

1. Which Supreme Court case best completes the partial outline below?

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Heard under Chief Justice John Marshall
  - B. Established judicial review
  - C. Strengthened the judiciary

- 1. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
- 2. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- 3. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
- 4. *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)

2. What was the main reason the Federalists wanted to replace the Articles of Confederation?

- 1. The president did not have the power to veto legislation.
- 2. The legislative branch enacted an unfair tax program.
- 3. The Supreme Court refused to pay Revolutionary War debts.
- 4. The national government was too weak to solve the nation's problems.

3. **“Missouri Compromise Allows Two New States Into the Union”**

**“Congress Agrees to Compromise of 1850”**

**“Popular Sovereignty Adopted Under Kansas- Nebraska Act”**

Which issue is reflected in these headlines?

- 1. status of slavery in the territories and states
- 2. growth of agriculture on the Great Plains
- 3. clash of federal and state powers
- 4. conflicts with foreign nations over the West

---

**Figure 1**

... And what is this tariff? It seems to have been regarded as a sort of monster, huge and deformed; a wild beast, endowed with tremendous powers of destruction, about to be let loose among our people, if not to devour them, at least to consume their substance. But let us calm our passions, and deliberately survey this alarming, this terrific being. The sole object of the tariff is to tax the produce of foreign industry, with the view of promoting American industry. The tax is exclusively leveled at foreign industry. That is the avowed and the direct purpose of the tariff. If it subjects any part of American industry to burdens, that is an effect not intended, but is altogether incidental, and perfectly voluntary. . . .

Source: Henry Clay debating the Tariff Bill, March 1824, *Annals of Congress, Vol. 42*

4. **[Refer to figure 1]**

Why does Clay compare the tariff to a “sort of monster?”

- 1. He wants to warn people of the true destruction a tariff will cause.
- 2. He is trying to scare away foreign investment through the use of a tariff.
- 3. He wants to dismiss people's fears of a tariff by arguing that it is not scary.
- 4. His goal is to expose the dangers of American industry.

---

**Figure 2**

Base your answer to the question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while *I* shall have the most solemn one to “preserve, protect, and defend it.” ...

— **President Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861**

---

**5. [Refer to figure 2]**

When President Lincoln made this speech, which step toward civil war had already taken place?

1. The Emancipation Proclamation had been issued.
2. Union troops had invaded several Southern states.
3. General Robert E. Lee had led an attack on Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
4. Several Southern states had seceded from the Union.

6. Base your answer to the question on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The whole military force of the State is at the service of a Mr. Suttle, a slaveholder from Virginia, to enable him to catch a man whom he calls his property; but not a soldier is offered to save a citizen of Massachusetts from being kidnapped! Is this what all these soldiers, all this training, have been for these seventy-nine years past [since the beginning of the American Revolution]? Have they been trained merely to rob Mexico and carry back fugitive slaves to their masters? ...

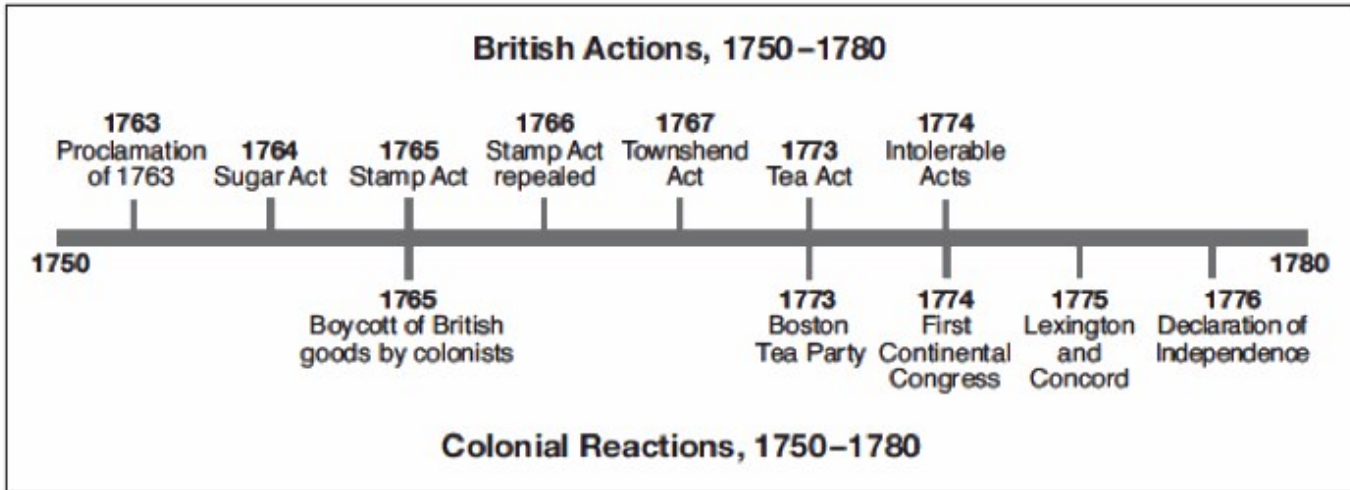
— Henry David Thoreau, Independence Day speech at Framingham, Massachusetts

The author of this statement is expressing dissatisfaction with a provision included in the

1. Treaty of Ghent (1815)
2. Oregon Treaty of 1846
3. Compromise of 1850
4. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

**Figure 3**

Base your answer to the question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



7. [Refer to figure 3]

Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the time line?

1. Britain eventually granted the colonies representation in Parliament.
  2. Only elected British officials had the right to levy taxes.
  3. Britain's efforts to increase control over the colonies were not successful.
  4. Creation of the First Continental Congress was an immediate reaction to the passage of the Stamp Act.
8. What economic change resulted from the transportation revolution before the Civil War?
1. The Northeast became better connected to the western section of the country.
  2. Trade between the United States and Europe was sharply reduced.
  3. The system of slavery on southern plantations began to disappear.
  4. The federal government began to regulate new businesses.
9. Which statement about the British colonial policy of mercantilism is most accurate?
1. Raw materials from the colonies were shipped to England.
  2. England encouraged the colonies to seek independence.
  3. The colonies were required to send manufactured goods to Europe.
  4. The British opposed the use of slave labor in the colonies.
10. Which of these events during the Age of Exploration was a cause of the other three?
1. Europeans brought food, animals, and ideas from one continent to another.
  2. European diseases had an adverse effect on the native populations of new territories.
  3. Warfare increased as European nations competed for land and power.
  4. Advances in learning and technology made long ocean voyages possible.

11. Base your answer to the question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...I have no motive, my friends, to deceive you. I am sincerely desirous to promote your welfare. Listen to me, therefore, while I tell you that you cannot remain where you now are.

Circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are beyond the reach of human laws, render it impossible that you can flourish in the midst of a civilized community. You have but one remedy within your reach. And that is, to remove to the West and join your countrymen, who are already established there. And the sooner you do this the sooner you will commence your career of improvement and prosperity....

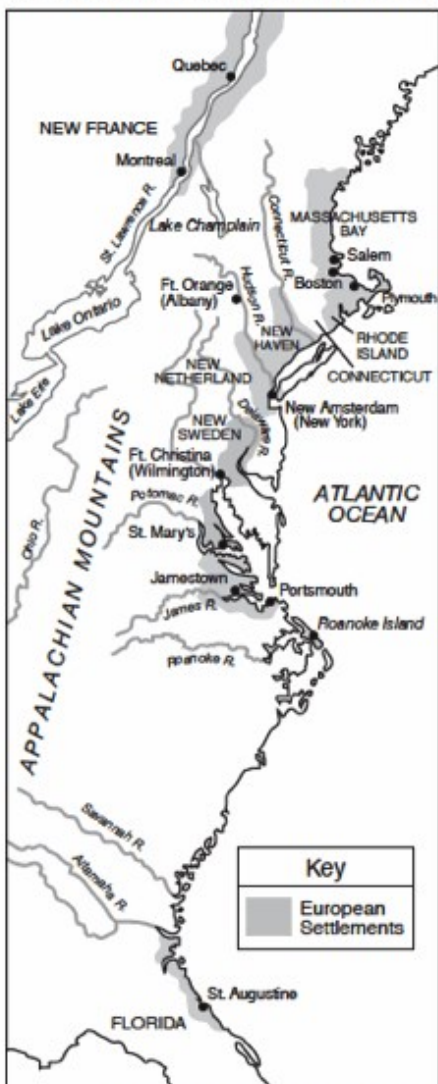
— President Andrew Jackson, 1835

Which group of people was President Jackson addressing?

1. African Americans
2. Asian Americans
3. Mexican Americans
4. Native American Indians

12. Base your answer to the question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### North American Colonies to 1650



Source: Garraty and McCaughey,  
*The American Nation: A History  
of the United States to 1877*,  
Harper & Row, 1987 (adapted)

Which generalization is most clearly supported by the information provided by the map?

1. Most early European settlements were located west of the Appalachian Mountains.
2. Rivers and harbors played a major role in the location of early settlements.
3. Only Dutch colonists settled away from the Atlantic coast.
4. The Great Lakes were important shipping routes for the early settlers.

13.

- A bicameral legislature is created in which states have equal representation in the Senate, but representation in the House depends on population.
- An enslaved person is counted as three-fifths of one person for purposes of both representation and taxation.

These two statements describe

1. grievances included in the Declaration of Independence
2. provisions found in the Articles of Confederation
3. compromises reached at the Constitutional Convention
4. amendments included in the Bill of Rights

14. Which action marked the end of Reconstruction in the United States?

1. ratification of the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment
2. withdrawal of federal troops from the South
3. creation of the Freedmen's Bureau
4. impeachment of President Andrew Johnson

15. How did Alexander Hamilton's financial plan affect the economy of the United States during the 1790s?

1. National tax revenues decreased.
2. High tariffs increased foreign trade.
3. Treasury policies contributed to widespread inflation.
4. The newly created Bank of the United States helped stabilize the economy.

16. Which of the following was a distinctly American cultural movement that highlighted individualism, self-reliance, and the ability to find truth in nature?

1. romanticism
2. humanism
3. sectionalism
4. transcendentalism

17. "Schoolhouses are the republican line of fortification."

- Horace Mann

The most accurate interpretation of this quotation is that

1. schools should include military training in the curriculum
2. people must be educated in order to make a democratic government function properly
3. education in the United States tends to support the views of the political party in power
4. public education is limited to countries with democratic forms of government

18. "There are too many foreigners and undesirables coming into the United States. Let's pull up the ladder."

This statement best illustrates the concept of

1. populism
2. social mobility
3. nativism
4. reverse discrimination

19. **“Uncle Tom’s Cabin Stirs Controversy”**  
**“Kansas Rocked by Bloody Conflict”**  
**“John Brown’s Raid Angers South”**

Which statement about the United States in the 1850s is best supported by these headlines?

1. The nation had grown increasingly divided over the future of slavery.
  2. Americans had lost confidence in the plan for Reconstruction.
  3. Northern and Southern voters were united in support of popular sovereignty.
  4. Support for the abolitionist movement decreased during this period.
20. Which action is most closely associated with the term *Manifest Destiny*?
1. declaring independence from Great Britain
  2. deciding to end the War of 1812
  3. acquiring territory from Mexico in 1848
  4. annexing Hawaii and the Philippines
21. Which two key principles of government are included in the Declaration of Independence?
1. majority rule and minority rights
  2. universal suffrage and judicial independence
  3. direct democracy and equality for women
  4. consent of the governed and natural rights
22. One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each
1. claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
  2. formed part of the unwritten constitution
  3. supported the federal government’s power to declare war
  4. provided a way for new states to enter the Union
23. From 1820 to 1865, the debates over nullification, protective tariffs, and the spread of slavery into the new territories concerned the constitutional issue of the
1. balance of power between the federal and state governments
  2. balance between the rights of individuals and the need to maintain order
  3. protection of the rights of ethnic and racial groups
  4. separation of power between the executive and legislative branches
24. President Andrew Jackson claimed that use of the spoils system increased democracy in the federal government because it
1. removed property-holding qualifications for voting
  2. limited the role of the electoral college in presidential elections
  3. allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office
  4. used nominating conventions to pick political party candidates
25. The results of the French and Indian War (1754–1763) led to the independence movement in the thirteen colonies because the British
1. lost control of Canada and Florida
  2. began imposing new taxes on the colonists
  3. removed the Spanish threat to the colonists
  4. opened the area west of the Appalachian Mountains to colonial settlers

26. The Proclamation of 1763 was intended to

1. allow American farmers to use the Mississippi River
2. outlaw slavery in the Ohio River valley
3. prevent France from expanding into the Great Lakes region
4. avoid conflicts with Native American Indians west of the Appalachian Mountains

27. Which of the following was NOT an impact of the War of 1812?

1. The United States saw a downturn in nationalism.
2. The Federalist Party disbanded after they were seen as unpatriotic when they did not support the war.
3. The United States became more independent when its manufacturing industries grew.
4. The United States gained respect from other nations.

28. Which country's leaders refused to meet with United States' diplomats unless they received a bribe in a scandal that became known as the XYZ Affair?

1. France
2. Britain
3. Mexico
4. Spain

29. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), Jefferson's Embargo Act (1807), and the Monroe Doctrine (1823) were all efforts to

1. avoid political conflicts with European nations
2. directly support European revolutions
3. aid Great Britain in its war against France
4. promote military alliances

30. "These brutish Northern Republicans say they are here to help rebuild the South but we know the truth; they are here to help themselves to our money!"

– A Southerner in 1866

Which of the following persons is being described in the quote above?

1. a scalawag
2. a member of the Ku Klux Klan
3. a carpetbagger
4. a newly freed slave



**Figure 4**

Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**The “Strong” Government, 1869–1877**



Source: J. A. Wales, *Puck*, May 12, 1880 (adapted)

31. [Refer to figure 4]

Which congressional action led to the Southern viewpoint expressed in this cartoon?

1. passage of the Homestead Act
2. strengthening of the Fugitive Slave Laws
3. military occupation of the former Confederate States
4. ending the Freedmen's Bureau

32. Prior to 1850, what was a main reason the North developed an economy increasingly based on manufacturing while the South continued to rely on an economy based on agriculture?

1. Protective tariffs applied only to northern seaports.
2. Geographic conditions supported different types of economic activity.
3. Slavery in the North promoted rapid economic growth.
4. Manufacturers failed to make a profit in the South.

33. “All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and well born, the other the mass of the people... The people are turbulent and changing... Give therefore to the first class a distinct permanent share in the government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second.”

– Alexander Hamilton

The author of this quotation suggests that

1. the will of the majority should guide public policy
2. wealthy people are too preoccupied to rule well
3. the common people cannot be trusted to run a stable government
4. poorer people must work harder to gain access to economic and political power

---

### Figure 5

#### The Effects of the Cotton Gin

... After the invention of the cotton gin, the yield of raw cotton doubled each decade after 1800. Demand was fueled by other inventions of the Industrial Revolution, such as the machines to spin and weave it and the steamboat to transport it. By midcentury America was growing threequarters of the world’s supply of cotton, most of it shipped to England or New England where it was manufactured into cloth. During this time tobacco fell in value, rice exports at best stayed steady, and sugar began to thrive, but only in Louisiana. At midcentury the South provided threefifths of America’s exports — most of it in cotton.

However, like many inventors, [Eli] Whitney (who died in 1825) could not have foreseen the ways in which his invention would change society for the worse. The most significant of these was the growth of slavery. While it was true that the cotton gin reduced the labor of removing seeds, it did not reduce the need for [use of] slaves to grow and pick the cotton. In fact, the opposite occurred. Cotton growing became so profitable for the planters that it greatly increased their demand for both land and slave labor. In 1790 there were six slave states; in 1860 there were 15. From 1790 until Congress banned the importation of slaves from Africa in 1808, Southerners imported 80,000 Africans. By 1860 approximately one in three Southerners was a slave. . . .

Source: Joan Brodsky Schur, “Eli Whitney’s Patent for the Cotton Gin,” U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

---

#### 34. [Refer to figure 5]

Which of the following does the author believe the cotton gin was responsible for?

1. The Industrial Revolution in America
2. Eli Whitney’s inventive spirit
3. Rise in slavery in Africa
4. Growth in the number of slave states

#### 35. In which pair of events did the first event most directly influence the second?

1. discovery of gold in California → Louisiana Purchase
2. building the transcontinental railroad → disappearance of the frontier
3. settling of Oregon Territory → passage of the Homestead Act
4. assimilation of Native American Indians into American society → passage of the Dawes Act

#### 36. Which was a major result of the Homestead Act of 1862?

1. increased public awareness of the need for conservation of natural resources
2. increased development of Western lands
3. decreased conflicts between Native American Indians and white settlers
4. decreased economic opportunities for easterners

---

### Figure 6

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process or law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law...

14th Amendment, Section 1. 1868

---

#### 37. [Refer to figure 6]

Which excerpt best shows that the federal government's goal in creating the 14th Amendment was to protect formerly enslaved Americans from discrimination based on local laws?

1. "...subject to the jurisdiction thereof..."
  2. "...no State shall make or enforce..."
  3. "...without due process..."
  4. "...persons born or naturalized..."
- 

### Figure 7

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness..."

– Seneca Falls Convention (1848)

---

#### 38. [Refer to figure 7]

Which document served as the most direct model for this resolution?

1. Articles of Confederation
  2. Emancipation Proclamation
  3. United States Constitution
  4. Declaration of Independence
- 

### Figure 8

#### Document 6

---

... Slavery was not the only cause of North–South confrontation during the 1830s and 1840s. Ever since the passage in 1828 of the high protective tariff, dubbed by Southerners “The Tariff of Abominations,” the Southern states had been protesting not just its unfairness but also its illegality. They managed to get it reduced in 1832, though that was not enough for many South Carolinians who argued that an individual state, as a party to the original compact that created the Union, had the right to declare null and void within its borders a Federal law that it considered unconstitutional or unjust. On this basis a special state convention of South Carolina nullified the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, banned the collection of duties within its borders and declared that any use of force by the Federal government would justify secession from the Union. The Northern majority in Congress voted the President additional powers to enforce collection of the revenues, but others successfully sought conciliatory [friendly] ways to avoid an irrevocable [unstoppable] collision on this issue and the immediate crisis was averted, although South Carolinians did not discard their secessionist arguments....

Source: Batty and Parish, *The Divided Union: The Story of the Great American War, 1861–65*, Salem House Publishers, 1987

---

#### 39. [Refer to figure 8]

According to Batty and Parish, what was *one* Northern response to the actions taken by South Carolina regarding the tariff?

Document 5

---

On January 29, 1850, Senator Henry Clay proposed a series of resolutions to settle "... all questions in controversy between the free and the slave states..." The list below contains excerpts from Clay's speech.

**Selected Proposals for the Compromise of 1850**

- 1 That California ought to be admitted into the Union without restriction as to the inclusion or exclusion of slavery.
- 2 That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is not in the interest of Congress to pass a law either establishing or prohibiting it in the land acquired from Mexico...
- 5 That it is not wise to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while slavery continues to exist in Maryland without the consent of that state, the consent of the people of the District, and without just payment to the owners of slaves within the District.
- 6 That, however, it is wise to prohibit in the District of Columbia, the bringing-in of slaves from other states either to be used in the District or to be sold there for use in other states.
- 7 That stronger provision ought to be made by law for the capture and return of slaves who may have escaped into any other state or territory in the Union.
- 8 That Congress has no power to prohibit or prevent the trading of slaves between States. This depends completely on the laws of each individual state.

Source: Martin W. Sandler et al., *The People Make a Nation*, Allyn and Bacon, 1971

---

40. [Refer to figure 9]

Based on this document, what is *one* way these proposals favored the South?

Answer Key for NC 2015 Final Exam Sampler - American History I

1.	15.	29. 1
1	4	
2.	16.	30. 3
4	4	
3.	17.	31. 3
1	2	
4.	18.	32. 2
3	3	
5.	19.	33. 3
4	1	
6.	20.	34. 4
3	3	
7.	21.	35. 2
3	4	
8.	22.	36. 2
1	1	
9.	23.	37. 2
1	1	
10.	24.	38. 4
4	3	
11.	25.	39.
4	2	

Example answers:

- One response to the actions taken by South Carolina regarding the tariff was taken by the Northern majority in Congress, who voted the President additional powers to enforce collection of the revenues.
- One Northern response to the actions taken by South Carolina regarding the tariff was to seek out friendly ways to avoid an immediate crisis.

12.	26.	40.
2	4	

Example answers:

- One way these proposals favored the South is the suggestion that Congress would not prohibit slavery in territory acquired from Mexico.
- One way these proposals favored the South is the suggestion that Congress would not prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia.
- One way these proposals favored the South is the recommendation for a law which governs the capture and return of escaped slaves.
- One way these proposals favored the South is the suggestion that Congress has no power to prevent the trading of slaves between States.
- One way these proposals favored the South is the suggestion that the slave trade will depend completely on laws of each individual state.

13.	27.
3	1
14.	28.
2	1