

REGENTS REVIEW ASSIGNMENT #5 - PART I

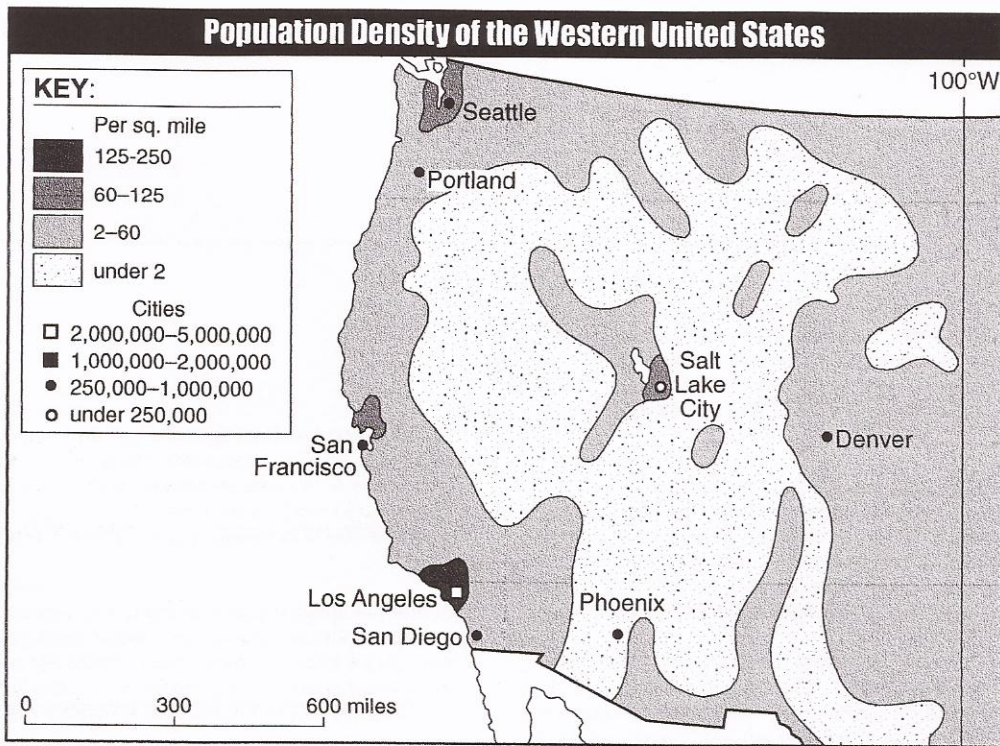
Directions: Answer the following multiple choice questions by listing your answers on a piece of loose leaf paper. You must bring the list of your answers to class.

- 1) • Jamestown, founded in 1607
• Plymouth colony, founded in 1620
• New Amsterdam, founded in 1625

These early colonial settlements were similar in that each was located

- 1) in an arid climate
 - 2) near the coastline
 - 3) on offshore islands
 - 4) at the base of a mountain range
- 2) In which area did good harbors, abundant forests, rocky soil, and a short growing season *most* influence the colonial economy?
- 1) Middle Atlantic region
 - 2) Northwest Territory
 - 3) New England colonies
 - 4) Southern colonies
- 3) During the first half of the 1800s, geographic factors influenced the economy of New England by
- 1) encouraging the establishment of large plantations
 - 2) promoting the growth of trade and manufacturing
 - 3) increasing the region's reliance on slave labor
 - 4) supporting rice and indigo farming

- 4) Since the late 1700s, the Mississippi River has been a vital waterway because it
- 1) divided the northern territories from the southern territories
 - 2) allowed American farmers direct access to Canadian markets
 - 3) provided farmers and merchants an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico
 - 4) connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
- 5) Which geographic feature served as the western boundary for British colonial settlements prior to the Revolutionary War?
- 1) Rocky Mountains
 - 2) Great Plains
 - 3) Missouri River
 - 4) Appalachian Mountains

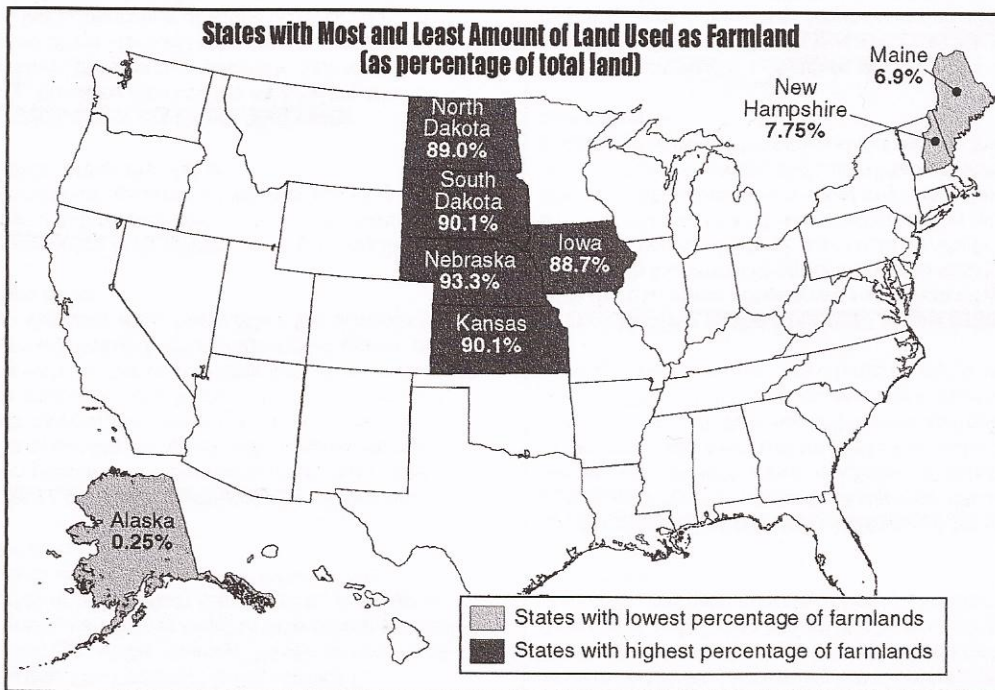


SOURCE: Andrew Cayton et al., *America: Pathways to the Present*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

6)

Which geographic feature is primarily responsible for the *lowest* population density in the area shown on the map?

- 1) Columbia River
- 2) Mississippi River Valley
- 3) Pacific Ocean
- 4) Rocky Mountains



SOURCE: 2002 Census in Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture

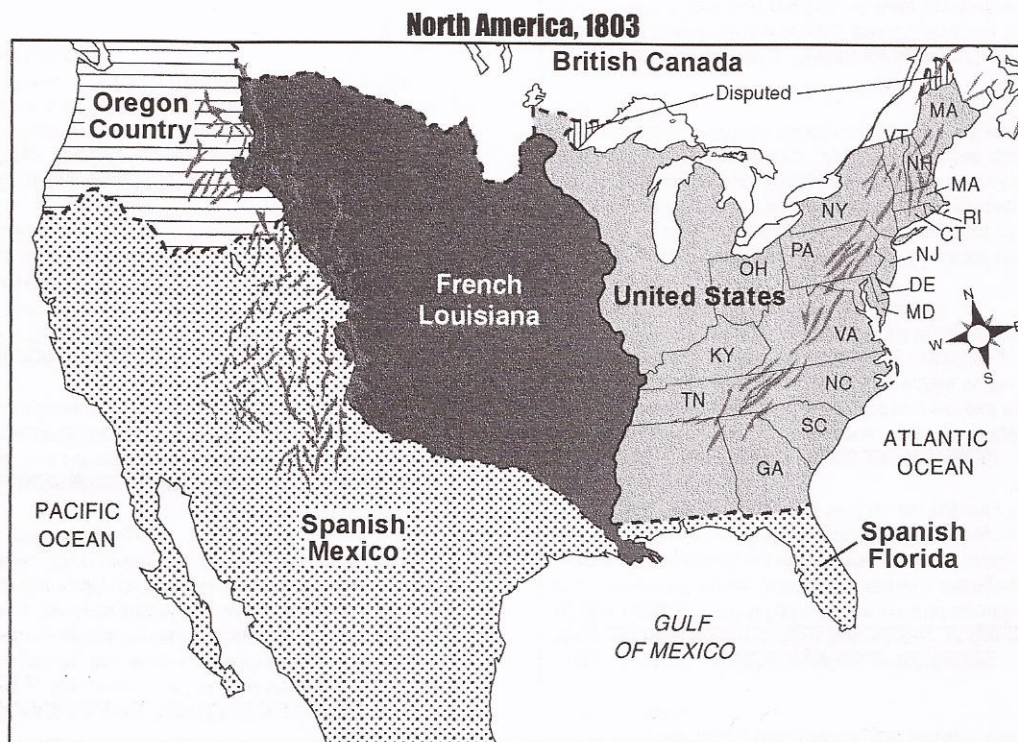
7)

The states with the *largest* percentage of land used for agriculture are located in areas with

- 1) relatively flat terrain
- 2) ocean ports
- 3) the warmest year-round climate
- 4) easy access to the West Coast

- 8) The relatively flat, grassy region of the United States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains is known as the
- 1) Piedmont
 - 2) Coastal Plain
 - 3) Great Plains
 - 4) Great Basin
- 9) One way in which the Gold Rush in 1849 and the Dust Bowl of the 1930s are similar is that *both* resulted in
- 1) an increase in westward migration
 - 2) the removal of Native American Indians to reservations
 - 3) a war with other countries
 - 4) the sale of cheap federal land

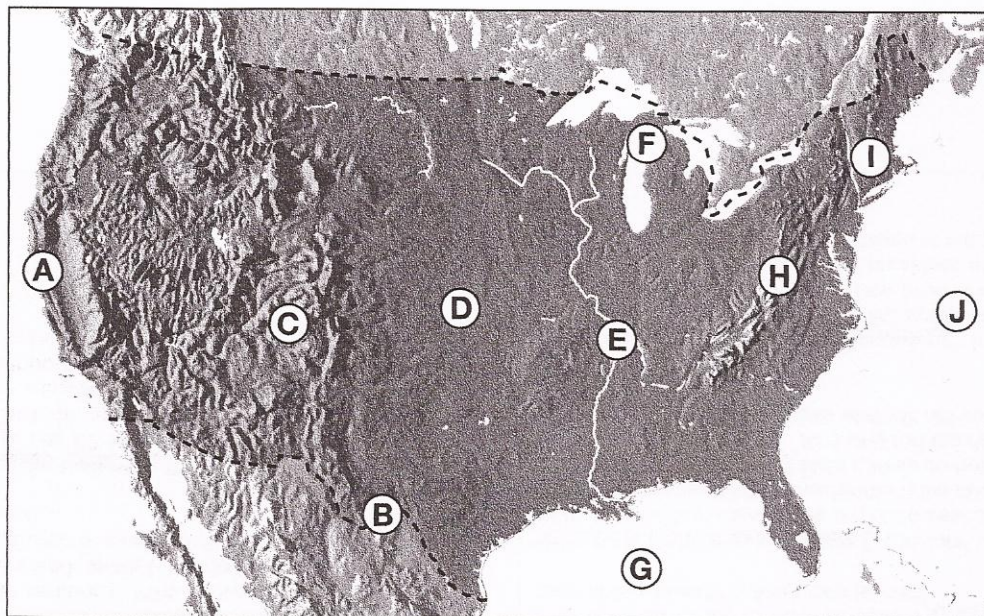
Questions 10 and 11 refer to the following:



SOURCE: *Exploring American History*, Globe Book Company (adapted)

- 10) If the Great Plains were shown in the given map, they would be located mostly in
- 1) the Oregon Country
 - 2) Spanish Mexico
 - 3) the original thirteen states
 - 4) French Louisiana
- 11) Which geographic feature represented in the map shown was the boundary line between the United States and French Louisiana in 1803?
- 1) Appalachian Mountains
 - 2) Mississippi River
 - 3) Rocky Mountains
 - 4) Great Lakes

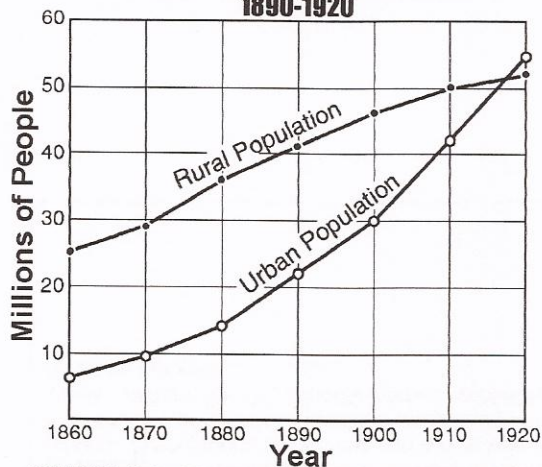
Questions 12 and 13 refer to the following:



SOURCE: Mountain High Maps (adapted)

- 12) Which geographic feature on the given map *most* limited the westward movement of American colonists before 1750?
- 1) *F* 2) *H* 3) *C* 4) *I*
- 13) At the end of the Revolutionary War, which geographic feature on the given map became the western boundary of the United States?
- 1) *A* 2) *G* 3) *E* 4) *B*
- 14) In the early 1800s, the Mississippi River was important to the United States because it
- 1) served as a major highway for trade
 2) divided the Indian territories from the United States
 3) served as a border between the United States and Mexico
 4) led to wars between Great Britain and Spain
- 15) 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) Manufacturers failed to make a profit in the South.
 2) Slavery in the North promoted rapid economic growth.
 3) Protective tariffs applied only to northern seaports.
 4) Geographic conditions supported different types of economic activity.
- 16) Which statement *best* explains why the United States mainland suffered minimal physical damage in *both* World War I and World War II?
- 1) Geographic location kept the United States protected from most of the fighting.
 2) Latin America provided a buffer zone from acts of aggression by other countries.
 3) The United States policy of isolationism discouraged attacks by other countries.
 4) United States military fortifications prevented attacks on United States soil.
- 17) What was the *main* cause of the French and Indian War (1754-1763)?
- 1) taxation of American colonists without representation in Parliament
 2) conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
 3) disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
 4) violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
- 18) Which two geographic features *most* influenced United States foreign policy throughout the 19th century?
- 1) Gulf of Mexico and Missouri River
 2) Appalachian Mountains and Rocky Mountains
 3) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
 4) Great Lakes and Hudson River

Population of the United States, 1890-1920



SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census (adapted)

19)

Which statement about population distribution in the United States between 1860 and 1920 is *best* supported by the graph?

- 1) The population of cities grew at a faster rate than that of rural areas.
- 2) Immigration played a limited role in urban growth.
- 3) Rural population declined after 1910.
- 4) Many Americans migrated from urban to rural areas.

20) In 1990, approximately 12 percent of the United States population was over age 65. It is estimated that in 2030 that number will climb to nearly 20 percent.

—U.S. Census Bureau

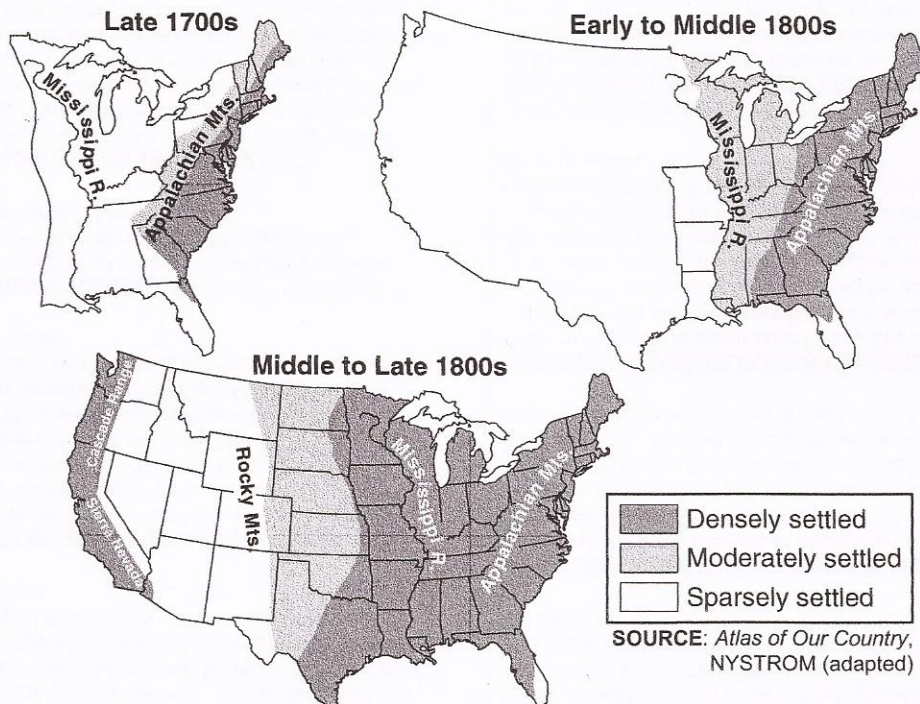
The most likely result of this trend will be an increase in the number of

- 1) students attending colleges
- 2) people receiving Social Security
- 3) members of the House of Representatives
- 4) immigrants from Asia

21) Which type of map shows the *most* detailed information about Earth's natural features, such as rivers, lakes, and mountain ranges?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) physical | 3) political |
| 2) weather | 4) demographic |

22)



What is the *best* title for the series of maps above?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <i>Transportation Revolution in the United States</i> | 3) <i>Sectional Conflicts in the United States</i> |
| 2) <i>Industrialization of the United States</i> | 4) <i>Shifting Frontier of the United States</i> |

23)



SOURCE: Kevin Siers, *The Charlotte Observer* (adapted), 1997

The *main* idea of this cartoon is that the elimination of affirmative action programs on some college campuses has

- 1) reduced the number of minority students
- 2) led to rapid increases in enrollment
- 3) improved race relations
- 4) caused friction among white students

24) Some critics of affirmative action claim that these programs

- 1) apply to private business but not to public education
- 2) lead to reverse discrimination and racial quotas
- 3) reintroduce Jim Crow practices into the work place
- 4) fail to provide any assistance to persons with disabilities

25) Since 1970, an objective of United States immigration policy has been to

- 1) encourage emigration from Western Europe
- 2) keep out immigrants from former communist nations
- 3) return to an open immigration policy
- 4) reduce the number of illegal immigrants

26)



SOURCE: Joe Heller, *Utica Observer-Dispatch*, March 27, 2001 (adapted)

According to the cartoonist, the United States has

- 1) a census report printed in languages that are spoken in the United States
- 2) an overly restrictive immigration policy
- 3) an ethnically diverse population
- 4) a national requirement that high school students learn foreign languages

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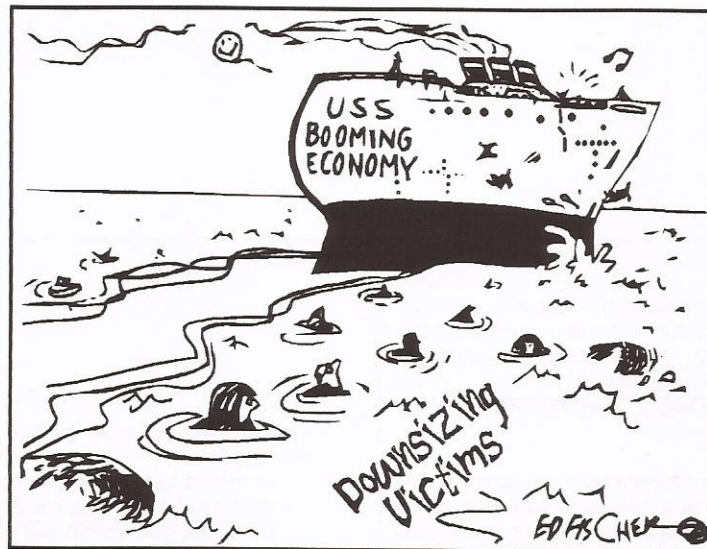


SOURCE: Bill Day, Detroit Free Press

Which statement *best* expresses the *main* idea of the cartoon above?

- 27)
- 1) The United States has returned to an open immigration policy.
 - 2) Current immigration policy favors those with financial security.
 - 3) Current immigration policy supports the spirit of the Statue of Liberty.
 - 4) Today's immigrants need to have an advanced knowledge of technology.
- 28) How does the present-day United States economy differ from the nation's economy of 1900?
- 1) Immigrants are no longer a source of labor.
 - 2) Today's government plays a less active role in the economy.
 - 3) The United States is less dependent on oil imports.
 - 4) The growth of service industries is greater today.

29)

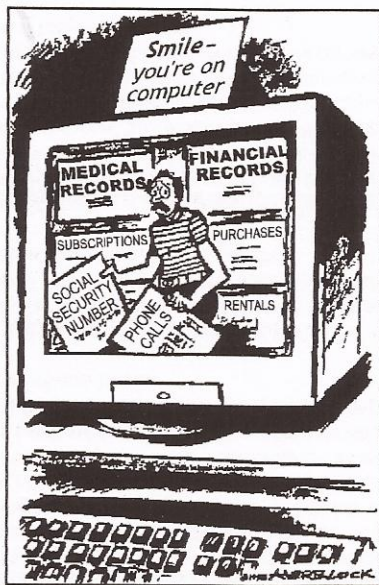


SOURCE: Ed Fischer, Rochester Post-Bulletin Co. (adapted), 1997

What is the *main* idea of this 1997 cartoon?

- 1) Workers still suffer from dangerous conditions on the job.
- 2) Illegal aliens are trying to come to the United States in record numbers.
- 3) Workers are being laid off to keep corporate profits high.
- 4) Investors believe the stock market may crash in the near future.

30)



SOURCE: Herb Block (adapted)

The cartoonist is critical of computers mainly because

- 1) important personal records are frequently lost
- 2) personal information may no longer be private
- 3) computer technology becomes obsolete too quickly
- 4) computers are becoming more difficult to use

- 31) A major goal of the Republican Party since the 1980s has been to
 - 1) increase welfare benefits
 - 2) increase the size of the federal workforce
 - 3) reduce defense spending
 - 4) cut federal taxes

- 32) Which practice of the federal government has contributed *most* to the situation shown in the table below?

Federal Debt, 1970–1998
(billions of dollars)

Year	Debt
1970	\$ 380.9
1975	\$ 541.9
1980	\$ 909.0
1982	\$1,137.3
1984	\$1,564.6
1986	\$2,120.5
1988	\$2,601.1
1990	\$3,206.3
1992	\$4,001.8
1994	\$4,643.3
1996	\$5,181.5
1998	\$5,478.2

SOURCE: Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005 (adapted)

- 1) spending more money than is received in revenues
- 2) lowering taxes during election years
- 3) taking steps to reduce growth of the gross domestic product
- 4) raising taxes to try to reduce inflation