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. Jacques 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
16. What was the first colony to grant religious freedom to all with the Toleration Act?
   a. Rhode Island  b. Connecticut
   c. Maryland      d. Pennsylvania

17. Which of the following is NOT true about the Puritans?
   a. John Winthrop was the leader.
   b. They set out to establish a community the world would admire.
   c. The Puritans accepted other religious groups in their midst.
   d. Several leaders were expelled from the colony for their beliefs.

18. The French colonists were interested in...
   a. the fur trade    b. farming
   c. mineral wealth  d. shipping industry

19. What was to become the major source of conflict with Indians and colonists?
   a. Puritanism       b. land ownership
   c. religious freedom d. trade

20. Representative government was first introduced to America in the colony of...
   a. Virginia         b. Maryland
   c. North Carolina   d. Georgia

21. The trial of John Peter Zenger was essentially about what right?
   a. freedom of religion  b. right to remain silent
   c. right to bear arms  d. freedom of the press

22. Which Native American agricultural product was critical to the success of the Virginia Colony?
   a. coffee      b. cotton
   c. rice        d. tobacco

23. Which of the following best describes the economy of the southern region in the colonial period?
   a. large farms, staple crops, and cheap labor
   b. warehouses, shipbuilding, and towns
   c. small farms, fish products, and markets
   d. towns, small farms, and cheap labor

24. What was the document signed by the Pilgrims that established a common gov’t for their colony?
   a. House of Burgess Plan   b. Mayflower Compact
   c. Fundamental Orders      d. Plymouth Plantation

25. Roger Williams is best known in American history as...
   a. advocating the uniting of church and state.
   b. an early champion of religious freedom.
   c. the founder of New Hampshire.
   d. the first governor of Massachusetts

26. Which of the following best describes the attitudes of most settlers towards the Indians?
   a. They assumed Indians to be their inferiors and showed them little respect.
   b. They accepted and respected the differences between their cultures.
   c. They were interested in understanding Indian culture.
   d. They were openly hostile and had no thoughts of living in peace with Indians.

27. Anne Hutchinson’s teachings threatened to undermine the spiritual leadership of the clergy...
   a. because she preached that the clergy were corrupt.
   b. because she claimed believers could communicate directly with God.
   c. because she denounced clergymen who were also political leaders.
   d. because she stressed faith over good works.

28. This was a farmer’s revolt that started as a dispute over protection from Indians?
   a. Pequot War     b. King Philip’s War
   c. Bacon’s Rebellion  d. Shay’s Rebellion
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. 1st representative gov’t  
   b. 1st direct democracy  
   c. guaranteed religious freedom  
   d. 1st written Constitution

32. The section of the colonies known as the Breadbasket was the...
   a. north  
   b. middle  
   c. 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

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.
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?

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. Pontiac's War  d. The Perquay 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 1st 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...

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
   c. Power create a postal service
   b. Power to tax and regulate trade
   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 its 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?
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  
   c. War of 1812

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 2nd 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  
c. 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.