Use the excerpt below to answer questions 1 and 2.

...We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us, so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world...

Written on board the *Arbella* on the Atlantic Ocean

**VUS.1h Skills**
1. Given the religious views expressed above, John Winthrop is most clearly a _____.

   A. Puritan
   B. Shaker
   C. Unitarian
   D. Quaker

**VUS.1h Skills**
2. According to the excerpt, what is the primary reason for the settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

   F. to make money
   G. to purify the Anglican Church
   H. to build a model religious community that honors God
   J. to promote religious freedom

**VUS.2 Early America through the Founding of the New Nation**
3. Conflict between American Indians and European settlers most often resulted from the different ways each culture viewed _____.

   A. religious practices
   B. political systems
   C. land ownership
   D. family relationships
According to the excerpt above, settlers to Virginia in the early 17th century, in contrast to New England settlers, were motivated mainly by ______.

- F. a desire to gain profit
- G. a desire to live free or die
- H. a desire to set an example for the entire world to follow
- J. a desire to promote religious freedom

Which of the following colonies is NOT accurately matched with its main economic activities?

- A. Massachusetts – shipbuilding and fishing
- B. Virginia – cash crops such as tobacco
- C. New York – small-scale farming and trading
- D. South Carolina – manufacturing and trade

Indentured servants in early Virginia generally worked ______.

- F. as artisans in large cities
- G. in commercial seaports
- H. on tobacco plantations to pay for their passage to the New World
- J. as subsistence farmers in the western mountains of Virginia
VUS.3 Civics and Economics

7. Which choice best completes the chart above?

A. The Revival
B. The Enlightenment
C. The Great Awakening
D. The Renaissance

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"All people are free, equal, and have ‘natural rights’ of life, liberty, and property that rulers cannot take away."

– John Locke

VUS.1b Skills

8. This quote was important because ______.

F. it influenced American belief in self-government
G. it influenced the start of the French and Indian War
H. it influenced the British king to declare war on the colonies
J. it influenced the colonial government to allow women to own land

VUS.4a Civics and Economics

9. *Common Sense*, written by ______, was widely read by American colonists in 1776.

A. John Locke
B. Thomas Paine
C. James Madison
D. Ben Franklin
10. The quote above is from ______.

   F. the Constitution  
   G. Common Sense  
   H. the Virginia Plan  
   J. the Declaration of Independence

11. Throughout the course of American history, the impact of the Declaration of Independence can best be seen in events like ______.

   A. the invention of the light bulb  
   B. the growth of cities  
   C. the abolition of slavery  
   D. the Dust Bowl

12. Which of these completes the title for this diagram?

   F. French and Indian War  
   G. Second Continental Congress  
   H. Articles of Confederation  
   J. Monroe Doctrine
13. What event does the picture above depict?

A. the Boston Massacre  
B. the Boston Tea Party  
C. the Battle of Bunker Hill  
D. the Battle of Lexington and Concord

14. Patrick Henry’s famous quote, “Give me liberty or give me death,” inspired which of the following groups?

F. Tories  
G. Patriots  
H. Federalists  
J. Hessians

“The power which first recognizes the independence of the Americas will be the one to gather all the fruits of this war.”  
— Benjamin Franklin

15. Which nation followed the advice above and allied with the colonies?

A. England  
B. France  
C. Spain  
D. Russia
16. The American political leaders were fearful of a powerful central government, so the *Articles of Confederation* included ALL of the following provisions *EXCEPT* ______.

F. Congress can tax only with consent of all 13 states  
G. Congress has no power to regulate trade  
H. each state has one vote regardless of size  
J. the president can enforce all federal laws

17. Which of the following compromises was created during the Constitutional Convention to deal with the issue of a balance of power between large and small states?

A. Each state had one vote regardless of size  
B. Each state’s representation would be based on its population  
C. A two-house legislature in which one house consists of two senators from each state and the other house’s membership is based on population  
D. A two-house legislature where membership in both houses is based on population

18. Which Virginian was known as the “Father of the Constitution” and urged Virginia’s ratification of the Constitution?

F. Thomas Jefferson  
G. James Madison  
H. George Washington  
J. Patrick Henry

19. The three separate branches, known as the legislative, executive and judicial branches, were proposed by James Madison in the ______.

A. New Jersey Plan  
B. Virginia Plan  
C. Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom  
D. Virginia Declaration of Rights
20. Which document written by George Mason reinforced the idea that “basic human rights should not be violated by government”?

F. Declaration of Independence 
G. The Albany Plan of Union 
H. Virginia Declaration of Rights 
J. The Virginia Plan

21. Who wrote in the *Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom* “…that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions any more than our opinions in physics or geometry…” and what principle did it establish?

A. Thomas Jefferson – outlawed government favoring one church over another 
B. George Mason – the notion that people’s basic human rights should not be violated 
C. James Madison – established a strong central government 
D. George Mason – religion should have an important role in government

22. Which of the following was an Anti-Federalist position?

F. A strong national government would regularly share power with the states 
G. A Bill of Rights would not be necessary because the Constitution itself protected basic rights 
H. A strong national government would take away the powers of the state governments 
J. Checks and balances were enough to control the national government

23. The decisions in the three court cases listed above confirmed the authority of which branch of national government to mediate disagreements between other parts of the government?

A. The Executive Branch 
B. The Military Branch 
C. The Legislative Branch 
D. The Judicial Branch
24. Which choice correctly identifies the new opposition party and its central beliefs that were created during the 1800 election of Thomas Jefferson?

F. Democratic Republican – Weak national government, agricultural economy
G. Democratic Republican – Strong national government, commercial economy
H. Federalist – Weak national government, commercial economy
J. Federalist – Strong national government, agricultural economy

25. The central portion of the map that doubled the size of the United States overnight was known as ______.

A. the state of Louisiana
B. the Louisiana Purchase
C. the Monroe Doctrine
D. the Oregon Territory

26. Which group was forcibly removed from their lands by means of the “Trail of Tears?”

F. Mexicans
G. Shoshone
H. African slaves
J. Cherokee
27. Which choice best completes the box above?

A. Development of bathtub distilleries during Prohibition
B. Migration of American Indians to the southeast
C. Spread of slavery-based “cotton kingdom” in Deep South
D. Signing of Kansas-Nebraska Act

28. The political cartoon above, which depicts American Indians slaughtering Americans while the British pay for the scalps, most likely fueled American support for participation in ______.

F. The Mexican War
G. The War of 1812
H. Manifest Destiny
J. The Civil War
29. The events in this flow chart illustrate which of the following?

A. Decreasing voter turnout  
B. The rise of the common man in American politics  
C. The decline of American political parties  
D. Political corruption in elections

30. During the Jackson presidency, the Spoils System ______.

F. rewarded political supporters with government jobs  
G. employed permanent government workers  
H. hired more qualified government employees  
J. rid the government of corrupt federal workers

31. In the mid-1800s, which group supported high tariffs to raise the price of imported manufactured goods?

A. Western gold miners and cattle ranchers  
B. Southern plantation owners  
C. Northern factory owners and workers  
D. Great Plains wheat farmers
32. According to the idea of *popular sovereignty*, which of the following would decide whether or not slavery would be allowed in a territory?

F. the President  
G. the Senate  
H. the House of Representatives  
J. the residents of the territory

33. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 promoted ______.

A. a ban on the consumption of alcohol  
B. abolition of slavery  
C. women’s rights  
D. abolition of child labor

34. Which of the following cases confirmed the rights of slave-owners by declaring slaves “property” no matter where in the US they happened to be?

F. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)  
G. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)  
H. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)  
J. *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)

35. All of the following can be seen as causes of the Civil War *EXCEPT* ______.

A. the expansion of the Spoils System  
B. the spread of the abolitionist cause  
C. the publication of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*  
D. sectional disagreements over tariffs
VUS.1d Skills
36. In which order did the events in the headlines above occur?

F. 2, 1, 3, 4
G. 3, 2, 4, 1
H. 3, 4, 2, 1
J. 4, 2, 3, 1

VUS.7b Expansion, Reform, Civil War and Reconstruction
37. The “high tide” of the Confederacy—which was also the turning point of the Civil War—occurred at the Battle of ______.

A. Antietam
B. Chattanooga
C. Gettysburg
D. Lexington

VUS.7b Expansion, Reform, Civil War and Reconstruction
38. Robert E. Lee chose to leave the United States Army and serve the Confederacy because ______.

F. he believed in the cause of slavery and would fight to defend it
G. he enjoyed the life of a soldier so much that he never wanted to go home
H. he felt the need to protect Maryland from the United States Army
J. he did not believe the Union should be held together by force
Use the following quote to answer questions 39 and 40.

“That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

– November, 1863

VUS.1a Skills
39. This quote is from _____.
   A. George Washington’s Farewell Address
   B. Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address
   C. The Monroe Doctrine
   D. Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation

VUS.1a Skills
40. Which of the following statements best expresses the meaning of the above quote?
   F. The U. S. should avoid foreign affairs in order to preserve the Union.
   G. The Confederate States of America should fight on to preserve their independence.
   H. The Civil War had become a struggle to expand equality and democracy.
   J. The U.S. should free all slaves right away.

VUS.7d Expansion, Reform, Civil War and Reconstruction
41. All the following amendments became part of the constitution during Reconstruction EXCEPT the _______.
   A. 13th
   B. 14th
   C. 15th
   D. 16th
With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

– Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865

VUS.1h Skills
42. What is Lincoln saying in the above quote?

F. That the South needed to be punished for seceding from the Union
G. That compassion needed to be shown to the wounded veterans
H. That the nation needed to forgive the South, heal its wounds, and move on
J. That something needed to be done for the widows and orphans of slain soldiers

VUS.7d Expansion, Reform, Civil War and Reconstruction
43. Which of the following situations did NOT occur as a result of the Civil War?

A. The Southern states emerged as an area of economic growth.
B. The North and the Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies.
C. The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad intensified westward movement.
D. The Southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war.

Dear Mother
I sit down to write you a few lines as I have the chance of sending it by hand there was not much news of consequence in my trip through Kentucky the only thing that happened to me was that my shoes gave out and I had to travel about five hundred miles bare foot my feet were so sore that I could hardly walk one of them had thirteen blisters under the bottom it was a trying time with all the men we marched over twelve hundred miles you can hardly think how the poor men looked marching Twenty five miles a day barefoot and hardly clothed enough to cover their nakedness...

November 18 1862

VUS.1a Skills
44. The excerpt from the letter above was most likely written by ______.

F. a women on the home front of the Civil War
G. a soldier in the Civil War
H. a nurse at a battlefield hospital of the Civil War
J. a Southern shopkeeper during the Civil War
45. Which choice best completes the graphic above?

A. Ulysses S. Grant
B. Abraham Lincoln
C. Robert E. Lee
D. Frederick Douglass

46. What was the experience of most of the “new immigrants” who arrived in the United States from southern and eastern Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

F. They lived in urban areas and most held low-paying jobs
G. They obtained free land in the West and became farmers
H. They became discouraged with America and returned to their homelands
J. They were easily assimilated into mainstream American culture
47. In rebuilding their lives after the Civil War, settlers like those in the image above most likely moved west ______.

A. to take advantage of free land granted by the Homestead Act
B. because the easy lifestyle appealed to them
C. to see the “Wild West” before it disappeared
D. to develop friendships with American Indians (First Americans)

48. Which of the following was NOT caused by the rapid growth of cities at the turn of the 20th century?

F. A need for new public services such as sewage and water
G. Unhealthy living conditions in tenements
H. The admission into the Union of new states in the west
J. Urban housing shortages

49. Which of the following economic policies did NOT contribute to the Industrial Revolution?

A. The government policy of laissez-faire capitalism
B. The resentment of immigrants
C. The increasing labor supply
D. Natural resources and navigable rivers
50. Southern states attempted to limit the impact of constitutional amendments passed during the Reconstruction Era by ______.

F. ending racial discrimination  
G. seceding from the Union  
H. fighting the Civil War  
J. passing Jim Crow laws  

51. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that ______.

A. segregation of public facilities was illegal  
B. segregation of public schools was illegal  
C. all African Americans had to ride on separate trains  
D. “separate but equal” did not violate the 14th amendment

52. How did the ideas of W.E.B. Du Bois differ from those of Booker T. Washington?

F. They did not differ.  
G. Du Bois believed education was meaningless without equality.  
H. Du Bois advocated violence to gain rights.  
J. Du Bois had never experienced discrimination.

53. The Progressive Movement used the government to ______.

A. help business make a profit  
B. initiate foreign trade  
C. reform problems created by the industrial revolution  
D. limit the rights of the working class
54. Accomplishments of the Progressive movement in the area of industrial working conditions included all of the following reforms **EXCEPT** ______.

F. increased employment of minority workers  
G. improvement of hazardous working conditions  
H. reduction in child labor  
J. increased wages

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**The question of woman suffrage is a very simple one. The plea is dignified, calm, and logical. Yet, great as is the victory over conservatism which is represented in the accomplishment of man suffrage, infinitely greater will be the attainment of woman suffrage...**  
– Carrie Chapman Catt, speech to NAWSA, 1902

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55. In the excerpt above, the “attainment of woman suffrage” refers to ______.

A. women pleading to stop their suffering  
B. women being allowed to attend college with men  
C. women gaining access to the conservative political party  
D. women gaining the right to vote