

course materials while you are taking the test.

____ 1. In the early 1800s, most Americans supported themselves through

- A. farming.
 - B. factory jobs.
 - C. financial investments.
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____ 2. In the early 1800s, where did most people get goods such as clothes and tools?

- A. They purchased these items in stores.
 - B. These kinds of goods were imported from Europe.
 - C. They made the items or relied on skilled craftspeople.
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____ 3. Why is Samuel Slater called "The father of the American factory system?"

- A. He developed a new type of metal alloy that made stronger tools.
 - B. He invented the cotton gin, which made cotton much more profitable.
 - C. He developed the process of dividing factory work into simple steps.
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____ 4. In the first half of the nineteenth century (the 1800s), water routes were important to

- A. textile mills.
 - B. transportation.
 - C. both answer "a" and answer "b."
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5. How did interchangeable parts make mass production possible?

- A. People could make their own goods instead of buying them.
- B. Unskilled workers could quickly assemble products.
- C. Each part was crafted by hand, which created jobs.

6. Which invention made cotton production more efficient and profitable?

- A. the circular saw
- B. the cotton gin
- C. the lumber mill

7. The growth of "king cotton" as an economic staple in the South had what effect?

- A. It improved relations between whites and Native Americans.
- B. It greatly reduced the need for slave labor.
- C. It greatly increased the demand for slave labor.

8. Which event created financial ties between the American South and Great Britain?

- A. the War of 1812
- B. the Monroe Doctrine
- C. the cotton trade

9. Francis Cabot Lowell recruited _____ to work in his textile mill at Waltham, Massachusetts.

- A. young, unmarried men
- B. free African Americans
- C. young New England women

10. The Monroe Doctrine

- A. was a bold statement that warned Europe not to interfere in the Americas.
- B. was a trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain.
- C. was a peace treaty that ended the War of 1812.

11. Henry Clay's American System was an economic plan that included

- A. the removal of all tariffs on imported goods.
- B. reimbursements to slave owners who freed their slaves.
- C. re-establishing the national bank.

12. Which statement about the Missouri Compromise is TRUE?

- A. It ended regional tensions between North and South.
- B. It began a gradual emancipation of slaves in the United States.
- C. It temporarily preserved the balance between slave and free states.

13. Why was the presidential election of 1824 controversial?

- A. Andrew Jackson got more votes than the other candidates, but not enough to win the election.
- B. Henry Clay agreed to give his electoral votes to Andrew Jackson instead of John Quincy Adams.
- C. The House of Representatives gave the presidency to Andrew Jackson instead of Henry Clay.

14. The second party system in the United States included which parties?

- A. Whigs and Federalists
- B. Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
- C. Whigs and Democrats

15. What was a main part of Jacksonian Democracy?

- A. allowing women to vote
- B. removing property requirements for voting
- C. exempting individual states from tariff laws

16. Why did southerners oppose the tariffs of 1828 and 1832?

- A. The tariffs raised the prices of foreign goods the South needed.
- B. The tariffs lowered the price of imported cotton from Spain.
- C. The tariffs were paying for canals the South did not want.

___ 17. What was the main issue in the Nullification Crisis?

- A. whether or not a fugitive slave became free when entering a free state
- B. whether or not it was legal to have a national bank
- C. whether or not a state could choose to ignore a federal law

___ 18. How was the Nullification Crisis resolved?

- A. South Carolina accepted the Supreme Court's ruling that a state cannot ignore a federal law.
- B. Henry Clay arranged a compromise to lower the tariff gradually over the next ten years.
- C. Andrew Jackson declined to enforce the tariff because he believed nullification was legal.

___ 19. Which measure made it possible for Andrew Jackson to relocate the Cherokees?

- A. the case of *Worcester v. Georgia*
- B. the gag rule
- C. the Treaty of New Echota

___ 20. What was a main reason for the Panic of 1837?

- A. Jackson's mistrust of paper money caused large withdrawals of gold and silver from banks.
- B. Extremely high tariffs disrupted trade with countries in Latin America and Europe.
- C. President John Tyler opened free trade with China in the Treaty of Wanghia.

___ 21. John Tyler's expulsion from the Whig Party shows

- A. how controversial slavery was in the 1840s.
- B. how controversial the national bank was in the 1840s.
- C. how controversial the tariff was in the 1840s.

22. Which treaty established the boundary between Maine and British North America?

- A. the Adams-Onís Treaty
- B. the Treaty of Wanghia
- C. the Webster-Ashburton Treaty

23. Which question was NOT resolved during the Nullification Crisis?

- A. whether a state could choose to leave the Union
- B. what the tariff rates would be for the next ten years
- C. whether South Carolina would try to leave the Union because of the tariff

24. The Second Great Awakening was

- A. a branch of philosophy that encouraged logic and science, rather than emotion.
- B. a wave of Christian thought that stressed a person's own role in accepting God.
- C. an offshoot of Christianity that claimed God has already determined who will be saved.

25. Which statement best expresses the beliefs of the Second Great Awakening?

- A. "It is logical to believe a Supreme Being exists because some kind of force created the physical matter in the universe."
- B. "There is no reason to believe God exists because there is no proof; science can only study what can be measured."
- C. "Now is the time to save your soul—repent for your sins and accept Jesus Christ as your savior!"

26. Which group of philosophers combined both reason and emotion in their teachings?

- A. the Evangelists
- B. the Transcendentalists
- C. the Romantics

___ 27. Who was an early American fiction writer?

- A. Dorothea Dix
- B. George Catlin
- C. Washington Irving

___ 28. Which idea is part of Transcendentalism?

- A. thinking only of society as a whole and not of oneself
- B. self-reliance and focusing on personal reactions to nature
- C. focusing only on practical gains, not on any spiritual ideas

___ 29. Why did Transcendentalism encourage women's rights?

- A. Because Transcendentalists valued conformity, they saw no differences between women and men.
- B. Transcendentalists believed in self-reliance and thought each person should find his or her own truth.
- C. Because they cared only about practical matters, such as making money, Transcendentalists paid no attention to social issues.

___ 30. Who was one of the most well-known Transcendentalists?

- A. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- B. Phillis Wheatley
- C. Emily Dickinson

___ 31. How did the Second Great Awakening encourage abolitionism?

- A. It focused on the economic aspects of slavery, rather than the moral aspects.
- B. It argued that civil war would be a greater evil than letting slavery fade on its own.
- C. The idea of renouncing sin led to the idea of freeing slaves immediately.

- _____ 32. What did Henry David Thoreau mean in this quote from "Civil Disobedience?"
"I ask for, not at once no government, but at once a better government . . . I cannot for an instant recognize that political organization as my government which is the slave's government also."
- A. The United States should outlaw slavery and free the slaves.
 - B. He opposes everything about the American government.
 - C. Tolerating slavery is a lesser evil than civil war would be.

- _____ 33. The Seneca Falls Convention passed a list of demands for women's rights that were based on the Declaration of Independence. This list of demands was called the
- A. cult of domesticity.
 - B. Lowell Female Labor Reform Association.
 - C. Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions.

- _____ 34. Who called for violent revolution to overthrow slavery?
- A. Angelina and Sarah Grimké
 - B. Frederick Douglass
 - C. John Brown

- _____ 35. The idea that the United States was destined to expand across the American continent to the West Coast was
- A. the spot resolution.
 - B. manifest destiny.
 - C. utopianism.

- _____ 36. What caused the Mexican-American War?
- A. high tariffs against Spain and France
 - B. Spain's violation of the Monroe Doctrine
 - C. a boundary dispute between Texas and Mexico

- _____ 37. What did the United States gain in the Mexican-American War?
- A. most of its Southwest.
 - B. the state of Kansas.
 - C. the Gadsden Purchase.

___ 38. In the Compromise of 1850, what did the SLAVE states gain?

- A. a new fugitive slave law
- B. California becoming a slave state
- C. Kansas becoming a slave state

___ 39. In the Compromise of 1850, what did the NON-SLAVE states gain?

- A. the repeal of all fugitive slave laws
- B. guaranteeing Utah would be a free state
- C. California becoming a free state

___ 40. Most of the people who made fortunes in the California Gold Rush were

- A. silver miners.
- B. gold miners.
- C. merchants who sold supplies to miners.

___ 41. In the debate about slavery, popular sovereignty meant

- A. extending the Missouri Compromise line all the way to the West Coast.
- B. letting the people of a state decide whether or not to have slavery.
- C. having the entire country vote on whether or not to allow slavery in a state.

___ 42. What was a reason the SOUTHERN states became suspicious of the northern states in the 1850s?

- A. Support for abolitionism was growing in the North.
- B. Plantation agriculture was growing in the North.
- C. Southern manufacturers saw northern factories as rivals.

___ 43. What was a reason NORTHERN states became more resentful of slavery in the 1850s?

- A. California becoming a slave state
- B. the guarantee that Utah would be a slave state
- C. federal efforts to return fugitive slaves

44. Who cared more about a transcontinental railroad than about ending slavery?

- A. Harriet Tubman
 - B. Frederick Douglass
 - C. Stephen Douglas
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45. Which state tried to use popular sovereignty in deciding whether or not to have slavery?

- A. Nebraska
 - B. Colorado
 - C. Kansas
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46. Which event caused the southern states to secede from the Union?

- A. the *Dred Scott* decision
 - B. the *Prigg v. Pennsylvania* decision
 - C. Lincoln winning the presidency with only northern support
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47. What was the first battle of the Civil War?

- A. Gettysburg
 - B. Chancellorsville
 - C. the shelling of Fort Sumter
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48. Which measure freed slaves everywhere in the Union?

- A. the Battle of Antietam
 - B. the Emancipation Proclamation
 - C. the 13th Amendment to the Constitution
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49. Why was Gettysburg a turning point in the Civil War?

- A. It stopped the Confederate advance into the North.
 - B. It allowed the Confederates to push further north into New York.
 - C. It allowed the Confederacy to hold onto Vicksburg.
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____ 50. Juneteenth commemorates

- A. the end of slavery.
- B. the Battle of Manassas.
- C. the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Carefully review your answers on this progress test and make any corrections you feel are necessary. When you are satisfied that you have answered the questions to the best of your ability, transfer your answers to the online test submission page in the presence of your proctor.

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