - petitioning Congress.
 - issuing an executive order.
 - granting a pardon.
- _____ 6. A system of all the nations courts.
- legislative branch
 - executive branch
 - judicial branch
 - checks and balances
- _____ 7. A set of basic principles and laws that states the powers and duties of the government.
- ratification
 - constitution
 - suffrage
 - bill of rights
- _____ 8. A system that keeps any branch of government from becoming too powerful.
- executive branch
 - judicial branch
 - legislative branch
 - checks and balances
- _____ 9. What determines how many members represent each state in the House of Representatives?
- the U.S. Census, a nationwide population count taken every ten years
 - apportionment, a system designed to keep the number of representatives at 435
 - state tax revenues, which indicate how valuable a state's voice is to the nation
 - the U.S. Constitution, which assigned a fixed number of seats to each state

- _____ 10. What role does the Constitution assign to the judicial branch?
- interpreting the law
 - setting legal precedents
 - writing new laws
 - giving legal advice
- _____ 11. Constitutional amendments that protect the rights of citizens.
- Declaration of Independence
 - Bill of Rights
 - Magna Carta
 - Federalists Papers
- _____ 12. A congress of two houses that proposes and passes laws.
- legislative branch
 - checks and balances
 - executive branch
 - judicial branch
- _____ 13. How did the slavery issue get tied up with the doctrine of manifest destiny in the 1840s and '50s?
- Southern slaveholders demanded government assistance in transporting slaves to the West.
 - Slavery went against the democratic values implied by the philosophy of frontierism.
 - Americans did not know if the institution of slavery would be allowed in the new territories.
 - Southern slaveholders thought westward expansion would cause their region to lose power.
- _____ 14. What aspect of Native American history became known as the "Trail of Tears"?
- the streams of blood that flowed from the Sauk Indians in the Black Hawk War
 - the forced 800-mile march Cherokee Indians made in their removal from Georgia
 - the line connecting Seminole Indian settlements up and down Florida's east coast
 - the unpublished works on the Cherokee population written by Sequoyia
- _____ 15. What is judicial review?
- the power of Congress to oversee decisions made by the Supreme Court
 - the power of Congress to review the appointment of Supreme Court justices
 - the power of the judiciary to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional
 - the power of the judiciary to monitor the conduct of presidential elections
- _____ 16. What party was formed to support Jackson's candidacy in the election of 1828?
- Tea Party
 - Democratic Party
 - Whig Party
 - Republican Party
- _____ 17. During the mid-1800s, the rate at which a city grew was closely linked to
- how accepting the citizens in the region were of immigrants.
 - the number of manufacturing jobs available in the region.
 - how suitable the land in the region was for growing cash crops.
 - the number of middle class women having babies in the region.

- _____ 18. How was life in southern cities similar to plantation life in the 1800s?
- Public education was widely available.
 - Local governments funded water systems.
 - Slaves did most of the work.
 - Business owners maintained streets.
- _____ 19. Which factor was largely responsible for making emancipation almost impossible in the South in the early 1800s?
- sectionalism linked to the division between the North and South
 - the South's economic dependence on slavery
 - slaveholder's political influence in the nation's capital
 - promotion by northern Christians of religious justifications for slavery
- _____ 20. The Transportation Revolution was a period of
- rebellion against foreign countries' use of American shipping lanes.
 - economic depression brought on by inferior modes of travel.
 - public disapproval of traditional modes of transit.
 - rapid growth in the speed and convenience of travel.
- _____ 21. The Industrial Revolution is best defined as a
- period of rapid growth during which machines became essential to industry.
 - series of explosive encounters between workers and wealthy factory owners.
 - time of great excitement about mechanical approaches to controlling Nature.
 - period of turmoil and upheaval within the United States government.
- _____ 22. The Civil War began with the
- election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.
 - abolition of slavery in the South.
 - declaration of war by President Lincoln.
 - firing of Confederate guns on Fort Sumter.
- _____ 23. What was the first state to secede from the Union?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. Tennessee | c. North Carolina |
| b. South Carolina | d. Virginia |
- _____ 24. What was the goal of the Anaconda blockade?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a. Destroy the southern economy | c. Prevent the British from sending troops |
| b. Not allow southern troop movements | d. Allow for easy invasion for troops |
- _____ 25. African American soldiers in the Civil War faced more difficulties than white soldiers in that they were
- given rotten food to eat and poor living conditions at camp.
 - killed or sold into slavery if captured by the Confederacy.
 - not experienced at war and did not know what to expect.
 - only given bayonets with which to fight.

- _____ 26. What did President Lincoln do to silence those in opposition to the war?
- He banned the publication of anti-war articles in newspapers.
 - He decided that enemies of the Union would be forced to immediately leave the United States.
 - He ignored protections against unlawful imprisonment by jailing enemies of the Union without trial.
 - He ordered that anyone who openly opposed the war be fined a large sum of money.
- _____ 27. Many Northerners began to oppose the Civil War because they
- began to realize the importance of slavery to the South's economy.
 - felt that the Union was being too harsh on the Confederacy.
 - thought Lincoln was following his own agenda and not the Union's.
 - were upset by the length of the war and the number of casualties.
- _____ 28. The purpose of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was to
- honor the Union soldiers and their bravery throughout the Civil War.
 - surrender to certain demands of the Confederacy.
 - remind Americans of the reasons that the Civil War was being fought.
 - declare the official end of the Civil War.
- _____ 29. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg a turning point in the Civil War?
- It resulted in the Confederacy losing over half of its troops.
 - It was the last time Lee's troops launched an attack in the North.
 - It was the scene of the surrender of the Confederate troops to the Union.
 - It marked the first clear Union victory of the Civil War.
- _____ 30. What was the strategy of total war adopted by General Sherman?
- destroying civilian and military resources
 - executing all prisoners of war without a trial
 - attacking the enemy both on land and from the sea
 - killing the slaves and, consequently, the work force
- _____ 31. Why did General Lee decide to surrender his troops at Appomattox Courthouse?
- General Lee no longer wanted to fight and his troops wanted to surrender.
 - The Union promised to restore the South to its way of life before the war.
 - Confederacy president Jefferson Davis ordered him to surrender.
 - The Union had surrounded his troops and he had run out of supplies.
- _____ 32. What was the economic condition of the South after the end of the Civil War?
- improved, as plantations were in the hands of former slaves
 - disastrous, as most plantations became Union generals' mansions
 - thriving, as the end of slavery enhanced working conditions
 - critical, as homes and jobs were not available to most people
- _____ 33. What advantage did the South have over the North in the Civil War?
- Better infrastructure
 - More factories
 - Offensive Strategy
 - Better Military Leaders

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 34. What was the Union strategy in the West?
a. Taking control of the Mississippi River c. Take the Confederate capital New Orleans
b. Destroy the South's plantations d. Take out the Native American resistance
- ___ 35. What was the biggest killer of soldiers during the Civil War?
a. Battle wounds c. Prison Camps
b. Amputations d. Disease
- ___ 36. The Emancipation Proclamation was an order from Lincoln
a. granting slaves U.S. citizenship.
b. requiring slaves to join Union troops.
c. calling for all Confederate slaves to be freed.
d. ending slavery in the United States.

Matching

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. Ratification | g. War of 1812 |
| b. Amendment | h. Oregon Trail |
| c. Precedent | i. XYZ Affair |
| d. Tariffs | j. Republican Party |
| e. Petition | k. Deport |
| f. Draft | l. Alamo |
- ___ 37. an action or decision that later serves as an example
- ___ 38. system of force military service
- ___ 39. an incident in which French agents attempted to get a bribe from U.S. diplomats in exchange that French privateers would no longer attack American ships
- ___ 40. Taxes on exports and imports
- ___ 41. a political party formed in the 1850s to stop the spread of slavery in the West
- ___ 42. a War fought between Great Britain and the United States fought mainly on the Canadian Border
- ___ 43. an official approval
- ___ 44. to send an immigrant back to his or her country of origin
- ___ 45. to make a formal request of the government
- ___ 46. Spanish mission in San Antonio, Texas that was the site of a famous battle of the Texas Revolution, a conflict between Texas colonist and Mexico
- ___ 47. an official change, correction, or addition to a law or constitution
- ___ 48. a 2,000 mile trail stretching through the Great Plains from western Missouri to the Oregon Territory

Final US History Test Review Packet

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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|-----|-----------------------|---|--------|-------------|
| 1. | ANS: B NAT: 7.1.1 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U3.3.4 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 7.1.1 |
| 2. | ANS: B NAT: 5.3.4 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U3.3.4 8U3.3.7 8U6.2.1a | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 5.3.4 |
| 3. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | | |
| 4. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | | |
| 5. | ANS: A NAT: 6.1.3 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U3.3.4 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 6.1.3 |
| 6. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | | |
| 7. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | | |
| 8. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | | |
| 9. | ANS: A NAT: 6.1.2 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U3.3.4 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 6.1.2 |
| 10. | ANS: A NAT: 6.1.4 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U3.3.4 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 6.1.4 |
| 11. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | | |
| 12. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | | |
| 13. | ANS: C NAT: 11.3.1 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U4.2.3 8U6.2.1d | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 11.3.1 |
| 14. | ANS: B NAT: 10.3.2 | PTS: 2 STA: 8U4.2.3 8U4.2.4 8U6.2.1d | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 10.3.2 |
| 15. | ANS: C NAT: 8.1.3 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U4.1.4 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 8.1.3 |
| 16. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | | |
| 17. | ANS: B NAT: 14.1.2 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U6.2.1c 8U6.2.1d | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 14.1.2 |
| 18. | ANS: C NAT: 13.2.1 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U4.2.1 8U5.1.1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 13.2.2 |
| 19. | ANS: B NAT: 14.5.1 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U4.3.3 8U6.2.1c | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 14.4.3 |
| 20. | ANS: D NAT: 12.3.1 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U4.2.1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 12.3.1 |
| 21. | ANS: A NAT: 12.1.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 12.1.1 |
| 22. | ANS: D NAT: 16.1.1 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U5.2.1 8U5.2.2 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.1.1 |
| 23. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | | |
| 24. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | | |
| 25. | ANS: B NAT: 16.4.2 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U5.1.5 8U5.2.4 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.4.2 |
| 26. | ANS: C NAT: 16.4.3 | PTS: 1 STA: 8U5.2.3 8U5.2.5 8U6.2.1b | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.4.3 |