



*United States
History & Government
Regents Review Packet*

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Article One – GEOGRAPHY & COLONIAL AMERICA

| Key Terms & Concepts | | |
|---|---|--|
| Atlas Northeast Region Southern Region Great Plains Appalachian Mountains Rocky Mountains Democracy Representative Democracy | Magna Carta Virginia House of Burgesses Mayflower Compact Fundamental Orders of Connecticut Parliament John Peter Zenger & The Zenger Trial Enlightenment John Locke | Natural Rights Mercantilism Stamp Act Thomas Paine, <i>Common Sense</i> American Revolution Declaration of Independence |

- 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

- at the base of a mountain range
 - near the coastline
 - in an arid climate
 - on offshore islands
- Which type of map shows the most detailed information about Earth's natural features, such as rivers, lakes, and mountain ranges?
 - political
 - weather
 - demographic
 - physical
 - In the 1800s, the Great Plains region of the United States was characterized primarily by
 - exceptionally high amounts of annual rainfall
 - heavily wooded forests covering most of the area
 - an extensive system of navigable rivers
 - vast expanses of native grasses
 - According to the 1990 census, which two areas of the United States include the most densely populated parts of the nation?
 - the Great Plains and Texas
 - the Northeast and southern California
 - the South and the Rocky Mountain states
 - the Appalachian states and the Midwest
 - Which city is paired with the geographical feature that directly contributed to its growth?
 - San Francisco – Rocky Mountains
 - New Orleans – Mississippi River
 - Pittsburg – Hudson River
 - Cleveland – Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - Which feature of government developed most fully during the colonial era?
 - separation of church and state
 - universal suffrage
 - equality under the law
 - representative assemblies

- The Mayflower Compact of 1620 is considered an important step in the development of democracy in America because it
 - expressed the importance of self-government
 - established freedom of religion
 - created the first colonial judiciary
 - granted all males the right to vote
- In the Colonial Era, developments such as the New England town meetings and the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses represented
 - colonial attempts to build a strong national government
 - efforts by the British to strengthen their control over the colonies
 - steps in the growth of representative democracy
 - early social reform movements
- The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut reflected some New England settlers' desire for
 - a house of representatives
 - representative democracy
 - separation of church and state
 - direct democracy
- Which feature must a nation have to be considered a democracy?
 - a strong president
 - citizen participation in government
 - elected judges to conduct trials
 - a set of laws
- A republican form of government is described as one in which
 - there is a two-party system
 - representatives are elected by the people
 - elected officials have limited terms
 - government power is limited by checks and balances
- Which of the following is not part of John Locke's philosophy?
 - the right to liberty
 - the right to Revolution
 - divine Right of Kings
 - the right to property

13. Which statement is accurate concerning the origin of representative democracy in the United States?
 - a. It represents a blending of European and American experiences and ideas
 - b. It originated from decisions of the United States Supreme Court
 - c. It was solely based on the experiences of the Colonial Era
 - d. It was created at the Constitutional Convention by the authors of the United States Constitution
14. Which of the following reinforced the principle established in the Zenger trial?
 - a. freedom to the British
 - b. more money for defense
 - c. freedom of the press
 - d. better conditions for the army
15. “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

This quotation reflects beliefs mainly derived from

 - a. the Magna Carta
 - b. the divine right monarchs of Europe
 - c. John Locke’s theory of natural rights
 - d. Marxist philosophy
16. Under mercantilism, the thirteen American colonies were expected to provide Great Britain with
 - a. finished American-manufactured goods
 - b. raw materials and markets for British products
 - c. officials to represent colonial interests in Parliament
 - d. laborers to work in British factories
17. The British system of mercantilism was opposed by many American colonists because it
 - a. let American colonists trade with whomever they wanted
 - b. discouraged the export of raw materials to England
 - c. placed restrictions on trading
 - d. encouraged colonial manufacturing
18. The pamphlet *Common Sense* aided the American cause in the Revolutionary War because it
 - a. convinced France to join in the fight against England
 - b. led to the repeal of the Stamp Act
 - c. created a new system of government for the United States
 - d. persuaded individuals who were undecided to support independence

19. “The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves, and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures.”

- Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from this quotation?

- a. The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament.
 - b. Only the colonists’ elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
 - c. The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
 - d. The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.
20. The primary purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to
 - a. establish the basic laws of the United States
 - b. justify to the world the revolt of the American colonies against Great Britain
 - c. provide a clear plan for a meaningful and effective political system
 - d. guarantee equal rights for all Americans
21. According to the Declaration of Independence, the purpose of government is to
 - a. secure the people in their natural rights
 - b. equalize opportunities for all citizens
 - c. establish a system of public schools
 - d. provide for the common defense
22. The Declaration of Independence contributed to the development of democracy in that it
 - a. provided for the presidential elections every 4 years
 - b. suggested that the people are a source of power
 - c. guaranteed trial by jury to all men
 - d. allowed women to take part in government
23. The principles of the Declaration of Independence can be described as
 - a. part of America’s reliance on European thought
 - b. Roger Williams’ contribution to political philosophy
 - c. concepts of government only useful in the 18th century
 - d. equalize opportunities for all citizens
24. Who did most of the writing of the Declaration of Independence?
 - a. Thomas Paine
 - b. George Washington
 - c. Samuel Adams
 - d. Thomas Jefferson

Article Two – GOVERNMENT

Key Terms & Concepts

Articles of Confederation
Northwest Ordinance
Constitutional Convention of 1787
Great Compromise
Three-Fifths Conference
Commerce/Slave Trade Compromise
U.S. Constitution
Ratification
Federalists – Alexander Hamilton

Anti-Federalists – Thomas Jefferson
The Federalist Papers
Bill of Rights
Popular Sovereignty
Separation of Powers
Checks and Balances
Federalism
Delegated Powers
Reserved Powers

Concurrent Powers
Elastic Clause
Unwritten Constitution
The Amending Process
Electoral College
Cabinet
Lobbying
Marbury v. Madison / Judicial Review

- Which idea had a major influence on the authors of the Articles of Confederation?
 - a strong central government threatens the people and the states
 - all of the people must be granted the right to vote
 - three branches of government are needed to protect liberty
 - the central government must have the power to levy taxes and control trade
- Which statement best describes governmental power under the Articles of Confederation?
 - The power of the states greatly exceeded the power of the central government
 - A strong chief executive headed a unified central government
 - Power was shared equally by the central government and the states
 - A balance of power existed among the three branches of the central government
- The government was created under the Articles of Confederation lasted only a few years because the government
 - circulated a uniform paper currency
 - supported the extension of slavery into the northwest territory
 - lacked the ability to enforce authority
 - compelled the states to abide by its treaties
- The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was important because it
 - ensured universal suffrage for all males
 - extended slavery north of the Ohio River
 - provided a process for admission of new states to the Union
 - established reservations for Native American Indians
- Under the provisions of the original United States Constitution, the most democratically selected body was the
 - Senate
 - Supreme Court
 - Cabinet
 - House of Representatives

- A primary aim of the writers of the United States Constitution was to
 - weaken the power of the executive
 - develop a governmental system based on the principle of supremacy of the states
 - change from a government based on division of powers to one based on a single power
 - strengthen the power of the central government

Base your answers to the next two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government....”

- This quotation presents a justification for
 - anarchy
 - revolution
 - despotism
 - laissez-faire
- According to the quotation, governments get their authority from
 - the people
 - powerful leaders
 - the justice system
 - political parties
- The purpose of the Three-Fifths Compromise which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1787, was to
 - balance power between states with large populations and those with smaller population
 - provide a means of deciding disputed Presidential elections
 - allow Congress to override a Presidential veto of an act passed by both Houses
 - reduce the fear of loss of representation by Southern States with large slave populations.

10. Base your answer to the following question on the discussion below and your knowledge of Social Studies.

Speaker A: States must be represented in the national government solely on the basis of population. It is indeed the only fair situation.

Speaker B: The national legislature must be based on equal representation of the states to protect the interests of the small states.

Speaker C: States must accept the supremacy of the national government on all issues; otherwise, the system will fail.

Speaker D: The national Congress should consist of two houses: one in which representation is based on population, and one in which states are equally represented.

Which speaker's idea about representation was actually included in the document that was written?

- a. A c. C
- b. B d. D

11. During the ratification debates of 1788 to 1791, the activities of the Anti-federalists led to the
- a. addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution
 - b. adoption of the Northwest Ordinance
 - c. strengthening of the Articles of Confederation
 - d. drafting of the Declaration of Independence
12. *The Federalist Papers* were a series of newspaper articles published in 1787 and 1788 to win support for the
- a. right of the colonists to rebel against Great Britain
 - b. right of a state to secede from the Union
 - c. ratification of the United States Constitution
 - d. construction of an interstate canal system
13. Which quotation taken from the United States Constitution proves for limiting the power of government?
- a. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States...are citizens of the United States..."
 - b. "This Constitution...shall be the supreme law of the land..."
 - c. "The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy..."
 - d. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion...or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press..."

14. Disagreement between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson over the interpretation of the Constitution led to the development of the
- a. national judicial system
 - b. political party system
 - c. Great Compromise
 - d. President's Cabinet

15. "The individual can be free only when the power of one governmental branch is balanced by the other two."
- Baron de Montesquieu, 1735

The idea expressed in this quotation is best illustrated by which aspect of the United States government?

- a. existence of a cabinet
- b. elastic clause
- c. separation of powers
- d. executive privilege

16. The basic purpose of our constitutional system of checks and balances is to
- a. protect states' rights
 - b. prevent one branch of government from becoming too powerful
 - c. enable the federal government to run as efficiently as possible
 - d. provide a written guarantee of the rights of each citizen

17. Which United States governmental principle includes the concepts of reserved powers, delegated powers, and concurrent powers?
- a. the amending process
 - b. judicial review
 - c. federalism
 - d. the unwritten constitution

18. Under the United States Constitution, those powers not delegated to the federal government are
- a. exercised only by state governors
 - b. concerned only with issues of taxation
 - c. reserved to the states or to the people
 - d. divided equally between the states and the national government

19. An example of a "reserved power" is the power to
- a. establish post offices c. coin money
 - b. set marriage qualifications d. raise an army

20. Which is a concurrent power shared by the federal and state governments?
- a. approving treaties c. collecting taxes
 - b. printing money d. declaring war

21. "We should consider we are providing a constitution for future generations of Americans, and not merely for the particular circumstances of the moment."
–Delegate at the Constitutional Convention of 1787

The writers of the Constitution best reflected this idea when they provided that

- a. political parties should be established to represent various viewpoints
 - b. Congress shall make all laws necessary and proper to carry out its constitutional powers
 - c. three-fifths of the slaves should be counted as part of the total population
 - d. Senators should be elected directly by the people
22. The term "unwritten constitution" is best defined as
- a. political customs and traditions that have become part of the United States Government
 - b. the government of the United States before the Articles of Confederation
 - c. powers reserved for state governments
 - d. government policies that are based on Supreme Court decisions
23. What political development in the United States is considered part of the "unwritten constitution"?
- a. the system of checks and balances
 - b. the formation of political parties
 - c. the President's power to grant pardons
 - d. the power of Congress to issue patents
24. In the United States, the electoral college system affects the campaigns of major-party presidential candidates by influencing candidates to
- a. concentrate upon states with large populations
 - b. place more emphasis on controversial issues than on personality
 - c. focus upon states where winning by a large plurality is likely
 - d. appeal to the electoral college members rather than to the general public
25. A treaty cannot take effect until it has been ratified by two-thirds of the
- a. House of Representatives
 - b. President
 - c. Supreme Court
 - d. Senate
26. In the United States Government, members of the Cabinet are directly responsible to the
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a. Congress | c. Senate |
| b. Supreme Court | d. President |

27. Which action is an example of lobbying by a special interest group?
- a. labor union members threatening to strike if their company opens a factory in a foreign nation.
 - b. members of Congress introducing a bill that will provide for low-interest college loans
 - c. a congressional committee investigating the activities of organized crime.
 - d. several lumber companies asking Senators to allow logging on federal lands.
28. Which change within the federal government results from the census that is taken every ten years?
- a. The Supreme Court gains new justices.
 - b. Members of Congress face new term limits.
 - c. Large states gain additional seats in the Senate.
 - d. Some states lose or gain members in the House of Representatives.
29. The major role of political parties in the United States is to
- a. protect the American public from corrupt public officials
 - b. insure that free and honest elections are held
 - c. nominate candidates for public office and conduct campaigns
 - d. meet constitutional requirements for choosing a President.
30. The expression "due process of law" refers to
- a. the right of the Supreme Court to examine the constitutionality of laws
 - b. the power of the police to arrest anyone who looks suspicious
 - c. the procedure in Congress by which a bill becomes a law
 - d. the protection given citizens against unfair actions by the government
31. If the President has vetoed a bill, the United States Constitution provides that a bill will become a law when the bill is
- a. declared constitutional by the Supreme Court
 - b. passed again by two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
 - c. approved by three-fourths of the State legislatures
 - d. approved by a joint committee of Congress
32. The decision in the case *Marbury v. Madison* is important in United States history because the Supreme Court
- a. increased the power of the executive branch over the legislative branch
 - b. assumed the power to declare laws unconstitutional
 - c. declared secession to be a proper action for a state to take, if necessary
 - d. stressed the need for strict construction of the Constitution

Article Three– NATIONALISM, SECTIONALISM & WAR

| Key Terms & Concepts | | |
|--|--|--|
| Hamilton's Economic Plan Whiskey Rebellion Washington's Farewell Address Alien & Sedition Acts Marshall Court Louisiana Purchase Judicial Review <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819) War of 1812 Monroe Doctrine Transportation Revolution Lowell Factory System Irish Potato Famine King Cotton Slavery Denmark Vesey & Nat Turner Jacksonian Democracy | Spoils System Indian Removal Act & Trail of Tears <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> (1832) Abolition Underground Railroad Dorothea Dix Seneca Falls Convention Manifest Destiny Sectionalism Missouri Compromise Kansas-Nebraska Act Compromise of 1850 Popular Sovereignty <i>Scott v. Sanford</i> (1857) John Brown Bleeding Kansas Election of 1860 & Secession | Emancipation Proclamation Habeas Corpus Confederate States of America Presidential Plan for Reconstruction Congressional Plan for Reconstruction Radical Republicans 13 th , 14 th , and 15 th Amendments Freedmen's Bureau Sharecropping Solid South Compromise of 1877 Black Codes, Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests Grandfather Clause Jim Crow Laws <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896) Booker T. Washington & W.E.B. DuBois New South |

- In United States history, which statement best represents the political ideology of Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists?
 - Only the wealthy will survive in the economic system
 - A strong central government is essential for the economic growth of the nation
 - No one should have to pay taxes to the National Government
 - Elected officials should give public jobs to those who helped get them into office.
- Alexander Hamilton's financial plan helped to establish the credit of the United States government by
 - providing for the payment of the nation's debt
 - taxing only the people most able to pay
 - favoring agriculture over industry
 - encouraging spending for national defense
- At times, the United States government has passed protective tariffs to
 - encourage foreign trade
 - help the nation's manufacturers
 - reduce the cost of consumer goods
 - improve the quality of goods
- The Whiskey Rebellion
 - Was resolved in a similar manner to Shay's Rebellion
 - Showed that a national military was unnecessary in the new nation
 - Led to the Constitutional Convention of 1787
 - Showed that Washington was willing to use force when necessary
- What were two key precedents set by George Washington during his presidency?
 - aid to farmers and the end of the slave trade
 - universal male suffrage and support for political parties
 - foreign policy of neutrality and the use of presidential advisors
 - protective tariffs and foreign alliances during peacetime
- In his Farewell Address, President George Washington advised the United States to
 - avoid commercial relations with European nations
 - avoid permanent alliances with foreign countries
 - engage in territorial expansion west of the Mississippi
 - support the establishment of democratic governments in other nations
- Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

These pieces of legislation reflected the conflict between

 - Congress and the president
 - states' rights and federal supremacy
 - the military and the civilian government
 - the United States Supreme Court and state courts
- When John Marshall was Chief Justice, United States Supreme Court decisions tended to strengthen the power of
 - the National Government
 - state and local governments
 - labor unions
 - trusts and monopolies

9. The term “judicial review” refers to the power of the
 - a. Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of laws
 - b. Congress to pass laws over the veto of the President
 - c. states to approve amendments to the Constitution
 - d. President to veto bills passed by Congress
10. The Supreme Court decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* dealt with
 - a. freedom of speech
 - b. equal protection under the law
 - c. the supremacy of the national government
 - d. the rights of labor unions
11. In deciding to purchase the Louisiana Territory, President Thomas Jefferson had to overcome the problem of
 - a. obtaining the support of Western settlers
 - b. passing the constitutional amendment necessary to authorize the purchase
 - c. avoid a possible war with England over the purchase
 - d. contradict his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution
12. What effect did the Louisiana Purchase have on the United States?
 - a. It doubled the size of the nation.
 - b. It enabled the United States to use the port of San Francisco.
 - c. It brought Texas into the Union.
 - d. It created an alliance between the United States and Great Britain.
13. The Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would
 - a. prevent the establishment of European colonies anywhere in the world
 - b. help colonies in North and South America adopt a democratic form of government
 - c. view European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States
 - d. prevent other nations from trading with South American nations.
14. During the first half of the 19th century, the construction of canals and roads led to the
 - a. expansion of trade between Midwestern farmers and eastern merchants
 - b. growth of plantation agriculture in Texas and New Mexico
 - c. severe economic decline of the South
 - d. bankruptcy of several railroad companies in the Mississippi Valley
15. Which was most characteristic of the early factory systems in the United States?
 - a. Factories provided workers with a voice in management and employment conditions
 - b. Women and children were not allowed to work in factories
 - c. Unsafe working conditions were common
 - d. Many workers had the opportunity to move up in social class.
16. Eli Whitney’s cotton gin
 - a. Boosted cotton production in the South
 - b. Increased farm costs
 - c. Made the South industrialize
 - d. Destroyed the cotton market
17. One reason the plantation system developed in the southeastern section of the United States was that
 - a. slavery was allowed only in this section of the country
 - b. the climate and topography supported crops that required a large labor supply
 - c. land was significantly cheaper in this section of the country
 - d. this type of farming required cool, dry conditions
18. The activities of Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey in the United States indicated that
 - a. slave revolts occurred in the South
 - b. cotton was a profitable crop
 - c. political rivalries existed in the North
 - d. slavery could be extended into the territories
19. Before the Civil War, one example of increased democracy was the
 - a. elimination of property ownership as a requirement for voting in national elections
 - b. granting of the right to vote to women
 - c. elimination of the electoral college system for electing the President
 - d. extension of suffrage to most African Americans
20. The “spoils system” can best be defined as
 - a. replacing office holders with members of your own political party
 - b. stopping one branch of government from becoming too powerful
 - c. limiting the term of office of Presidential candidates
 - d. allowing people to vote for their representatives in Congress.
21. The term “abolitionist” was used to describe a person who
 - a. believed in free trade
 - b. opposed foreign alliances
 - c. wanted to end slavery
 - d. supported colonial rule

22. During the 19th century, the expansion of the population of the United States affected the lives of the Native Americans in that most Indians
 - a. moved to urban areas in large numbers
 - b. sought to form alliances with other minority groups
 - c. were forced to move westward
 - d. chose to adopt the culture of the settlers
23. The Declaration of Sentiments from the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 proclaimed that
 - a. the abolition of slavery was necessary
 - b. all men and women are created equal
 - c. California should be admitted as a free state
 - d. the sale of alcoholic beverages should be illegal
24. Which term is most closely related to the United States concept of manifest destiny?
 - a. expansionism
 - b. collective security
 - c. internationalism
 - d. neutrality

“Compromise Enables Maine and Missouri to Enter Union (1820)
“California Admitted to Union as Free State (1850)”
“Kansas-Nebraska Act Sets Up Popular Sovereignty (1854)
25. Which issue is reflected in these headlines?
 - a. enactment of protective tariffs
 - b. extension of slavery
 - c. voting rights for minorities
 - d. universal public education
26. The decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) was important because it
 - a. strengthened the determination of abolitionists to achieve their goals
 - b. triggered the immediate outbreak of the Civil War
 - c. ended the importation of slaves into the United States
 - d. increased the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the new territories.
27. One way that “Bleeding Kansas,” the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry had a similar effect on the United States was that these events
 - a. ended conflict over slavery in the territories
 - b. eased tensions between the North and the South
 - c. contributed to the formation of the Whig Party
 - d. made sectional compromise more difficult

28. “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

- a. slavery was immoral and should be abolished immediately
 - b. sectional differences threatened to destroyed the Union
 - c. the Southern states should be allowed to secede
 - d. to save the nation, the North should compromise with the South on slavery.
29. Which event was the immediate cause of the secession of several south states from the Union in 1860?
 - a. the Dred Scott decision
 - b. the Missouri Compromise
 - c. the raid on the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, led by John Brown
 - d. the election of President Abraham Lincoln.
30. Early in his Presidency, Abraham Lincoln declared that his primary goal as President was to
 - a. preserve the Union
 - b. enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
 - c. encourage sectionalism
 - d. end slavery throughout the entire country
31. A major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation was to
 - a. give land to the freedmen
 - b. end Jim Crow laws in the South
 - c. help the North win the Civil War
 - d. provide new state governments
32. What was a major result of the Civil War?
 - a. The judiciary became the dominant branch of the federal government.
 - b. The power of the central government was strengthened.
 - c. Congress passed an amendment to provide for the direct election of senators.
 - d. States now had the right to secede from the Union.
33. Radical Republicans opposed Lincoln’s Reconstruction Plan because it
 - a. demanded payments from the South that would damage its economy
 - b. postponed readmission of Southern states into the Union for many years
 - c. granted too many rights to formerly enslaved people
 - d. allowed the election of Confederate leaders in the South.

34. The 14th and 15th Amendments, passed during Reconstruction, resulted in
 - a. additional rights for Southern segregationists
 - b. increased individual rights for African Americans
 - c. expanded rights for Native American Indians on reservations
 - d. equal rights for women in the United States
35. Sharecropping was a system of farming most common in
 - a. New England after the Revolutionary War
 - b. the Middle Atlantic States before the Civil War
 - c. the Southern States after the Civil War
 - d. the Pacific Northwest before World War I
36. The label "Solid South" was applied to the former Confederate States after Reconstruction because they
 - a. continued to support abolitionist causes
 - b. rejected efforts to pass Jim Crow laws
 - c. could not participate in national politics
 - d. consistently supported the Democratic Party
37. The Reconstruction Era ended when congressional Democrats agreed to the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Republicans promised to
 - a. give each freedman 40 acres and a mule
 - b. withdraw Federal troops from the South
 - c. repeal the 15th amendment
 - d. do away with the electoral college
38. After the Civil War, the poll tax, literacy test, and grandfather clause were used to ensure that
 - a. the elderly in the South could vote in Federal elections
 - b. the voting rights of most former slaves were denied
 - c. poor people were given equal voting rights
 - d. all citizens exercised the right to vote
39. "Although important strides were made, Reconstruction failed to provide lasting guarantees of the civil rights of the freedmen."

Which evidence best supports this statement?

 - a. passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - b. refusal of Southern States to allow sharecropping
 - c. ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments
 - d. passage of Jim Crow laws in the latter part of the 19th century
40. The dispute between President Andrew Johnson and Congress during the Reconstruction Era illustrates the constitutional principle of
 - a. equality of justice under the law
 - b. federalism
 - c. one man, one vote
 - d. separation of powers

41. The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* primarily involved the issue of
 - a. free speech
 - b. freedom of religion
 - c. national supremacy
 - d. segregation

Base your answers to the next two questions on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The (African-American) demands equality – political equality; industrial equality, and social equality; and he is never going to be satisfied with anything less.

Speaker B: Equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races is for the preservation of the public peace and good order.

Speaker C: Vocational training will provide the means for African Americans to gain the civil liberties they deserve.

Speaker D: The best answer for equality of the [African American] lies in a return to his homeland in Africa.

42. Which speaker most strongly agrees with the beliefs of W.E.B. DuBois?
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
43. Which speaker would most likely support the Jim Crow laws that emerged in the 1890s?
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
44. Booker T. Washington stated that the best way for formerly enslaved persons to advance themselves in American society was to
 - a. pursue economic gains through vocational training
 - b. form a separate political party
 - c. leave their farms in the South and move to the North run for political office
 - d. demand immediate equality
45. Following Reconstruction, the term "New South" was most often used to describe
 - a. changes in the Southern economy
 - b. new attitudes in race relations
 - c. the growth of the Republican Party in the South
 - d. the decline of the sharecropping system

Article Four– INDUSTRIALIZATION & PROGRESSIVISM

| Key Terms & Concepts | | |
|--|---|---|
| Transcontinental Railroad Homestead Act of 1860 Reservations Dawes Act (1887) / Assimilation Corporations Monopolies & Trusts Andrew Carnegie John D. Rockefeller J.P. Morgan Robber Baron Henry Ford Assembly Line Horatio Alger Laissez-Faire (Free Enterprise) Social Darwinism Sherman Anti-Trust Act | <i>Munn v. Illinois</i> (1877) <i>Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway v. Illinois</i> (1886) Interstate Commerce Commission Collective Bargaining Knights of Labor American Federation of Labor Haymarket Riot Homestead Strike Pullman Strike Tenements Political Machines Jane Addams & Settlement Homes Closed Shop Old Immigration vs. New Immigration Nativism | “Melting Pot” Theory Grange Movement Populist Party William Jennings Bryan & Free Silver Progressivism Muckrakers Upton Sinclair, <i>The Jungle</i> Jacob Riis, <i>How The Other Half Lives</i> Initiative, Referendum, Recall Conservation Meat Inspection Act Pure Food & Drug Act 16 th Amendment 17 th Amendment 18 th Amendment Federal Reserve System |

- In which pair of events did the first event most directly influence the second?
 - assimilation of Native American Indians into American society → passage of the Dawes Act
 - settling of the Oregon Territory → passage of the Homestead Act
 - building of the transcontinental railroad → disappearance of the frontier
 - discovery of gold in California → Louisiana Purchase
- Which factor was most critical to the building of the transcontinental railroads after the Civil War?
 - government ownership of the railroads
 - capital investments by labor unions
 - land and money provided by the federal government
 - willingness of the Native Americans to leave their tribal lands
- The Indian Wars that occurred between 1860 and 1890 were mainly the result of
 - disputes over the spread of slavery
 - conflict with Mexico over Texas and California
 - the search for gold in California
 - the movement of settlers onto the Great Plains
- A pioneer wanting to settle in the West in the 1870s would have benefited most from the
 - Homestead Act
 - Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - Interstate Commerce Act
 - Agricultural Adjustment Act

- A belief in manifest destiny, the passage of the Dawes Act, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the
 - rise of big business
 - growth of the labor movement
 - abolitionist movement
 - expansion and settlement of the west
- “I am tired of fighting...Hear me, my chiefs, I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I shall fight no more forever!
- Chief Joseph, 1877

In this statement, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce expressed his reluctant acceptance of a government policy of

- placing Native American tribes on reservations
 - requiring Native Americans to settle west of the Mississippi
 - granting immediate citizenship to Native Americans
 - forcing Native Americans to assimilate into American culture
- An important result of industrialization in the United States was a growth in the
 - influence of small family-owned businesses
 - idea of socialism as the main political philosophy
 - power of large corporations
 - political power of small farmers
 - After the Civil War, one way business leaders tried to eliminate competition was by
 - forming monopolies or trusts
 - developing overseas markets
 - increasing the prices of their products
 - paying high wages to their workers

9. One advantage of a corporation over an individually owned business is that the corporation has
 - a. a closer relationship between labor and management
 - b. easier access to investment capital
 - c. unlimited legal liability for damages
 - d. exemption from prosecution under antitrust laws
10. The Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Hall, and the Morgan Library illustrate various ways that entrepreneurs and their descendants have
 - a. suppressed the growth of labor unions
 - b. supported philanthropic activities to benefit society
 - c. applied scientific discoveries to industry
 - d. attempted to undermine the United States economic system
11. “Prices and wages should be determined by the marketplace.” The author of this statement would most probably support
 - a. government ownership of utilities
 - b. minimum-wage laws
 - c. wage and price controls
 - d. laissez-faire capitalism
12. Many wealthy American industrialists of the late 19th century used the theory of Social Darwinism to
 - a. support the labor union movement
 - b. justify monopolistic actions
 - c. promote legislation establishing minimum wage
 - d. encourage charitable organizations to help the poor.
13. The purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act (1887), the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890), and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) was to
 - a. reduce imports from foreign nations
 - b. reduce the power of the unions
 - c. increase the power of local governments
 - d. eliminate unfair business practices
14. The American Federation of Labor became the first long-lasting, successful labor union in the United States mainly because it
 - a. refused to participate in strikes against employers
 - b. concentrated on organizing workers in industries in the South
 - c. formed its own political party and elected many pro-labor public officials
 - d. fought for the rights of skilled workers.
15. In the late 1800s, most strikes by unions were unsuccessful mainly because
 - a. unions were generally considered to be unconstitutional
 - b. government usually supported big business instead of workers
 - c. strikes had never been used before in labor disputes
 - d. strikes failed to use militant tactics
16. The actions of Jane Addams, Ida Tarbell, and Booker T. Washington illustrate that reform in the United States has
 - a. utilized a variety of methods to achieve many goals
 - b. depended on support from religious groups
 - c. relied on programs initiated by the Federal Government
 - d. promoted women’s suffrage as its main goal
17. The major reason the United States placed few restrictions on immigration during the 1800s was that
 - a. few Europeans wished to give up their economic security
 - b. little opposition to immigration existed
 - c. the growing economy needed a steady supply of cheap labor
 - d. most immigrants spoke English and thus needed little or no education.
18. Nativism in the late 19th century was motivated primarily by
 - a. hostility toward immigrant workers
 - b. the need to reduce overcrowding in western cities
 - c. cultural conflicts with Native American Indians
 - d. the migration of African Americans to northern cities.
19. In the late 19th century, the pattern of United States immigration changed in that
 - a. far fewer immigrants arrived in the United States than in previous years
 - b. most immigrants chose to settle in the rural, farming regions of the western United States
 - c. increasing numbers of immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe
 - d. most immigrants were political refugees
20. During the 1870’s and 1880’s, midwestern farmers found that earning a living was increasingly difficult because
 - a. prices of agricultural products were increasing
 - b. railroad companies charged high rates for transporting farm products
 - c. agricultural output was declining rapidly
 - d. farm labor was becoming more unionized

21. The Populists believed that most of the United States economic problems would be solved by establishing
 - a. currency reform
 - b. postal savings banks
 - c. a national property tax
 - d. a renewed policy of open immigration
 - Free and unlimited coinage of silver
 - Government ownership of railroads
 - Graduated income tax
22. Which of these political parties first proposed these reforms in its platform?
 - a. Republican Party in 1876
 - b. Populist Party in 1892
 - c. Bull-Moose Party 1912
 - d. Democratic Party in 1932
23. A common characteristic of third political parties in the United States is that they
 - a. tend to focus on one person or one issue
 - b. come into existence only during periods of corruption
 - c. have dealt mainly with foreign policy issues
 - d. have frequently forced Congress to decide Presidential elections
24. A main purpose of President Theodore Roosevelt's trustbusting policies was to
 - a. reduce corruption in government
 - b. save the nation's banks
 - c. encourage competition in business
 - d. end strikes by labor unions
25. Which event of the early 1900's is evidence that Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* had an important impact on the United States?
 - a. adoption of reforms in public education
 - b. passage of legislation limiting immigration
 - c. adoption of the 18th amendment establishing Prohibition
 - d. passage of legislation requiring Federal inspection of meat
26. The photographs of Jacob Riis are most closely associated with the
 - a. battlefields of the Civil War
 - b. living conditions of the urban poor
 - c. plight of sharecroppers in the South
 - d. victims of the Dust Bowl on the Great Plains
27. Passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act illustrated the federal government's commitment to
 - a. environmental conservation
 - b. workers' rights
 - c. business competition
 - d. consumer protection
28. A progressive income tax is based on the idea that
 - a. taxpayers with larger incomes should be taxed at a higher rate
 - b. all taxpayers should be taxed equal amounts of money
 - c. all income should be taxed at the same rate
 - d. taxation should be used to encourage social programs
29. A major purpose of the Federal Reserve System is to
 - a. deal with the trade deficit through tariffs and quotas
 - b. control the minimum wage
 - c. establish the Federal budget
 - d. regulate interest rates and the money supply
30. Muckrakers contributed to the rise of Progressivism in the early years of the 20th century by
 - a. challenging big government and urging a return to past conditions
 - b. exposing widespread corruption in business and government
 - c. writing favorable biographies about wealthy Americans
 - d. aligning themselves with the women's suffrage movement
31. During the early 1900's, the initiative, recall, and referendum were changes made in many states to give
 - a. citizens the right to choose Presidential candidates
 - b. voters greater direct participation in government
 - c. workers more rights in the collective bargaining process
 - d. business leaders more control over their industries
32. A significant contribution to the industrialization of the United States was Henry Ford's development of
 - a. the assembly line
 - b. electric-powered vehicles
 - c. the first holding company
 - d. a new process for making steel
33. Which long-awaited goal of the women's rights movement was achieved during the Progressive Era?
 - a. right to vote
 - b. right to own property
 - c. equal pay for equal work
 - d. equal access to employment and education
34. A belief shared by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson is that the Federal Government should
 - a. allow the free-enterprise system to work without regulation
 - b. use its power to regulate unfair business practices
 - c. provide jobs for unemployed workers
 - d. support unions in labor-management disputes

Article Five – SUPREME COURT CASES: 1803 - 1896

MARBURY V. MADISON (1803)

ISSUE: JUDICIAL REVIEW

Decision:

- *This established the power of judicial review. The Supreme Court now had the power to declare a law passed by Congress unconstitutional.*

MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND (1819)

ISSUE: FEDERAL SUPREMACY

Case Specifics:

- The state of Maryland attempted to tax a local branch of the Bank of the United States because they didn't like it. They figured if they were to tax it, they would eventually knock it out of existence.

Decision:

- *If a federal and a state law conflict, the federal law is supreme.*

GIBBONS V. OGDEN (1824)

ISSUE: FEDERAL SUPREMACY

Case Specifics:

- Aaron Ogden received a charter from the New York State legislature that permitted them to run a steamboat company in all New York waterways.
- Thomas Gibbons started up his own steamship line between New York and New Jersey, the same area as Ogden's line. Gibbons received his charter from the federal government.
- Ogden sued Gibbons because he felt he should only be permitted to operate a steam line.

Decision:

- Because the line ran between two states, New York and New Jersey, and is considered interstate commerce, only the federal government can issue charters.
- Ogden's license was not legal.
- Marshall's decision set a precedent: *anything that runs across state lines – airline traffic, trains, radio and television waves – is to be controlled by the federal government.*

WORCESTER V. GEORGIA (1832)

ISSUE: FEDERAL SUPREMACY

Case Specifics:

- The Federal government, under President Andrew Jackson, had been forcing Indian nations off their lands.
- The state of Georgia began pushing them off their lands. The Cherokee brought the case to court.

Decision:

- *Since treaties were made between the federal government and the Indians, the state of Georgia had no right to take their land.*
- Georgia refused to listen to the decision and continued the removal of the Indians. President Jackson supported Georgia and later sent the Cherokee on the Trail of Tears.

SCOTT V. SANFORD (1857)

ISSUE: EQUALITY

Case Specifics:

- Dred Scott was a slave living in the slave state of Missouri.
- His owner moved to Illinois, a slave state, and then to the free Wisconsin Territory.
- His owner then moved back to Missouri.
- Dred Scott believed that since he was taken to a free state and then a free territory, he should be a free man.

- Scott sued for his freedom.

Decision:

- Scott was a slave and considered property and had no right to have his case heard.
- *A person's property cannot be taken away, and because slaves are considered property, they cannot be taken away even if they move to a free territory.*

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD V. ILLINOIS

ISSUE: FEDERAL SUPREMACY

Decision:

- The Supreme Court ruled that *states could not regulate railroad rates on interstate lines, it is the job of the federal government.*

PLESSY V. FERGUSON (1896)

ISSUE: EQUALITY

Case Specifics:

- Homer A. Plessy, 1/8th African American, was denied a seat in a railroad car reserved for white passengers in Louisiana.
- Plessy challenged the Louisiana law that required railroad companies to segregate white and black passengers.
- The railroad company argued that the separate facilities for blacks were just as good as the ones for whites.

Decision:

- *“Separate but equal”* –
 - The Court ruled that there could be separate facilities as long as those facilities were equal. If they were equal, then the 14th Amendment was not violated.
 - This established legal segregation in the United States.

Supreme Court Case Questions:

1. What is judicial review? What Supreme Court case established this power?
2. The state of Mississippi passes a law that states: all black children will be forced to attend black schools. The federal government passes a law that states: all schools must be desegregated. Whose law should the residents of Mississippi listen to: the law passed by the state of Mississippi or the law passed by the federal government? Why? What case established this?
3. According to the decision in the case *Scott v. Sanford*, technically, could the state of New York have slavery exist within its borders? Why?
4. What did the case *Plessy v. Ferguson* establish?