

## Practice Midterm Questions Set #1

1. **All of the following are reasons the explorers came to the new World EXCEPT?**
  - a. to fight natives
  - b. trade
  - c. riches
  - d. to spread Christianity
2. **What were the 3 G's and an S?**
  - a. god, glory, goats, spices
  - b. gold, grapes, grouper silver
  - c. glory, god, grapes, spices
  - d. god, gold, glory, spices
3. **Which Explorer sailed around the southern tip of Africa?**
  - a. Magellan
  - b. De Gama
  - c. Dias
  - d. Cortez
4. **The exchange of goods between the old world and the new world is called?**
  - a. Mission system
  - b. Cortez trail
  - c. Columbian exchange
  - d. The Spice Route
5. **The Explorer that established the Colony of Quebec was...**
  - a. John Cabot
  - b. Henry Hudson
  - c. Samuel De Champlain
  - d. Jaques Cartier
6. **The Explorer that found the St. Lawrence River was...**
  - a. John Cabot
  - b. Henry Hudson
  - c. Samuel De Champlain
  - d. Jaques Cartier
7. **Which Explorer Conquered the Aztecs?**
  - a. Magellan
  - b. De Gama
  - c. Dias
  - d. Cortez
8. **Which Explorer sailed west to reach Asia?**
  - a. De Gama
  - b. Magellan
  - c. Dias
  - d. Columbus
9. **Establishment of a network of Churches to help govern the vast lands of the West was called...**
  - a. Mission system
  - b. Cortez trail
  - c. Columbian exchange
  - d. Christiandom
10. **The First explorer to circumnavigate the globe was...**
  - a. De Gama
  - b. Magellan
  - c. Dias
  - d. Columbus
11. **Which choice believes that you must export more than you import also to establish a colonial system?**
  - a. Command Economies
  - b. Free Enterprise
  - c. Mercantilism
  - d. Socialist Economies
12. **All of these inventions made it possible for Europeans to sail the seas EXCEPT?**
  - a. Caravel
  - b. Triangular sails
  - c. bilge pumps
  - d. compass
  - e. motors
13. **What did the Indian groups in the Americas have in common?**
  - a. styles of housing
  - b. individual ownership of land
  - c. relationship to the land
  - d. lack of any writing system
14. **Which of the English colonies was the first to succeed?**
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Georgia
  - d. North Carolina
15. **Which settlement was home to the Pilgrims?**
  - a. Baltimore
  - b. Philadelphia
  - c. Jamestown
  - d. Plymouth



29. **Leader of the Pilgrims who wrote an account of Pilgrim life titled "Of Plymouth Plantation?"**

- a. John Winthrop
- b. William Bradford
- c. Roger Williams
- d. John Smith

30. **Pennsylvania was founded for what religious group?**

- a. Puritans
- b. Pilgrims
- c. Catholics
- d. Quakers

31. **What is significant about the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut?**

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> representative gov't
- b. 1<sup>st</sup> direct democracy
- c. guaranteed religious freedom
- d. 1<sup>st</sup> written Constitution

32. **The section of the colonies known as the Breadbasket was the...**

- a. north
- b. middle
- b. South
- d. none of the above

33. **Which choice best describes the Great Awakening?**

- a. The colonies waking up to see how Britain in abusing its power
- b. religious revivals that spread throughout the colonies
- c. religious movement that taught followers to repent now or never be able to the rest of your life
- d. Movement that wanted colonial leaders to make religion an official policy

34. **Which of the following helped to "keep women in their place" in society?**

- a. the whip
- b. home duties
- c. farming
- d. religion

35. **What percentage of all slaves came to North America?**

- a. 13
- b. 4
- c. 67
- d. 23

### **Short Answer**

36. Discuss why Europeans made their way to the new and established Colonies?

37. Discuss the importance of these early Documents and how they affect us today?

- Mayflower Compact
- Maryland Toleration Act
- Fundamental orders of Connecticut

38. Describe trade between Europe and the colonies.

## Practice Midterm Questions Set #2

1. **In what way was the French and Indian War a cause for the American Revolution?**
  - a. England let the colonies govern their own affairs
  - b. England started harassing the colonies and recruiting for military service
  - c. Ended salutary Neglect
  - d. England wanted repayment for the 100 years war
2. **Which nation held most of the inland parts of North America in 1754?**
  - a. Britain   b. France   c. Spain   d. Portugal
3. **In this Document the colonies debate forming a central government during the French and Indian War?**
  - a. the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut   b. The Declaration of Independence
  - c. the New England Confederation   d. the Albany Plan
4. **Which battle was the turning point in the French and Indian War?**
  - a. Quebec   b. Saratoga   c. Hartford   d. Pontiac
5. **This was a war between Natives and the British it lasted two years and natives raided British Forts in the old northwest territory?**
  - a. The French and Indian War   b. The American Revolution
  - c. Pontiacs' War   d. The Perquat War
6. **What did the Proclamation of 1763 do?**
  - a. It enabled the French to control the Mississippi River valley.
  - b. England gained control over the area of Canada.
  - c. Colonists were prohibited from crossing the Appalachians.
  - d. Lands were declared to be free for the colonists to settle.
7. **What issue became the main topic of colonial protest?**
  - a. The tax placed on tea Exported from the colonies.
  - b. The taxation policies of England.
  - c. Religious freedom
  - d. The appointment of colonial governors.
8. **The first tax to directly affect all Colonist was...**
  - a. The Sugar Act   b. the Townshend Act
  - c. The Stamp Act   d. The Tea Act
9. **This act stated that Parliament had the right to make laws for British colonies...**
  - a. Declaratory   b. Quartering   c. Coercive   d. Proclamation
10. **As a result of this event John Adams was the attorney that was successful in defending these British troops...**
  - a. the 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress   b. Boston Tea Party
  - c. the Committees of Correspondence   d. The Boston Massacre
11. **This 1773 act gave a Monopoly to British east India Company...**
  - a. The Tea Act   b. Coercive Act   c. Boston Tea Party   d. The Sugar Act
12. **What Act was passed as a reaction to the Tea Party?**
  - a. Coercive Act   b. Townshend Act
  - c. Navigation Act   d. Restrictive Act
13. **What document came out of the second Continental Congress that that wanted a return to good relations between Britain and the Colonies?**
  - a. the Declaration of Independence   b. the Olive Branch Petition
  - c. the Stamp Act Congress   d. the Articles of Confederation
14. **Common Sense...**
  - a. was able to convince many people that the only decision was to stay with England.
  - b. was a document written to get people to pass the Articles of Confederation.
  - c. Was a paper written by Thomas Jefferson that urged independence from England.
  - d. Was a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that was widely read before the war.

15. **This Document was sent to Britain as a notice of all the complaints colonists had against the British Empire...**  
 a. the Declaration of Independence      b. the Olive Branch Petition  
 c. Common Sense      d. the Articles of Confederation
16. **This Document was sent to Britain as a Declaration of War...**  
 a. the Declaration of Independence      b. the Olive Branch Petition  
 c. Common Sense      d. the Articles of Confederation
17. **How many sections does the Declaration of Independence contain?**  
 a. 2      b. 3      c. 4      d. 5
18. **The battle at Lexington occurred in...**  
 a. 1777      b. 1776  
 c. 1781      d. 1775
19. **Which battle was important to General Washington to keep his army together (the British had been celebrating Christmas)...**  
 a. Saratoga      b. Trenton  
 c. Yorktown      d. Princeton
20. **Which Leader was responsible for a lot of the Colonists Naval successes?**  
 a. Horatio Nelson      b. John Paul Jones  
 c. George Washington      d. Benedict Arnold
21. **What battle was the turning point of the American Revolution and convinced France to enter the war?**  
 a. Yorktown      b. Antietam  
 c. Gettysburg      d. Saratoga
22. **This patriot fought in the South and successfully used Guerrilla tactics to hamper British efforts...**  
 a. Francis Marion      b. Marquis de Lafayette  
 c. Horatio Gates      d. Frederick Von Stueben
23. **Which one of these men was the French leader in America?**  
 a. Francis Marion      b. Marquis de Lafayette  
 c. Horatio Gates      d. Frederick Von Stueben
24. **The American Revolution ended with this battle...**  
 a. Saratoga      b. Trenton  
 c. Yorktown      d. Princeton
25. **What new government did the colonies unite under?**  
 a. Confederate States of America      b. Articles of Confederation  
 c. Constitution      d. Magna Carta
26. **What early law set up the process of becoming a state in the new country?**  
 a. Compromise of 1820      b. Proclamation of 1763  
 c. NW ordinance of 1787      d. Land Ordinance of 1785
27. **What was the reason for Shay's Rebellion?**  
 a. People were rebelling against a series of taxes that forced some to lose their property.  
 b. People did not like the new laws about slavery.  
 c. Farmers were revolting over a new law limiting the size of their farms.  
 d. Some people did not approve of the new style of government.
28. **Which statement describes the Articles of Confederation best?**  
 a. bicameral Congress, no president, no court system  
 b. unicameral Congress, group Presidents, could raise army, raise taxes  
 c. unicameral congress, one vote per state, hard to pass laws or enforce them  
 d. bicameral congress, no president, no courts, very limited powers
29. **What crucial powers did the Articles lack?**  
 a. Power to make laws      b. Power to tax and regulate trade  
 c. Power create a postal service      d. None of the previous answers

30. **All of these are basic principles to the Constitution EXCEPT?**  
 a. popular sovereignty  
 b. checks and balances  
 c. limited government  
 d. federalism
31. **The Virginia Plan was...**  
 a. a plan that favored big states representation would be based on the population  
 b. a plan that favored small states representation would be based on the population  
 c. a plan that favored big states representation would be equal  
 d. a plan that favored small states representation would be equal
32. **The New Jersey Plan was...**  
 a. a plan that favored big states representation would be based on the population  
 b. a plan that favored small states representation would be based on the population  
 c. a plan that favored big states representation would be equal  
 d. a plan that favored small states representation would be equal
33. **Roger Sherman is credited with developing...**  
 a. the Virginia Plan  
 b. the New Jersey Plan  
 c. the Connecticut  
 d. the New York Plan
34. **The 3/5ths compromise dealt with...**  
 a. commerce  
 b. electing the President  
 c. representation  
 d. counting slaves in elections
35. **All of these are purposes of the constitution EXCEPT...**  
 a. form an absolute union  
 b. promote the general welfare  
 c. establish justice  
 d. To secure the blessing of liberty
36. **What does the Bill of rights protect?**  
 a. the government from extreme citizens  
 b. the rights of citizens from a powerful president  
 c. the rights of citizens from a strong central government  
 d. the rights of the government from strong citizens
37. **Which answer choice best explains what anti-federalists had problems with...**  
 a. they didn't see the need for a strong central government but wanted a Bill of Rights  
 b. they feared the power of a strong central government without a Bill of Rights  
 c. they feared a weak central government without a Bill of Rights  
 d. they didn't see the need for a weak central government and feared the Bill of Rights

### **Short Answer**

38. Explain Salutary Neglect and the role it played in sparking the American Revolution
39. Pick 5 causes to the American Revolution and discuss why you think these were the most significant causes? Discuss each ones impact on each side, discuss each causes economic, political or social impact and describe if it was a long or short term cause to the war.
40. Discuss the successes and failures of the Articles of Confederation and it significance to our history.
41. Explain why the Constitution is considered to be a document of Compromises?
42. Why was the battle of Saratoga so important?

## Practice Midterm Questions Set #3

1. **The first President of the United States was...**
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. James Madison
2. **Which of the following was NOT one of the first departments in the executive branch?**
  - a. Interior
  - b. War
  - c. State
  - d. Treasury
3. **The leader of the Federalist Party was...**
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Andrew Jackson
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
4. **What did Washington include in his Farewell Address?**
  - a. warning of a severe depression
  - b. warning of the national government being too strong
  - c. warning against developing political parties
  - d. advocating Thomas Jefferson to become the next President
5. **Who was the creator of the National Bank and the first Secretary of the Treasury?**
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Aaron Burr
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
6. **Who would oppose Hamilton's economic plan?**
  - a. Washington
  - b. Knox
  - c. Jefferson
  - d. Pinckney
7. **Which rebellion did western farmers terrorize tax collectors?**
  - a. Whiskey
  - b. Bacon's
  - b. War of 1812
  - d. The Revolution
8. **How did Citizen Genet violate our Neutrality?**
  - a. encouraged Americans to support Britain
  - b. encouraged Americans not to support Britain
  - c. encouraged Americans to support France
  - d. encouraged Americans not to support France
9. **What was the significance of Pinckney's Treaty?**
  - a. dealt with whiskey tax issue
  - b. dealt with border between US and Canada
  - c. dealt with opening Mississippi river up for American trade
  - d. Dealt with other issues and not impressment
10. **Why were people outraged at Jay's Treaty?**
  - a. dealt with whiskey tax issue
  - b. dealt with border between US and Canada
  - c. dealt with opening Mississippi river up for American trade
  - d. Dealt with other issues and not impressment
11. **Who would become the 2<sup>nd</sup> President of the United States?**
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Alexander Hamilton
  - c. Andrew Jackson
  - d. James Madison
12. **What was the major issue in the XYZ Affair?**
  - a. The impressments of sailors at sea by the British.
  - b. The French demanding a bribe to be paid by U.S. officials.
  - c. Three men breaking into the headquarters of the Federalist Party.
  - d. The British government demanding control over forts on the Mississippi.
13. **The Sedition Act...**
  - a. Made it a crime to trade with any other nations we are at war with.
  - b. Gave the President power to imprison aliens in the country.
  - c. Allowed the President power to impeach officials he disliked.
  - d. Made it illegal to speak out against the government or its policies.

14. **What was the significant issue of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?**  
 a. the federal government has complete control over laws  
 b. state governments have the right to make all laws  
 c. the federal government has the right to null and void any law it doesn't like  
 d. state governments have the right to null and void any law it doesn't like passed by the federal government
15. **When Jefferson became President his goal was to...**  
 a. make Gov stronger  
 b. simplify Gov  
 c. get rid of Gov  
 d. go to war
16. **What did Jefferson purchase from Napoleon?**  
 a. Louisiana  
 b. Florida  
 c. Oregon  
 d. Texas
17. **Who does Jefferson go to war with in 1801 over tribute?**  
 a. Britain  
 b. Barbary Pirates  
 c. France  
 d. E.C.U Pirates
18. **Because of the Chesapeake incident Jefferson imposed the Embargo Act of 1807 this would hurt who's economy...**  
 a. The U.S  
 b. France  
 c. Britain  
 d. Spain
19. **What was one of the main causes for the war of 1812?**  
 a. economic depression  
 b. Impressment  
 c. land -Canada  
 d. Treaty issues
20. **Why did the War Hawks want war with England?**  
 a. They wanted the U.S. to be the most powerful nation in the world.  
 b. They wanted to control trade in the Caribbean.  
 c. They wanted to show that we could defeat the English.  
 d. They hoped to gain access to new lands in Canada and the West.
21. **Why did Jackson's great victory at New Orleans have no effect on the war of 1812?**  
 a. Louisiana was not a state yet.  
 b. Jackson's troops were not part of the regular army.  
 c. A peace treaty had already been signed.  
 d. The British were more concerned with winning the naval war.
22. **Which Supreme Court case stated that the government has implied powers?**  
 a. Marbury v. Madison  
 b. McCulloch v. Maryland  
 c. Gibbons v. Ogden  
 d. Gideon v. Wainwright
23. **The purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to...**  
 a. defeat Indian groups  
 b. remove the French from the west  
 c. raise money to buy Louisiana  
 d. gather information about the west
24. **The principle of judicial review means...**  
 a. Congress can change court decisions.  
 b. The president can veto a judicial appointment.  
 c. The Supreme Court can overturn the decision of a lower court.  
 d. The Supreme Court can declare a law or act unconstitutional.
25. **In which treaty did the US purchase Florida from Spain for 5 million dollars and set the western boundary?**  
 a. Jay's  
 b. Adams-Onis  
 b. Rush- Bagot  
 d. Pinckney's

### Short Answer

31. Discuss the significance of the Whiskey Rebellion.
32. Compare Hamilton and Jefferson's view of how the Federal Government should operate?



33. What was the XYZ affair over ?

34. Discuss President Jefferson's view of government and did he succeed in his vision of government

36. Discuss the battle of Tippecanoe. Who were the leaders and what happened to them after the battle