1. Why was the House of Burgesses significant?
   a. It sat as court in the Salem Witch Trials.
   b. It created a series of trade laws for the colonies.
   c. It imposed and collected British taxes.
   d. It was the start of representative government in Virginia.

2. Which phrase BEST describes the New England colonies?
   a. Religious purpose
   b. Peace and stability
   c. Successful from the start
   d. Social equality

3. What was the first permanent English settlement in the New World?
   a. Philadelphia
   b. Plymouth
   c. Jamestown
   d. St. Augustine

4. Which colony was home to the largest number of Quakers?
   a. Georgia
   b. New York
   c. Pennsylvania
   d. Massachusetts

5. Preachers of the Great Awakening in 18th century America would have been most likely to give a sermon focusing on
   a. Repenting of one’s sins in order to be saved from eternal damnation.
   c. Enlightenment thought.
   d. The rights of man.

6. The “Middle Passage” referred to
   a. The creation of the Panama Canal in Central America
   b. The transportation of slaves from Africa to the New World.
   c. The best route over the Rocky Mountains to get to California.
   d. The crucial part of the Bible in which Calvinist doctrine can be found.

7. Mercantilism was the principle that
   a. The purpose of colonies is to economically benefit the mother country.
   b. The English colonies would lose their legal rights and elected assemblies.
   c. A government could tax without consent of the taxpayers for the purpose of regulating trade.
   d. Colonists would hence forth be required to pay taxes to the crown to fund their own protection.

8. All of the following descriptions provide examples of triangular trade EXCEPT
   a. The Dutch settling in Japan
   b. Africans being transported on ships to the Americas
   c. European merchants bringing manufactured goods to trade for Africans
   d. Tobacco and other products being transported to Europe.
9. In the years leading up to the American Revolution, the Committees of Correspondence were MOST important because they
   a. Kept Parliament informed as to what colonists were planning.
   b. Provided a record of the negotiations in the Continental Congress.
   c. Show that the group that would become the Federalists were already very powerful.
   d. Were the first attempt to maintain close political cooperation among all colonists.

10. The significance of Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* was that it
    a. Suggested economic reforms for the colonies.
    b. Suggested a plan of reconciliation with Britain.
    c. Outlined a logical approach to protesting against Parliament.
    d. Pointed out the absurdity of continued loyalty to King George III.

11. What did “no taxation without representation” mean to the colonists?
    a. The taxing power of British shopkeepers is represented in Parliament.
    b. There should be no taxation of British goods entering the colonies.
    c. Taxation in the colonies should only be for British citizens.
    d. The colonists should not be taxed without representation in Parliament.

12. What followed the Boston Tea Party?
    a. The free flow of trade between the colonies and other countries
    b. Harsh restrictions on colonial liberties and trade
    c. Increased self-government in New England
    d. The removal of British troops from the colonies

13. Of what importance were men such as the Marquis de Lafayette and Baron von Steuben to the American cause?
    a. They served as spies.
    b. They provided expertise.
    c. They assisted the British.
    d. They served in Congress.

14. What was part of the Enlightenment?
    a. Government as a social contract
    b. Restrictions on freedom
    c. A distrust of science
    d. Religious equality

15. Why was the Battle of Saratoga an important turning point in the American Revolution?
    a. It brought Spain into the war on the side of the British.
    b. It created a new alliance between the British and the French.
    c. It allowed the British to secure New York.
    d. It motivated the French to offer military and financial assistance.

16. The British surrendered to the Continental Army in 1781 following
    a. The Boston Massacre
    b. The Battle of Yorktown
    c. The Battle of Lexington
    d. The Battle of New Orleans
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17. Why did the Anti-Federalists push for the addition to a Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution?
   a. There was a precedent set for doing so in Great Britain’s Constitution
   b. They believed the government needed protection from possible uprisings
   c. They believed the people’s liberties needed protection from the government
   d. There was already a requirement to do so, but the Federalists were ignoring it

18. The Articles of Confederation represented the Americans’ distrust of
   a. Authority
   b. The British
   c. States rights
   d. A powerful national government

19. The three-fifths compromise sought to prevent
   a. States with high slave populations from dominating the House of Representatives
   b. The Senate from becoming too powerful within the bicameral system
   c. The Constitution from ultimately being ratified
   d. Antifederalists from winning the debate over federalism

20. What did the Whiskey Rebellion show about George Washington?
   a. He lacked the ability to forge foreign alliances.
   b. He was a strong president who was willing to use federal troops when needed.
   c. He could not efficiently govern a nation because he was not well-respected.
   d. He strongly believed that political parties should govern the nation.

21. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803
   a. Pushed the Spanish below the Rio Grande in North America.
   b. Resulted in increased conflict between the U.S. and France.
   c. Resulted in the removal of all British military forces from North America.
   d. Almost doubled the area of the U.S. and gave it control of the Mississippi River.

22. The land in the Northwest Territories was ceded to the United States following
   a. The defeat of Spanish colonies in the region.
   b. Great Britain’s defeat in the American Revolution.
   c. The Indian removal that occurred after the French and Indian War.
   d. The withdrawal of the French colonists following the French Revolution.

23. In the War of 1812, the United States
   a. Fought Mexico for territory in the Southwest.
   b. Gained the Florida territory from the Spanish.
   c. Fought France for control of the Louisiana Territory.
   d. Responded to England’s attempts to restrict US trade in Europe

24. The Monroe Doctrine (1823) COULD have been used in response to which of these events?
   a. The French invasion of Mexico by Napoleon III
   b. The secession of South Carolina from the Union
   c. The removal of Indian cultures from the American west
   d. The war with Mexico for control of the American southwest
25. The concept of Manifest Destiny meant it was providential that American settlers
   a. Build railroads to encourage trade between regions
   b. Settle the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
   c. Establish river towns to encourage the use of steam power
   d. Ban slavery in all new states entering the Union.
26. The cotton gin was an important invention because
   a. It inadvertently led to the spread of slavery.
   b. It made cotton much easier for slaves to pick.
   c. It caused people to stop needing so much cotton.
   d. It angered northern farmers who could afford it.
27. Who led reform of America’s public school system in the 1800s?
   a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
   b. Andrew Jackson
   c. Eli Whitney
   d. Horace Mann
28. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized a national meeting Seneca Falls in 1848. The
    primary purpose of this convention was to organize the
   a. Abolition movement.
   b. Temperance movement.
   c. Women’s suffrage movement.
   d. Native American assistance movement.
29. What was the result of the slave rebellion of Nat Turner?
   a. Abolition
   b. The Wilmot Proviso
   c. The Missouri Compromise
   d. Greater restrictions on slaves
30. What did the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 maintain?
   a. Power in Congress between free and slave states
   b. The supremacy of the U.S. Constitution
   c. Popular sovereignty in southern and northern states
   d. The continued enslavement of African Americans
31. Which South Carolina senator supported slavery, state’s rights, and nullification?
   a. Henry Clay
   b. Joseph Brown
   c. John C. Calhoun
   d. Alexander Stephens
32. What restriction was placed on the extension of slavery by the Missouri Compromise?
   a. It restricted slavery to the Northwest Territory.
   b. With the exception of Georgia, it allowed slavery throughout the South.
   c. With the exception of Missouri, it restricted slavery to below 36° 30’ latitude line.
   d. It restricted slavery to the Louisiana Purchase.
33. According to the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, whether a state was free or slave would be determined by
   a. The time of each presidential election
   b. A majority vote in Congress
   c. A vote in the state legislature
   d. Popular sovereignty
34. The first battle of the Civil War occurred at
   a. Atlanta
   b. Antietam
   c. Gettysburg
   d. Fort Sumter
35. What was the effect of the Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) decision?
   a. It unified the North in its support of slavery.
   b. It prompted federal support of states’ rights.
   c. It incited further sectionalism in the country.
   d. It resulted in other slaves petitioning the court for freedom.
36. Who was the commander of the Confederate Army?
   a. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
   b. William T. Sherman
   c. Robert E. Lee
   d. Ulysses S. Grant
37. The purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment was
   a. To institute a draft
   b. To raise needed war funds
   c. To abolish slavery
   d. To determine citizenship
38. Why did the House of Representatives vote to impeach President Johnson?
   a. Johnson was not supportive of Radical Republicans.
   b. Johnson refused to provide funds to set up military districts.
   c. Congress preferred a stronger candidate for president.
   d. The people had voted to remove Johnson as president.
39. What was the effect of the black codes?
   a. They created a new form of slavery after the Civil War.
   b. They allowed for the emancipation of southern slaves.
   c. They established a way for freed slaves to own land.
   d. They eliminated one cause of sectionalism.
40. The Freedman’s Bureau worked to achieve all of the following for African Americans EXCEPT
   a. The establishment of schools
   b. Access to medical care
   c. Access to essential goods
   d. The restoration of black codes
41. Who invented the electric light bulb?
   a. Jay Gould  
   b. Thomas Edison  
   c. John D. Rockefeller  
   d. Andrew Carnegie

42. Railroad workers laid some 150,000 miles of railroad track following the Civil War. The track linked cities and small towns across America. What was one effect of the growth of railroads in the US?
   a. Greater use of the Oregon Trail.  
   b. Reduced employment in industry.  
   c. Increased migration west of the Mississippi River.  
   d. A decrease in the amount of farm goods sent to market.

43. John D. Rockefeller dominated the oil industry by
   a. Refusing to use railroads to ship his products.  
   b. Focusing only on oil production and allowing other people’s companies to supply him with the materials he needed for production.  
   c. Establishing a trust.  
   d. Hiring large numbers of Chinese workers.

44. Chinese and Irish immigrants are remembered for
   a. Their contributions to the steel industry.  
   b. Their contributions to building the nation’s railroads.  
   c. Their refusal to work for giant’s of big business.  
   d. Working together to found the nation’s first trust.

45. What effect did the discovery of gold in the Black Hills have on the Sioux?
   a. An improved economy  
   b. Loss of native lands  
   c. Less government intervention  
   d. Expansion of the reservation system

46. Who would have been most likely to visit Ellis Island?
   a. A freed southern slave.  
   b. A Radical Republican.  
   c. A Russian immigrant.  

47. Samuel Gompers is most remembered as
   a. The leader of the Pullman Strike.  
   b. A supporter of federal injunctions.  
   c. Leader of the AFL.  
   d. The president who sent federal troops to end the Pullman Strike.

48. Of what significance was the 1894 Pullman Strike?
   a. It bolstered the labor union movement.  
   b. It was isolated case of worker discontent.  
   c. It showed the ability of management and labor to work cooperatively.  
   d. It is one of several examples of late 19th century industrial unrest.
49. What was the Jungle?
   a. A nickname given to the Philippines by US soldiers who fought there.
   b. The title of a book by Jacob Riis that described the horrible living conditions of immigrants.
   c. The title of a secret telegram sent from Germany to Mexico.
   d. A novel by Upton Sinclair that exposed unsanitary conditions in the meat packing industry.

50. Ida Tarbell is best described as a
   a. Social worker.
   b. Muckraker.
   c. Progressive politician.
   d. Founding member of the NAACP.

51. Jim Crow laws were passed by southern legislatures following Reconstruction. What was the purpose of Jim Crow laws?
   a. To expand the rights of African Americans.
   b. To ensure segregation of African Americans in southern society.
   c. To force compliance with the 14th and 15th Amendments.
   d. To prohibit southerners from disenfranchising African Americans.

52. “She was nothing short of an angel. If it were not for her founding Hull House and fighting for the rights of the poor and those desperate souls born in foreign lands, God only knows how many would have turned to crime or even perished.”
   The above quote is talking about
   a. Carrie Nation
   b. Jane Addams
   c. Ida Tarbell
   d. W.E.B. DuBois

53. What event sparked the Spanish-American War?
   a. The sinking of the USS Maine.
   b. Roosevelt’s Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
   c. The building of the Panama Canal.
   d. The Platt Amendment.

54. The intent of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was
   a. To deny workers from China membership in labor unions.
   b. To exclude Chinese workers on railroads.
   c. To restrict immigration from China.
   d. To forbid military involvement in China.

55. Late 19th and early 20th century American imperialism can be explained as
   a. A desire to profit politically and economically from involvement in foreign countries.
   b. Working to maintain a balance of political power within the Western Hemisphere.
   c. Having little interest in expanding American economic and political influence.
   d. A lack of concern for expanding the military power of the United States.
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56. Who would have benefitted the most from the opening of the Panama Canal?
   a. An isolationist wanting the US to stay out of interests in Latin America.
   b. A Filipino hoping for independence.
   c. Chinese immigrants wanting to enter the US after 1882.
   d. A US navy captain needing to sail from Cuba to Southeast Asia.

57. The sinking of the Lusitania, the Zimmerman telegram, and unrestricted U-boat warfare were all factors that led to
   a. The start of WWI in Europe
   b. The beginning of WWII.
   c. US involvement in Vietnam
   d. The US entering WWI

58. An African-American who moved from rural Georgia to New York City in 1919 would have been part of the
   a. Harlem Hell Fighters
   b. Isolationist Movement
   c. Great Migration
   d. NAACP

59. Which amendment to the Constitution addressed women’s suffrage?
   a. Sixteenth
   b. Seventeenth
   c. Eighteenth
   d. Nineteenth

60. What were the “Fourteen Points”?
   a. Woodrow Wilson’s proposals for peace following World War I.
   b. Great Britain and France’s demands for peace from Germany.
   c. Conditions imposed upon Germany at the end of the war.
   d. Reasons officially presented to President Wilson by the US Senate explaining why that body had refused to approve US membership in the League of Nations.

61. Which of the following MOST contributed to a suspicion of immigrants and a mistrust of those with different political beliefs in the years following WWI?
   a. The opening of Ellis Island
   b. The Red Scare
   c. The Cuban Missile Crisis
   d. The Soviet invasion of Germany

62. Henry Ford contributed to the United States’ growth as an industrial nation by introducing such innovations as
   a. The electric light and buying stock on the margin.
   b. New methods of mass production and a more efficient assembly line.
   c. The cotton gin and interchangeable parts.
   d. The phonograph and the moving picture camera.
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63. Which BEST describes the Harlem Renaissance?
   a. A time of great racial tension exemplified by race riots in New York.
   b. A time of high interest in southern African American culture.
   c. A concentrated time of African Americans achievement in literature and music.
   d. The renovation of turn of the century buildings in Harlem.

64. US citizens became more exposed to advertisements, politics, and cultural influences nationwide as a result of
   a. The Cold War.
   b. Radical Reconstruction.
   c. Radio, television, and movies.
   d. The New Deal.

65. “It was like hell had come on us. I thought it were judgment day for sure. The sun was gone; blackness come. I’ll never forget it. I couldn’t see two feet in front of me. By the time the storm moved on, land, equipment, even what livestock we had was left buried.”
   The above quote is most likely from
   a. A US senator opposed to the New Deal.
   b. A businessman after Black Tuesday.
   c. A farmer experiencing the Dust Bowl.
   d. Farmers profiting from overproduction.

66. The greatest economic crisis in US history is known as
   a. Overproduction.
   b. The Dust Bowl.
   c. The Great Depression.
   d. Black Tuesday

67. Overproduction during the 1920s ultimately resulted in
   a. The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution
   b. Rapid inflation that destroyed the stock market
   c. Falling prices that led to economic depression
   d. The end of the New Deal

68. Hoovervilles can BEST be described as
   a. Shantytowns where displaced people lived during the Great Depression.
   b. Small cities named in honor of President Hoover.
   c. Parts of a larger reform bill to improve housing in America.
   d. Bank notes issued during the Depression in place of stock.

69. What was the New Deal?
   a. A regulation agreement between banks
   b. A plan to prevent stocks from losing value
   c. An agreement between Hoover and Roosevelt
   d. A series of programs aimed at economic reform
70. A worker wanting to organize a union would have been most excited about which of the following?
   a. The Tennessee Valley Authority
   b. The Wagner Act
   c. The Neutrality Act
   d. The court-packing scheme

71. Eleanor Roosevelt’s conduct as first lady can best be described as
   a. Active and controversial.
   b. Traditional.
   c. Universally offensive.
   d. Perceived as favoring the rich and powerful.

72. Why did President Roosevelt want to “pack the court”?
   a. To allow justices to hear cases on a rotating basis.
   b. To keep New Deal programs from the US Supreme Court.
   c. To appoint justices who would rule favorably on New Deal programs.
   d. To have a greater understanding of the economic benefits of the New Deal.

73. What was the purpose of US internment camps?
   a. To protect Japanese, German, and Italian American citizens from racists who might harm them.
   b. To provide a place to train soldiers to fight in WWII.
   c. To allow a secluded place for scientists to work on the atomic bomb.
   d. To keep a close eye on citizens who might be a threat to the US war effort.

74. Although his proposed march on Washington did not happen, his boldness still inspired President Roosevelt to back legislation prohibiting discrimination in the national defense industry. Who was he?
   a. Martin Luther King Jr.
   b. Robert Kennedy
   c. A. Philip Randolph
   d. Jackie Robinson

75. President Roosevelt referred to December 7, 1941 as, “… a day that will live in infamy…” because it was
   a. The day Allied troops invaded France
   b. The day marking the Fall of France
   c. The day Berlin fell to the Soviets
   d. The day the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor

76. A scientist assigned to a project in Los Alamos, New Mexico in 1945 was most likely busy working on
   a. The War Production Board.
   b. The Manhattan Project.
   c. The V-E Project.
   d. Operation Overlord.
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77. What was the focus of McCarthyism?
   a. A presidential bid.
   b. Campaign finance reform.
   c. A political movement promoting liberalism.
   d. Rooting out communism in the United States.

78. The Truman Doctrine stated that
   a. The US would not tolerate Communists in high levels of US government
   b. The US would not hesitate to intervene to help foreign nations resist communism
   c. The US would not cross the 38th parallel during the Korean War.
   d. The US would support Mao’s revolution in China.

79. What effect did the Tet Offensive have?
   a. It convinced Congress to pass the GI Bill.
   b. It increased opposition to the Vietnam War in the United States.
   c. It united most of the country behind Lyndon Johnson’s war strategy.
   d. It convinced the US to enter the space race.

80. The Cuban Revolution concerned US presidents because
   a. Castro had nuclear weapons and vowed to use them against Florida.
   b. Cuba was even more afraid of communism than the US and wanted to start a war against the USSR.
   c. The new Cuban government attempted to invade Mexico at the Bay of Pigs.
   d. It established a communist government just 90 miles from the United States.

81. People born in the US in the first few years following WWII became known as
   a. Post-war citizens.
   b. Population surgers.
   c. Conservatives.
   d. Baby-boomers.

82. The US wanted to win the space race because it
   a. Wanted to start a colony on the moon to deal with the earth’s overpopulation.
   b. Wanted to start a colony on the moon that US citizens could relocate to in the event of a nuclear war.
   c. Feared that the USSR would use its space technology to develop nuclear weapons capable of destroying the US.
   d. Hoped to fulfill Kennedy’s dream of developing a satellite shield capable of destroying Soviet missiles.

83. What was the significance of Levittown?
   a. It showed the need for a working GI Bill.
   b. It sparked the growth of American suburbs.
   c. It was the center of American industry.
   d. It was the site of the Kennedy-Nixon debates.
84. It signaled the beginning of a new era in US politics. For the first time, candidates for president had to pay attention to how they looked on television in addition to the words they spoke and the programs they supported. What was it?
   a. Franklin Roosevelt’s campaign in 1932
   b. The first televised campaign between Harry Truman and Thomas Dewey.
   c. The presidential debate between Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

85. President Harry S. Truman is credited with
   a. Coming up with the idea of developing an atomic bomb.
   b. Ending the Cold War.
   c. Ending discrimination in the armed forces.
   d. Ending the Korean War peacefully.

86. He is arguably the most impactful Georgian in history. He gained notoriety for his role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott, became the acknowledged leader of the civil rights movement, believed in non-violent resistance to racial injustice, and eventually won the Nobel Prize. Who was he?
   a. Jackie Robinson
   b. Martin Luther King, Jr.
   c. A. Philip Randolph
   d. Jimmy Carter

87. Jackie Robinson made history as
   a. The acknowledged leader of the civil rights movement.
   b. The first African American to play major league baseball in the modern era.
   c. The attorney who won Brown v. Board of Education.
   d. The founder of CORE.

88. What effect did the Supreme Court’s decision in Brown v. Board of Education have on segregation?
   a. It struck down segregation in public schools.
   b. It reinforced segregation by upholding the concept of states’ rights.
   c. It had little effect on segregation because states neither acknowledged it nor implemented it.
   d. It had limited effect because whenever states refused to follow it, the executive branch usually refused to get involved and enforce the decision.

89. The Supreme Court’s ruling in the Miranda case officially established that
   a. Mexican immigrants must be treated equal to whites.
   b. Law enforcement officials must have a warrant before conducting a search.
   c. The government must provide lawyers for criminal defendants who cannot afford to hire their own.
   d. Anyone arrested of a crime must be informed of their rights to an attorney and their right not to incriminate themselves.
90. In what way did the assassination of John F. Kennedy affect civil rights?
   a. The passage of civil rights legislation was postponed several years.
   b. Civil rights suffered as conservatives quickly rose to power.
   c. Civil rights legislation likely passed quicker thanks to the efforts of Lyndon Johnson.
   d. It had no effect.

91. The purpose of Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” was to
   a. Root out communism in the federal government.
   b. End poverty in the US.
   c. Slow down the pace of civil rights in the South.
   d. Win support for the war in Vietnam.

92. Under Johnson’s domestic programs, a lower-income, elderly person would benefit from which of the following?
   a. Job Corps
   b. Head Start
   c. VISTA
   d. Medicare

93. A member of the SCLC in the 1960’s would have been most supportive of
   a. The war in Vietnam.
   b. Nixon’s view on civil rights.
   c. Peaceful protests to achieve social justice.
   d. Conservative political ideas.

94. A migrant worker in the 1960’s would have been most loyal to
   a. Cesar Chavez.
   b. Rachel Carson.
   c. Barry Goldwater.
   d. Martin Luther King, Jr.

95. Rachel Carson is credited with inspiring the modern
   a. Environmentalist movement.
   b. Women’s movement.
   c. Migrant workers movement.
   d. Anti-war movement.

96. Which of the following policies would MOST LIKELY be favored by a conservative?
   a. More government social programs to deal with economic disparity
   b. Wealth distribution
   c. Fewer welfare programs and less government regulation
   d. Higher taxes
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97. Richard Nixon was
   a. A president who took a hard-line military stance against the Chinese and enthusiastically supported civil rights legislation.
   b. The first president to publicly recognize communist China and eventually resigned due to a scandal.
   c. The only man ever to serve as both president and vice president without being elected to either office.
   d. A former governor of Georgia who went on to become president and improve relations with communist nations.

98. Which of the following dates affected US citizens in much the same way as September 11, 2001?
   a. July 4, 1776
   b. December 7, 1941
   c. December 12, 2000
   d. August 8, 1974

99. Jimmy Carter was praised for which of the following?
   a. Watergate
   b. His handling of the Iranian Hostage Crisis
   c. The Camp David Accords
   d. Instituting WIN

100. The charge that William Clinton had lied to a grand jury concerning his relationship with Monica Lewinsky eventually led to
     a. The president's resignation.
     b. Clinton’s dismissal from office.
     c. The president’s impeachment.
     d. Republicans winning the 1994 congressional elections.