

Unit 3 Test Review

Multiple Choice

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

CLT:

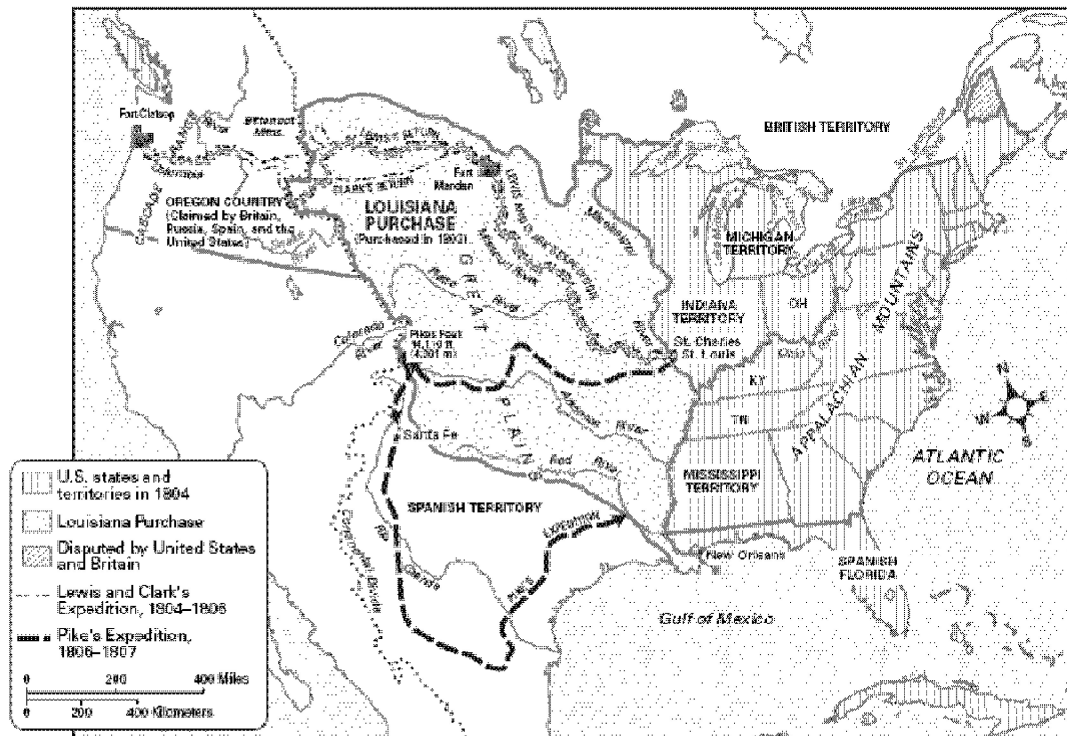
4-6: I can explain westward expansion, including manifest destiny, and the consequences of expansion on Native Americans and the institution of slavery

4-3: I can explain the development of the power of the Supreme court through judicial review

4-2 I can explain the United States relationship with other nations by analyzing treaties and other documents.

- _____ 1. Thomas Jefferson lowered spending in order to repay the national debt. This policy arguably weakened the United States' position in relation to the British because it
- abolished domestic taxes.
 - eliminated the national bank.
 - reduced the size of the active navy.
 - limited the federal government to several hundred people.
- _____ 2. 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
- _____ 3. Who was John Marshall?
- Democratic-Republican justice who invalidated James Madison's appointment of "midnight justices"
 - Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who wrote the opinion in *Marbury v. Madison* and was appointed by John Adams
 - Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson who refused to deliver appointment papers to William Marbury.
 - attorney who wrongly argued that the Court had the power to make Madison hand over Marbury's appointment papers
- _____ 4. The Louisiana Purchase was significant to the United States because it
- nearly doubled the size of the country.
 - helped the United States challenge British power in North America.
 - set a precedent regarding the purchase of territory without congressional approval.
 - took New Orleans out of Spain's control.
- _____ 5. Napoléon Bonaparte decided to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States because he
- wanted U.S. support for a war against Spain.
 - thought the land would be set aside for Native Americans.
 - needed to reinforce the French military in the war against the British.
 - wished to build a new empire in North America.

- _____ 6. In a sense Lewis and Clark failed in their expedition in that they did not
- collect adequate information about western plants and animals.
 - survey the Louisiana Purchase.
 - travel over the Cascade Range on horseback.
 - find a river route across the West to the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 7. The Lewis and Clark expedition was undertaken in order to explore the Louisiana Purchase, to learn about the plants and animals of the West, and to
- provide Americans with their first accounts of the Northwest.
 - establish the Corps of Discovery.
 - form alliances with American Indian tribes.
 - attempt to find a river route to the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 8. Study the map below and answer the question that follows.



What does the bold, dashed line on the map show?

- Lewis and Clark's expedition
- Zebulon Pike's expedition
- Mississippi Territory
- Indiana Territory

- _____ 9. As the result of which activity did the United States find itself involved in the war between Britain and France that erupted in 1803?
- patrolling the English Channel with war ships
 - shipping goods and war supplies to both countries
 - negotiating the Louisiana Purchase
 - protecting escaped British sailors from impressment
- _____ 10. What was the effect of the Embargo Act passed by Congress in 1807?
- American ports were closed.
 - International trade was banned.
 - Trade with Britain was banned until Britain respected U.S. neutrality.
 - Foreign imports were allowed, but U.S. exports came to an end.
- _____ 11. The Embargo Act failed because
- the Non-Intercourse Act limited its scope.
 - the Federalist party rallied against it.
 - it caused American merchants to lose money and had little effect on Britain and France.
 - Spain replaced the loss of U.S. trade with increased trade in South America.
- _____ 12. In the opinion of the U.S. leaders, what was the last straw in Britain's breach of U.S. neutrality during the British-French conflict?
- The British attacked and looted the warship USS *Constitution*.
 - The British stopped American ships to take deserted sailors back by force.
 - British sailors who had run from their naval duties boarded American ships.
 - British refused to pay tariffs on products from the United States.
- _____ 13. Britain decided to support Native Americans against the United States mainly to
- protect Native American culture
 - reduce westward expansion in the United States
 - boycott trade with the United States
 - control U.S. activities from within the country
- _____ 14. What thought led New England Federalists to oppose the war against Britain?
- The U.S. navy was too weak to engage in a war.
 - Good relations with the British were essential to the health of New England's economy.
 - The federal government should not increase the national debt caused by the Revolutionary War.
 - The majority of the American people opposed the war.

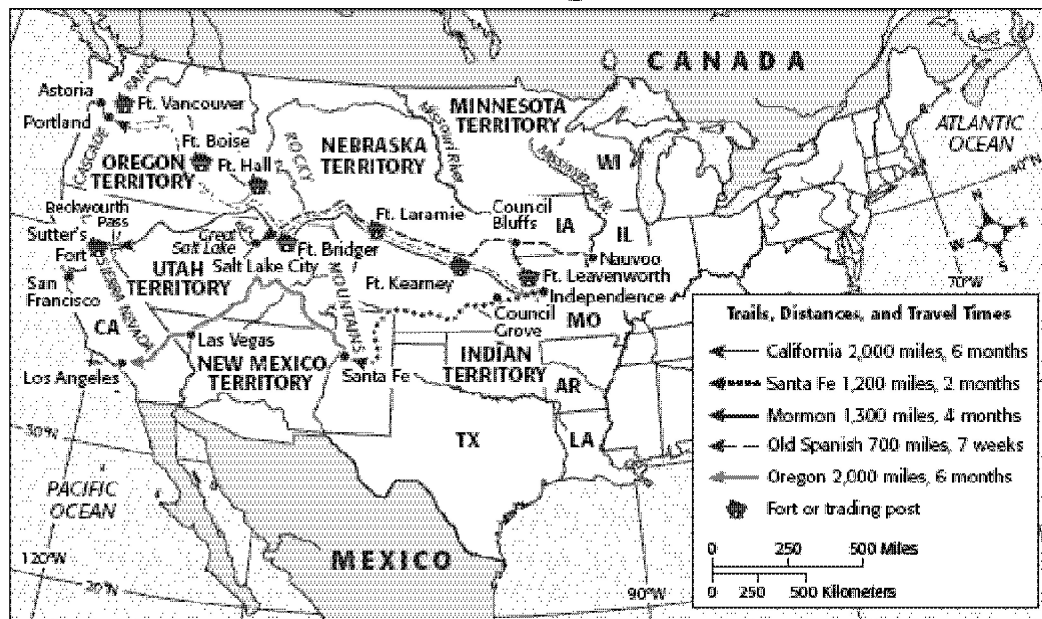
- _____ 15. How did Britain's military forces gain strength in April of 1814?
- The Queen ended an expedition to South Africa and ordered the ships to the U.S. coast.
 - Britain defeated France and sent more troops to America.
 - France released British war prisoners who were soon added to the military ranks.
 - There was a major decline in the number of American volunteers.
- _____ 16. Why was the victory in the Battle of New Orleans important for the United States?
- It ended the attacks from Native Americans.
 - It prevented the British from taking control of the Mississippi River.
 - It was the last major sea battle against Britain.
 - It was the first major victory against Britain in the War of 1812.
- _____ 17. Which of the following statements about the War of 1812 is true?
- It worsened the conflict between the North and the South.
 - It intensified American Indian resistance to Americans.
 - It strongly damaged American manufacturing.
 - It strengthened patriotism among Americans.
- _____ 18. What did the Treaty of Ghent accomplish?
- It ended the War of 1812.
 - It ended the Creek War.
 - It banned tariffs on imports from Britain.
 - It withdrew the unpopular Embargo Acts.
- _____ 19. Which of the following statements is an example of how voting rights were expanded in the early 1800s?
- Maryland set religious qualifications for voters.
 - Some states extended suffrage rights to more white males.
 - Party leaders began to nominate their parties' candidates.
 - Massachusetts granted one-half of a vote to each literate freedman.
- _____ 20. What was the "spoils system" practiced by newly-elected president Andrew Jackson?
- damaging the reputations of one's political opponents
 - celebrating one's victory over a period of months
 - raising the wages of one's staff after a victory
 - rewarding supporters by giving them government jobs
- _____ 21. Northerners opposed the federal government's sale of public land at cheap prices in the early 1800s because it
- attracted unskilled immigrants to the North to settle.
 - encouraged potential laborers in the North to migrate west.
 - lured slaveholding plantation owners to move from the South.
 - increased competition between the North and the South.

- _____ 22. Northerners supported tariffs in the early 1800s because tariffs helped them compete with
- British merchants.
 - Southern agriculturalists.
 - British manufacturers.
 - Southern manufacturers.
- _____ 23. In the early 1800s southerners opposed tariffs because tariffs
- decreased the price of the goods they needed.
 - angered their European trading partners.
 - benefited only northern merchants.
 - were higher in the South than in the North and West.
- _____ 24. What effect did the Tariff of Abominations have on Andrew Jackson's America?
- It fostered the nation's hatred of British companies.
 - It fueled growing sectional differences within the country.
 - It helped the West, which did not rely on international trade.
 - It favored the South's agriculture-based economy.
- _____ 25. The nullification crisis was a dispute over the power of the
- states to secede from the Union.
 - states to reject unconstitutional federal laws.
 - federal government to end tariffs.
 - federal government to favor one region over another.
- _____ 26. How did Andrew Jackson set the stage for later economic trouble?
- He caused inflation by having state mints print an oversupply of paper state-bank notes.
 - He caused inflation by moving funds to state banks that gave credit to settlers in the West.
 - He raised the national debt by moving the national bank's funds to banks that invested in Britain.
 - He raised the national debt by spending money on lands that the government already owned.
- _____ 27. What idea did the Whig Party favor when it formed to oppose Jackson in 1834?
- expansion of the federal government
 - creation of a monarchic state
 - a weak president and a strong Congress
 - broadening of the two-party system
- _____ 28. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was a
- congressionally-approved office established to protect the ways of Native Americans.
 - federal agency created to manage the removal of Native Americans to the West.
 - federal agency designed to negotiate with Creek and Chickasaw Indians.
 - group established by the Mississippi legislature to track Native American deaths.

- _____ 29. Where was Indian Territory?
- east of the Mississippi River
 - south of the Blue Ridge Mountains
 - present-day Oklahoma
 - present-day Arkansas
- _____ 30. Who benefited most from Andrew Jackson's plan to remove American Indians to the West?
- American Indians, who gained protection by the U.S. government
 - Andrew Jackson, who gained public approval as a result of his policy
 - American farmers, who gained millions of acres of land for settlement
 - Cherokee Indians, who gained a new model of constitutional government
- _____ 31. How did the Cherokee people resist removal to Indian Territory?
- They adopted the contemporary culture of white Americans.
 - They traded tribal goods for knives, guns, and other weapons.
 - They brought a case against the state to a federal court.
 - They published a newspaper directed toward federal officials.
- _____ 32. What did the Supreme Court rule in *Worcester v. Georgia*?
- The Cherokee Indians had to move from their land in Georgia.
 - The state of Georgia had no legal power over the Cherokee.
 - Only state governments had authority over American Indians.
 - U.S. troops in any state had the right to remove American Indians.
- _____ 33. 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
- _____ 34. After signing a treaty in 1832 in which they agreed to leave Florida within three years the Seminole Indians
- brought a case against the state of Florida.
 - respected the treaty and took a deadly journey west.
 - ignored the treaty and resisted removal with force.
 - stayed in Florida and adopted the culture of white people.
- _____ 35. Who were mountain men?
- western fur traders and trappers
 - supporters of low tariffs on fur
 - eastern settlers who poured into Oregon Country
 - western explorers who mapped the Rocky Mountains

- ___ 36. The U.S. government helped traders traveling on the Santa Fe Trail by
- issuing travel insurance to protect the traders' belongings.
 - granting an allowance to cover basic travel expenses.
 - lowering taxes on the goods bought before the trip.
 - sending troops to protect against Native American attacks.
- ___ 37. Which of the following put an end to American fur trading in the 1840s?
- Beaver fur went out of fashion and demand fell.
 - Spain and Russia claimed the Pacific Northwest.
 - Great Britain heavily taxed the fur trade in Oregon Country.
 - Native American attacks drove trappers from the Northwest.
- ___ 38. Study the map below and answer the question that follows.

Trails Leading West



Which trails were the same length and took the same amount of time to travel?

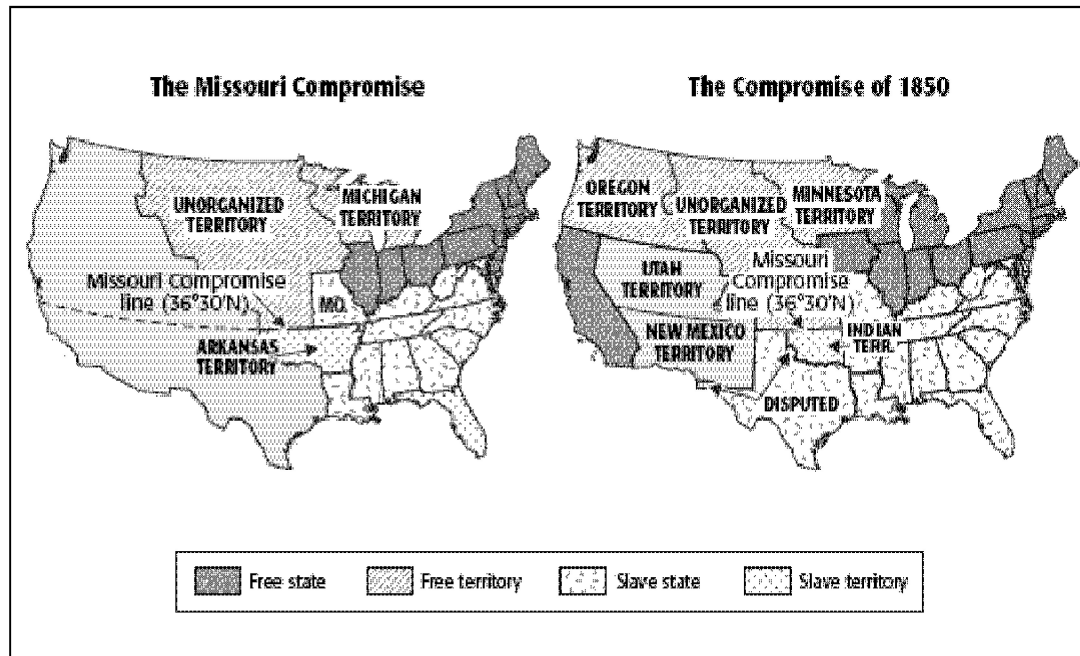
- the California and Oregon Trails
 - the Santa Fe and Old Spanish Trails
 - the Mormon and Santa Fe Trails
 - the Oregon and Mormon Trails
- ___ 39. Mormons moved from New York to the West in the early 1830s in order to
- obey the Book of Mormon.
 - prosper in the fur trade.
 - seek out religious freedom.
 - form an independent state.

- _____ 40. Which practice caused Mormons to be persecuted in the 1850s?
- the ritualistic slaughter of animals
 - marriage to more than one wife
 - the belief in more than one god
 - morning prayer in public schools
- _____ 41. Father Hidalgo y Costilla's rebellion in 1810
- started the Mexican antislavery movement.
 - inspired the Mexican independence movement.
 - promoted nonviolent revolution.
 - overthrew the Spanish monarchy.
- _____ 42. Texan settlers disobeyed Mexican laws in the 1820s by
- bringing slaves with them.
 - refusing to pay property taxes.
 - building their own Protestant churches.
 - helping other settlers enter Mexico illegally.
- _____ 43. President Jackson refused to annex Texas at first because doing so would have
- upset the balance between free and slave states.
 - encouraged wars of independence in other border areas.
 - gone against the wishes of Congress.
 - admitted to the British that western expansion had ended.
- _____ 44. 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.
- _____ 45. In the 1840s, President John Tyler fell out of favor with his party when he argued that the annexation of Texas would
- ease trading with Mexico.
 - raise the number of free states.
 - increase the power of southern slave states.
 - suppress Texan independence movements.

- _____ 46. Which of the following was true about the U.S. army at the beginning of the Mexican-American War?
- It greatly outnumbered the Mexican army.
 - It was more highly experienced and better organized than the Mexican army.
 - It was better equipped than the Mexican army.
 - It could not attract volunteers.
- _____ 47. What happened during the Bear Flag Revolt?
- A union of Spanish settlers rose up against Californios in the Mission district of San Francisco.
 - General Taylor led his troops across the Rio Grande to protect Texas against a Mexican uprising.
 - John C. Frémont's mapping expedition fought off a black bear while crossing the Sierra Nevada.
 - A small group of Americans seized the town of Sonoma and declared California's independence.
- _____ 48. How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, affect the United States?
- It drew the border line that divides the United States and Mexico to this day.
 - It increased the size of the United States by almost 25 percent.
 - It enabled the United States to collect \$18 million in property taxes from Mexico.
 - It forced the United States to give up vast acres of territory in the West.
- _____ 49. How did the Gadsden Purchase benefit the United States?
- It promised to safeguard the property rights of longtime U.S. residents.
 - It gave the United States hunting rights in the area of Texas north of the Rio Grande.
 - It allowed the United States to purchase the northern part of present day Arizona.
 - It secured a southern route for a transcontinental railroad on American soil.
- _____ 50. Why did a growing number of Americans travel the California Trail from the 1830s to the 1840s?
- Recently published Anglo-Californian guidebooks persuaded settlers to move to the region.
 - Taken by the spirit of "manifest destiny," many Americans decided to settle permanently at the continent's western edge.
 - American and Mexican merchants would meet in California to trade factory-made goods for precious coins, hides, and tallow.
 - American cattle ranchers were attracted by the Spanish government's promise of Mexican land.
- _____ 51. What lesson might a western traveler have learned from the story of the Donner party?
- Don't take shortcuts.
 - Travel with a compass.
 - Don't drink the water.
 - Go west in the spring.

- _____ 52. Which description fits the group of people known as “forty-niners”?
- gold-seekers from America and abroad who migrated to California
 - middle-aged married men with previous gold-mining experience
 - individual prospectors of California gold-mining sites
 - Mexicans and South Americans who immigrated to find gold
- _____ 53. Women generally made money in mining communities by
- placer mining.
 - operating boardinghouses.
 - running casinos.
 - manufacturing clothes.
- _____ 54. What happened to California’s population as a result of the Gold Rush?
- The population grew, but not as much as it had during the Spanish and Mexican periods of settlement.
 - The population boomed during “gold fever,” but declined just as quickly because of inflation.
 - Immigrants and Americans flocked to California to “get rich quick” and stayed to build a stable frontier society.
 - Californios and Native Americans still outnumbered immigrants and Americans after the Gold Rush.
- _____ 55. As a result of the population explosion of the “gold fever” years, California became
- eligible for statehood.
 - richer than any other region in the country.
 - more populous than any other region in the country.
 - off limits to new immigrants.
- _____ 56. What role did the transcontinental railroad play in California’s development?
- It contributed to California’s population explosion by bringing settlers to the West in the mid-1850s.
 - It slowed down California’s economy because it took two decades and many thousands of dollars to complete.
 - It gave California’s economy the means to grow by connecting the state to the rest of the country.
 - It damaged California’s environment by requiring the development of coal mining and timber industries.

57. Study the maps below and answer the question that follows.



According to the maps, which of the following is true?

- a. The number of slave states diminished between 1820 and 1850.
- b. There were many new slave territories after the Compromise of 1850.
- c. By 1850, all unorganized territories had been divided among free states.
- d. After 1850, the northwestern part of the nation was all free territories.
58. In the context of the history of the West, what is a reservation?
- a. a tract of public land set aside for Native Americans
- b. a promise to have something held for personal use
- c. an area designated for Native Americans to breed livestock
- d. a condition upon which the carrying out of a treaty depends
59. Which of the following states best explains the belief of Manifest Destiny
- a. the Whig party believed it was their right to establish laws that limited the rights and freedoms of foreign immigrants
- b. the US government believed it was their God-given right to own land from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
- c. state governments believed they had the power to override federal laws they deemed unconstitutional
- d. the US Supreme Court believed they had the authority to overturn Presidential executive orders
60. Why did Congress pass the Indian Removal Act of 1830?
- a. to make land available for miners and farmers
- b. to provide river access to factory owners to power their mills
- c. to organize territory west of the Mississippi River
- d. to protect American Indians from settlers encroaching on their land



61.

Use the image and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer the question: Based on the image, how did the US view its role under the Monroe Doctrine?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. the US wanted to prevent other nations in the Western Hemisphere from becoming independent | c. the US wanted to keep other nations in the Western Hemisphere from becoming colonized |
| b. the US would try to prevent other nations in the Western Hemisphere from fighting each other | d. the US was going to attempt to take over other nations in the Western Hemisphere by force |

62. What impact did the 1820 Missouri Compromise have on the United States?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. it temporarily decreased tension in Congress on the issue of slavery | c. it established the route of the transcontinental railroad |
| b. it established US American Indian Policy in the western territories | d. it slowed settlement and trade in the western territories |

Completion

Complete each statement.

63. _____'s exploration provided many Americans with their first account of the Southwest. (Zebulon Pike/Lewis and Clark)

Name: _____

ID: A

64. _____ is the practice of forcing people to serve in the army or navy.
(Embargo/Impressment)
65. In 1810, the governor of Indiana Territory urged _____ to follow the Treaty of Greenville, which had been signed in 1795. (Tecumseh/ the Prophet)
66. At public _____, political parties gave people a voice in the process of selecting candidates for president and vice president. (election rallies/nominating conventions)
67. A member of the _____ Party might have nicknamed Andrew Jackson “the People’s President.” (Democratic/Republican)
68. During Andrew Jackson’s presidency _____ supported the kind of policies that helped their region. Those policies boosted the farming economy and encouraged further settlement.
(westerners/southerners)
69. The _____ were the first American Indians removed to Indian Territory. (Choctaw/ Cherokee)
70. The practice of polygamy caused _____ to be persecuted in the 1850s.
(Mormons/Catholics)
71. Texans suffered a striking defeat by the Mexican army in the battle of _____.
(the Alamo/San Jacinto)
72. “Obvious fate” is another way of saying _____. (apparent future/manifest destiny)

Short Answer

73. Chapter 8: Why was the Louisiana Purchase significant to the United States?

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Name: _____

ID: A

74. Chapter 8: What positive effects did the War of 1812 have on Americans?

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75. Chapter 10: What are historians referring to when they use the term “Jacksonian Democracy”? Must include, suffrage, white males, nominating conventions, and freed blacks.

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76. Chapter 11: What challenges did traveling the Oregon Trail present to pioneers and their families? Must give 3 challenges and how those challenges affected pioneers.

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