

# APUSH



## MIDTERM 2017 REVIEW

### APUSH Period 3: Formative Multiple-Choice Questions

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- In the decades before the American Revolution, the English colonial westward movement
  - resulted in cultural blending with American Indians.
  - disrupted the existing French–Indian fur trade.
  - reinforced the existing national identity of settlers.
  - introduced firearms and horses to Indian tribes on the frontier.
- The Proclamation of 1763 prohibiting colonial migration west of the Appalachian Mountains resulted from all of the following EXCEPT
  - ongoing Indian uprisings such as Pontiac’s Rebellion.
  - Parliament’s decision to punish the colonies for their refusal to pay taxes.
  - British weariness to engage in further military conflicts.
  - British determination to reduce expenditures after the Seven Years’ War.
- Which of the following was a primary reason why Indian tribes attempted to form advantageous alliances with other tribes and European countries during the mid- and late 1700s?
  - They wanted to gain access to European trade goods.
  - They wanted to limit the movement of white settlers.
  - They wanted to be able to sell their tribal lands more easily.
  - They wanted to become a single, unified tribe.
- Which of the following set of historical events is in the correct chronological order?
  - Stamp Act, Committees of Correspondence, Intolerable Acts, Boston Tea Party
  - Boston Tea Party, Committees of Correspondence, Intolerable Acts, Stamp Act
  - Stamp Act, Committees of Correspondence, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts
  - Committees of Correspondence, Intolerable Acts, Boston Tea Party, Stamp Act
- Which of the following is NOT correctly identified?
  - The Quebec Act—granted freedom of worship to Catholics in Quebec
  - The Townshend Acts—placed an “external” tax on tea, glass, and paper
  - The Quartering Act—required colonial legislatures to house and feed British soldiers
  - The Declaratory Act—reasserted the supremacy of the British king over the colonies
- Which of the following contributed the LEAST to the growing colonial sentiment toward independence in the 1770s?
  - Anger over numerous attempts to tax the colonists and colonists’ perceived lack of political representation in Parliament
  - Frustration over the British government’s refusal to send troops to protect the colonies from Indian attacks
  - An emerging ideology of resistance based on English common law, Enlightenment ideals, and Whig political thought
  - A growing sense of American identity and grassroots movements of laborers, artisans, women
- Despite England’s superior military, industrialized economy, and larger population, the colonists were ultimately able to succeed in their war for independence because they possessed all of the following EXCEPT
  - greater familiarity with the land.
  - superior political leadership.
  - overwhelming popular support.
  - a deep ideological commitment.
- Which of the following is properly matched?
  - The Treaty of Greenville—gave Americans free navigation on the Mississippi River and the right of deposit in New Orleans
  - Jay’s Treaty—the British promised to abandon their forts in the Northwest, which averted a possible war with England
  - The Neutrality Proclamation of 1793—Indian cession of present-day Indiana and Ohio to the United States
  - Pinckney’s Treaty—declared America’s refusal to get involved in European conflicts
- The XYZ Affair, Sedition Act, and Convention of 1800
  - reinforced American isolationism and non-involvement in European affairs.
  - convinced Jeffersonians that the Federalists were eager for war with France.
  - led to debates over how to interpret the Constitution and balance power among the three branches of the federal government.
  - demonstrated the challenges America faced as result of the French Revolution and the spread of its ideals.

10. The Alien and Sedition Acts did all of the following EXCEPT
- ease popular fears of an imminent war with France by quieting public criticism and opening direct negotiations with the French government.
  - prompt Jefferson and Madison to author the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions arguing that the states had the final authority over federal laws.
  - empower the president to deport “dangerous” foreigners and allow the prosecution of anyone who criticized the president or federal government.
  - create a constitutional crisis and backlash ultimately contributing to the election of Jefferson to the presidency in 1800.
11. Which of the following Enlightenment thinkers is correctly matched?
- John Locke—natural rights
  - Jean-Jacques Rousseau—separation of powers
  - Baron de Montesquieu—free trade
  - Adam Smith—social contract
12. Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* was
- written in response to the Declaration of Independence.
  - a widely read criticism of continued British rule of the colonies.
  - directly responsible for King George III formally declaring the colonies in rebellion.
  - seen as too radical by many of the founding fathers.
13. The Articles of Confederation suffered from all of the following weaknesses EXCEPT
- requiring a two-thirds majority vote to pass legislation.
  - lacking an executive branch and federal court system.
  - disallowing direct taxation of the states or individuals.
  - prohibiting amendments to the original articles.
14. Which of the following exposed the inability of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation to put down civil unrest and prompted calls for a new, stronger central government?
- The Stono Rebellion
  - The Whiskey Rebellion
  - Shays’ Rebellion
  - The Regulator uprisings
15. Which of the following compromises at the constitutional convention was LEAST likely the result of regional and sectional differences in the United States?
- The Three-Fifths Compromise, which counted five slaves as the equivalent of three whites for representation purposes in the House of Representatives
  - The Slave Trade Compromise, which prohibited Congress from passing any legislation limiting or banning the importation of slaves for at least 20 years
  - The Great Compromise, which provided for a bicameral legislature with states receiving proportional representation in the House and equal representation in the Senate
  - The Executive Elections Compromise, which created an indirect election of the president through the Electoral College.
16. All of the following contributed to the ratification of the Constitution EXCEPT
- Federalist promises to quickly amend the Constitution with a Bill of Rights.
  - popular frustration over economic difficulties and the limitations of the Articles of Confederation.
  - lowering the required number of states needed to ratify the Constitution to nine.
  - the unanimous support of all of the major patriot leaders and founding fathers.
17. Which of the following was NOT a provision of Hamilton’s financial plan?
- Taxing the states to pay off the war debt
  - Paying the full amount owed on confederation bonds
  - Placing an excise tax on whiskey
  - Creating a national bank
18. Who famously admonished her husband to “remember the ladies”?
- Deborah Sampson
  - Molly Pitcher
  - Phillis Wheatley
  - Abigail Adams
19. After ratification, constitutional compromises remained the most controversial in which area?
- Separation of powers
  - Slavery
  - Congressional representation
  - Taxation
20. Which of the following was an outcome of the American Revolution?
- It generated a new spirit of equality, dramatically improving relations with Indian tribes.
  - It halted the westward movement of settlers for a generation.
  - It inspired a number of other independence movements.
  - It was widely condemned overseas for protecting the interests of colonial elites.

21. The march of the Paxton Boys demonstrated
- many western settlers' desire for Indian lands.
  - backcountry anger over attempts to tax farmers.
  - ethnic tensions in rural America resulting from increased immigration.
  - religious fervor fueled by revivalist movements.
22. Which of the following groups of immigrants heavily settled along the western frontier of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia and later led the Paxton and Regulator uprisings?
- Dutch immigrants
  - Welsh immigrants
  - Scots-Irish immigrants
  - German immigrants
23. During the second half of the 1700s, the Spanish
- stopped using forced Indian labor as immigration to Spanish settlements greatly increased.
  - abandoned their missions in California after a series of devastating Indian uprisings.
  - rigid class system prevented the possibility of social mobility for Spanish settlers.
  - settlements provided for significant cultural blending.
24. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, considered by many to be the greatest success of the Articles of Confederation Congress apart from the Declaration of Independence, did all of the following EXCEPT
- resolve the western land claims of the original 13 states and create a process for territories to eventually gain statehood.
  - set aside large reservations for Indian tribes in the area, guaranteeing a generation of mostly peaceful relations with American Indians.
  - prohibit slavery north of the Ohio River between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
  - require the careful surveying of land to avoid property disputes and require that all larger townships set aside land for a public school.
25. Which of the following best describes the outcome of the Battle of Fallen Timbers?
- Both sides fought to a stalemate as new firearm technology undermined traditional battlefield tactics.
  - British military intervention provided the Indian tribes with a decisive military advantage and almost led to war with England.
  - The U.S. Army won a decisive victory, effectively ending Indian resistance in the Northwest Territory for almost 20 years.
  - The U.S. Army suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of a powerful coalition of Indian tribes.
26. In the 1790s, the United States successfully negotiated free navigation of the Mississippi River with
- Spain.
  - France.
  - England.
  - the Barbary pirates.
27. The Democratic-Republicans favored
- protective tariffs.
  - closer relations with England.
  - states' rights.
  - a national bank.
28. In which area did the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans most agree?
- Foreign policy
  - Constitutional interpretation
  - Economics
  - Indian policy
29. Which of the following most clearly contributed to the growing regional differences over the issue of slavery in the late 1700s?
- The rise of an outspoken, radical abolitionist movement in New England, which condemned slavery as a moral outrage.
  - The election of several Southern slave-holding presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe), which infuriated most free laborers in the North.
  - The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, which greatly increased the profitability of cotton growing.
  - The harsh measures used in the South to suppress violent slave revolts and the resulting backlash in Northern public opinion.
30. Which of the following best describes "republican motherhood"?
- It glorified femininity and the woman's role in the house.
  - It encouraged women to instill virtue and civic values into their sons.
  - It promoted the notion of separate spheres for men and women.
  - It led large numbers of middle class women to demand greater equality.