REGENTS REVIEW ASSIGNMENT #2 - PART I

Directions: Answer the following multiple choice questions by listing your answers on a piece of loose leaf paper. You must bring the list of your answers to class.

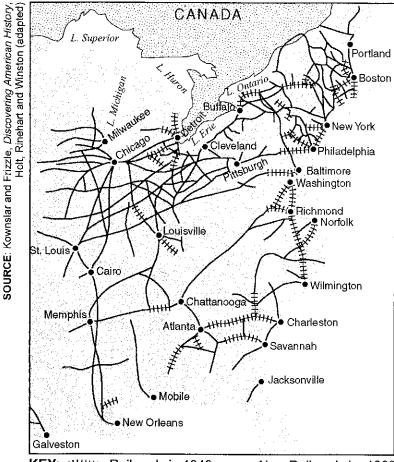
- 1) Which action during Washington's administration led to the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania?
 - 1) creation of the Bank of the United States
 - 2) ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory
 - 3) passage of a new excise tax
 - 4) establishment of a presidential cabinet
- 2) Which one of the following actions did Alexander Hamilton support during the 1790s?
 - 1) creation of the national bank
 - 2) elimination of the whiskey tax
 - 3) restrictions on trade with England
 - 4) distribution of free land
- Thomas Jefferson opposed Alexander Hamilton's plan to create a national bank primarily because the plan would
 - 1) promote the interests of farmers
 - 2) weaken the nation's currency
 - 3) increase the national debt
 - 4) depend on a loose interpretation of the Constitution
- 4) Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
 - I.
- A. Political parties
- B. Committee system in Congress
- C. Judicial review
- D. President's cabinet
- 1) Constitutional Amendments
- 2) Checks and Balances
- 3) Unwritten Constitution
- 4) Electoral Process
- 5) Which action is an example of the unwritten constitution?
 - formation of the first cabinet by President George Washington
 - 2) admission of Vermont and Kentucky as states
 - enforcement of the Alien and Sedition Acts by President John Adams
 - 4) declaration of war by Congress in 1812
- 6) Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), Jefferson's Embargo Act (1807), and the Monroe Doctrine (1823) were all efforts to
 - 1) directly support European revolutions
 - 2) aid Great Britain in its war against France
 - 3) promote military alliances
 - 4) avoid political conflicts with European nations

- 7) In his Farewell Address, President George Washington warned against establishing alliances with European countries because he was concerned primarily about
 - 1) French colonization of the Caribbean
 - 2) United States involvement in foreign wars
 - 3) restrictions on trade with Latin America
 - 4) protection of the western frontier
- 8) A major foreign policy success of President Thomas Jefferson's administration was the
 - 1) victory in the war of 1812
 - 2) passage of the Embargo Act
 - 3) purchase of the Louisiana Territory
 - 4) support for the Alien and Sedition Acts
- 9) A geographic and economic motivation for the Louisiana Purchase (1803) was the desire to
 - 1) control the port of New Orleans
 - 2) annex California
 - 3) secure land for the Erie Canal
 - 4) own all of the Great Lakes
- 10) The Louisiana Purchase initially presented a dilemma for President Thomas Jefferson because he believed it would
 - 1) lead to war with Great Britain
 - 2) violate his strict constructionist view of the Constitution
 - 3) force Native American Indians off their lands
 - 4) bankrupt the new nation
- 11) The major purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
 - 1) limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere
 - 2) guarantee democratic governments in Latin America
 - 3) secure new colonies in the Caribbean
 - 4) create a military alliance for the defense of North America
- 2) The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was issued primarily because President James Monroe
 - 1) opposed the revolutions taking place in South America
 - needed to establish a foothold in Panama for a future canal
 - wanted to warn European powers against intervention in Latin America
 - believed the United States should pursue overseas colonies

- 13) President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to
 - 1) veto bills he disliked
 - 2) move Native American Indians off their traditional lands
 - 3) enforce Supreme Court decisions
 - 4) provide jobs to political party supporters
- 14) Starting with the election of President Andrew Jackson (1828), voter participation increased due to the
 - 1) arrival of more immigrants from nations with democratic governments
 - end of property requirements for voting by many states
 - 3) extension of suffrage to Native American Indians
 - 4) passage of an amendment ending religious qualifications for voting
- 15) President Andrew Jackson's policy toward Native American Indians was created to
 - 1) grant citizenship to Native American Indians
 - encourage Native American Indians to become part of mainstream American society
 - improve educational opportunities for Native American Indians
 - force Native American Indians to move west of the Mississippi River

- 16) During the early 1800s, which one of the following factors contributed the *most* to the start of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
 - 1) the availability of electricity
 - 2) the end of the slave labor system
 - 3) an abundance of natural resources
 - 4) a restriction on European immigration
- 17) The completion of the Erie Canal in the early 19th century aided the economic development of the United States by
 - 1) providing a shipping route for cotton from the South to Europe
 - lowering the cost of shipping goods from the Midwest to the Atlantic coast
 - 3) supplying waterpower for running factories and mills
 - 4) supplying water for the irrigation of western farms
- 18) During the 19th century, the completion of the Erie Canal and the transcontinental railroads contributed to the industrial growth of the United States by
 - connecting the United States to markets in Mexico and Canada
 - protecting the United States from low-priced foreign imports
 - encouraging subsistence farming
 - 4) making the movement of goods easier and cheaper

Railroads in 1840 and 1860



KEY: HHHHH Railroads in 1840 — New Railroads by 1860

Based on the map, which of the following statements is a valid conclusion?

- 1) Port cities were not connected to railroads.
- 2) Railroads were expanding more quickly in the North than in the South.
- 3) Railroads were more expensive to build than canals.
- 4) Most canals were abandoned before the Civil War.
- 20) Many of the decisions made by the Supreme Court while John Marshall was Chief Justice led directly to
 - 1) a greater role for Congress in foreign policy
 - an increase in the power of the federal government over the states
 - 3) a reduction of federal influence in economic affairs
 - 4) a limitation on slavery in the states
- 21) What was one outcome of the Supreme Court decision in Marbury v. Madison (1803)?
 - 1) The principle of judicial review was established.
 - 2) A method to approve treaties was developed.
 - 3) Congress expanded its delegated powers.
 - 4) State governments could now determine the constitutionality of federal laws.

- 22) The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was primarily concerned with
 - 1) promoting the settlement of western territories
 - 2) limiting immigration to the United States
 - 3) bringing about equal rights for women
 - 4) carrying out Reconstruction in the South
- 23) Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were *best* known for their struggle to
 - 1) expose government corruption
 - 2) secure the right of women to vote
 - 3) form labor unions
 - 4) prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcohol

19)

- 24) Both the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 settled conflicts between the North and the South over
 - 1) presidential election results
 - 2) voting rights
 - 3) admission of states to the Union
 - 4) Supreme Court decisions
- 25) Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of
 - 1) deciding the legalization of slavery in a new state
 - 2) permitting voters to nullify federal laws
 - 3) overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court
 - 4) allowing states to secede from the Union
- William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe are best known for their efforts to
 - 1) create free public schools
 - 2) expand the rights of women
 - 3) begin the temperance movement
 - oppose the practice of slavery
- 27) In which section of early 19th-century America was the plantation system an important feature?
 - 1) New England
 - 2) the West
 - 3) the South
 - 4) the Middle Atlantic states
- 28) One reason the plantation system developed in the southeastern section of the United States was that
 - 1) slavery was allowed only in this section of the country
 - 2) land was significantly cheaper in this section of the country
 - 3) this type of farming required cool, dry conditions
 - 4) the climate and topography supported crops that required a large labor supply

CAUTION!! COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the

Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMAN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

Slave Catchers

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, slow them in every possible manner, as so many HOUNDS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

SOURCE: Library of Congress, The American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadsides and Other Printed Ephemera

The poster from the 1850s above appeared in response to the

- 1) issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
- 2) start of the Civil War
- 3) enactment of the 13th Amendment
- 4) passage of the fugitive slave law
- 30) "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

---Abraham Lincoln, 1858

According to this quotation, Abraham Lincoln believed that

- to save the nation, the North should compromise with the South on slavery
- 2) sectional differences threatened to destroy the Union
- 3) the Southern states should be allowed to secede
- slavery was immoral and should be abolished immediately

29)