

2024 U.S. History 1st Semester Final Exam – Part 2

Mr. Kersey

Directions: Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question or completes the sentence in the space provided on your answer sheet. All questions apply to the history standard. Others are indicated on the test. No hobbits were harmed in the creation of this test.

1. Which type of farming was practiced in New England?
 - a. backwater
 - b. cash crop
 - c. subsistence
 - d. tidewater
2. What was the type of farming practiced in New York?
 - a. backwater
 - b. cash crop
 - c. subsistence
 - d. tidewater
3. How did most settlers in the Southern Colonies make their living?
 - a. farming
 - b. lumbering
 - c. manufacturing
 - d. ship building
4. How did England view its North American colonies?
 - a. as an economic drain
 - b. as an economic resource
 - c. as a land of savages
 - d. as a place to put criminals
5. Which of the following increased interest in science as a way to improve society?
 - a. civic virtue
 - b. Enlightenment
 - c. immigration
 - d. Reformation
6. A group of civilians trained to fight in emergencies is called
 - a. an army.
 - b. a commando.
 - c. a confederacy.
 - d. a militia.
7. Which proposal sought to unite the American colonies against the French?
 - a. Albany Plan of Union
 - b. Bill of Rights
 - c. Confederacy of England
 - d. U.S. Constitution

8. Which religious movement in the colonies called for a return to the strong faith of earlier days?
- a. Catholicism
 - b. Enlightenment
 - c. Great Awakening
 - d. Mormonism
9. Where was the hub of the shipping trade in North America?
- a. Georgia
 - b. New England
 - c. North Carolina
 - d. South Carolina
10. Who provided labor for the Southern rice fields?
- a. children
 - b. enslaved Africans
 - c. paid workers
 - d. tenants
11. In the Southern Colonies, the region of small farms near the Appalachian Mountains was called the
- a. backcountry.
 - b. coastal area.
 - c. mountainous region.
 - d. tidewater.
12. Which theory holds that a nation's power depends on expanding its trade?
- a. expansion
 - b. gold reserve
 - c. mercantilism
 - d. trade
13. Why did the Native Americans generally distrust the British?
- a. The British were greedy for land.
 - b. The British were not able to communicate with them.
 - c. The British were allies with France.
 - d. The British would not give them food.
14. The leg of the triangular trade route in which enslaved Africans were shipped to the West Indies was known as the
- a. First Leg.
 - b. Middle Passage.
 - c. Slave Code.
 - d. Tidewater.

15. Which of the following was a cause of the slave trade?
 - a. Colonists needed a large labor force to work on their plantations.
 - b. People of the Far West demanded rice and tobacco.
 - c. An increase in religious tolerance led to the slave trade.
 - d. The slave trade grew because of the need to develop subsistence farming.
16. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited colonists from moving west of which area?
 - a. the Appalachian Mountains
 - b. the Great Lakes
 - c. the Louisiana Territory
 - d. the Ohio River Valley
17. Which act did the British government enact to try to stop smuggling?
 - a. Molasses Act
 - b. Stamp Act
 - c. Sugar Act
 - d. Trade Act
18. Which act taxed almost all printed material in the colonies?
 - a. Hat Act
 - b. Iron Act
 - c. Stamp Act
 - d. Sugar Act
19. Who refused to receive the Olive Branch Petition?
 - a. George III
 - b. Thomas Gage
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. William Dawes
20. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Patrick Henry
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
21. Who ran the first post office established by the Second Continental Congress?
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. George Washington
 - c. John Adams
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
22. Who wrote Common Sense?
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Thomas Paine
 - d. Thomas Jefferson

23. Against whom did George Grenville convince Parliament to take action?
- a. rebels
 - b. shipbuilders
 - c. smugglers
 - d. tea manufacturers
24. Which document did a British customs officer present in order to search a colonist's house?
- a. an arrest warrant
 - b. a letter from the king
 - c. a search warrant
 - d. a writ of assistance
25. Who persuaded the House of Burgesses to take action against the Stamp Act?
- a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Patrick Henry
 - d. Samuel Adams
26. How did colonial leaders use the Boston Massacre killings?
- a. as a call to war
 - b. as a reason to tax Great Britain
 - c. as a reason to trust the British
 - d. as propaganda
27. To which location does "The shot heard 'round the world" refer?
- a. Boston
 - b. Breed's Hill
 - c. Bunker Hill
 - d. Lexington and Concord
28. Which type of colonists sided with Britain?
- a. Loyalists
 - b. Nationalists
 - c. Patriots
 - d. Separatists
29. Which colonists wanted to fight the British for American independence?
- a. Loyalists
 - b. Nationalists
 - c. Patriots
 - d. Separatists
30. Which of the following demonstrated the colonists' desire for peace?
- a. the Boston Massacre
 - b. the Boston Tea Party
 - c. the Navigation Acts
 - d. the Olive Branch Petition

31. What was the purpose of a committee of correspondence?
- a. to circulate calls for action against Britain
 - b. to gain control of the colonies
 - c. to remove taxes on tea
 - d. to send troops to Boston
32. What happened when three East India Company ships arrived in Boston Harbor in 1773?
- a. Colonists boarded the ships and threw chests of tea overboard.
 - b. Colonists called for a boycott of fabric made in Britain.
 - c. Five colonists were killed in the Boston Massacre.
 - d. Parliament passed the Tea Act.
33. Why was the Continental Congress formed?
- a. to enforce the Coercive Acts
 - b. to practice using muskets and cannons
 - c. to set up a political body that would challenge British control
 - d. to unite the colonists and the British
34. According to the Declaration of Independence, what was America's new status?
- a. a national holiday
 - b. a new nation
 - c. a partner with Canada
 - d. a territory of Great Britain
35. On Christmas night 1776, the Patriots scored a victory at
- a. Germantown.
 - b. Philadelphia.
 - c. Saratoga.
 - d. Trenton.
 - e. the North Pole.
36. The militia group that defeated Burgoyne's troops at Bennington, Vermont, was the
- a. Green Mountain Boys.
 - b. Hessians.
 - c. Minutemen.
 - d. Vermont Boys.
37. In 1777, William Howe captured which city, causing Congress to flee?
- a. Boston
 - b. New York City
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Washington, D.C.
38. The French announced support for the United States after the American victory at
- a. Boston.
 - b. Philadelphia.
 - c. Saratoga.
 - d. Valley Forge.

39. The British agreed to recognize the United States as an independent nation after the Americans' victory at
- a. Saratoga.
 - b. Yorktown.
 - c. Vincennes.
 - d. New York.
40. A government in which citizens rule through elected representatives is called a
- a. monarchy.
 - b. republic.
 - c. sovereignty.
 - d. theocracy.
41. Under the Articles of Confederation, how many states did Congress require approval from in order to pass a law?
- a. 3
 - b. 7
 - c. 9
 - d. 13
42. The division of powers between the national government and the states is a
- a. federal system.
 - b. feudal system.
 - c. local system.
 - d. national system.
43. What were supporters of the new Constitution called?
- a. Anti-Federalists
 - b. Federalists
 - c. Jeffersonians
 - d. Nationalists
44. Which type of legislatures did most states establish?
- a. bicameral
 - b. monarchy
 - c. multi-house
 - d. unicameral
45. The series of essays published to explain and support the Constitution was called
- a. The Antifederalist.
 - b. Common Sense.
 - c. the Federalist Papers.
 - d. The Spirit of Laws.

46. A period when economic activity slows and unemployment increases is called
- a. a deficit.
 - b. a depression.
 - c. an inflationary period
 - d. a slowdown period.
47. The movement that influenced the Constitution's architects was the
- a. Age of Science.
 - b. Enlightenment.
 - c. Ideas Period.
 - d. Reason Era.
48. What keeps any one branch of the United States government from gaining too much power?
- a. checks and balances
 - b. free elections
 - c. the President
 - d. voting on a bill
49. What was America's first constitution called?
- a. American Constitution
 - b. Articles of Confederation
 - c. Bill of Rights
 - d. Republic Plan
50. What law banned slavery in the Northwest Territory?
- a. The Northwest Ordinance
 - b. The Ordinance of 1785
 - c. The Land Act of 1800
 - d. The Southwest Land Law of 1786
51. What philosopher wrote that government is based on a contract between the people and the government or ruler?
- a. Baron de Montesquieu
 - b. Thomas Hobbes
 - c. John Locke
 - d. Aristotle
 - e. Yoda
52. What document, signed in 1215, limited the power of the English king?
- a. English Bill of Rights
 - b. Magna Carta
 - c. *Two Treatises of Civil Government*
 - d. *The Spirit of Laws*

53. Which power below would be a delegated (or enumerated) power?
- a. regulate trade within the states
 - b. collect taxes
 - c. provide for general welfare
 - d. declare war
54. What group elects the president of the United States?
- a. executive branch
 - b. Congress
 - c. The Senate
 - d. the Electoral College
 - e. The Jedi Council
55. Which of the following is an important reserved power?
- a. regulate trade between the states
 - b. establish local governments
 - c. collect taxes
 - d. provide for public safety

