

Confederation to Constitution

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

b 1. Which of the following had the most power under the Articles of Confederation?

- a. the national government
- b. the state governments
- c. the Federalists
- d. the Antifederalists

d 2. Which of the following powers did the Articles of Confederation grant to Congress?

- a. the power to make treaties
- b. the power to issue money
- c. the power to make war and peace
- d. all of the above

a 3. The Great Compromise addressed the issue of

- a. how much power each state would have in the national legislature.
- b. how slaves would be counted for the purposes of state representation in the national legislature.
- c. when the slave trade in the United States would stop.
- d. what powers the new government would have to levy taxes.

d 4. Which of the following groups were not represented at the Constitutional Convention?

- a. African Americans
- b. Native Americans
- c. white women
- d. all of the above

c 5. Why did the delegates from large states favor the Virginia Plan?

- a. because the plan denied the national government the power to tax
- b. because the plan created a government of three branches
- c. because the plan gave them greater representation in the legislature
- d. All of the above are reasons the large states favored the plan.

d 6. Why is James Madison known as the "Father of the Constitution"?

- a. He wrote essays that helped gain support for the Constitution.
- b. He helped to write the Virginia Plan.
- c. He wrote the Bill of Rights.
- d. All of the above are reasons.

- a 7. What most likely explains why so many Americans in the 1780s feared a strong national government?
- their experiences under earlier British rule
 - their experiences under state constitutions
 - their experiences under the Articles of Confederation
 - their experiences under the Continental Congress
- a 8. One feature of the Constitution that an Antifederalist would have liked was
- the national government and the state governments would share power under a system called federalism.
 - that the new national government still had no power to pass tax laws.
 - that the president and the Senate would not be directly elected by the people.
 - that the national government had much more power than the state governments.
- b 9. Which was **not** a reason that it was important for New York and Virginia to approve the Constitution?
- If either of them refused to ratify, the nation would be geographically divided.
 - Their approval was needed for the new government to go into effect.
 - They were two of the largest and most populous states.
 - Two important national leaders, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, were from these states.

B. Match each item with its description. Some of the choices will be used more than once. (3 points each)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Annapolis Convention | c. English Bill of Rights | e. Northwest Ordinance |
| b. Bill of Rights | d. Land Ordinance of 1785 | f. Shays's Rebellion |

- c 10. influenced the state constitutions
- e 11. outlawed slavery on lands north of the Ohio River
- f 12. resulted from high state taxes and the heavy debts of some farmers
- a 13. attempted to settle disagreements among states over trade and led to the Constitutional Convention
- d 14. divided western regions into townships so that land could be sold and settled
- b 15. resulted from demands that the people be protected against the power of the national government
- e 16. set up the system under which new states would be created and admitted to the Union
- f 17. convinced many people that the Articles of Confederation were too weak and that the national government needed more power

- C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

18. In order to unite the states during the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress wrote a constitution called the Constitution of the United States.

F

19. One way that the Constitutional Convention overcame differences and completed its work was by settling major disputes through compromise.

T

20. Construction of the Wilderness Road to the west opened lands held by the Shawnee and other Native American peoples in Ohio to new settlement.

F

21. To convince Americans to support the Constitution, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and Thomas Jefferson wrote a series of essays that later became known as *The Federalist* papers.

F

22. Although George Mason was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, he was so unhappy with its work that he later campaigned against ratification of the new Constitution.

T

23. After several states were unable to work out their differences over trade, New York's Alexander Hamilton suggested that delegates from all states meet to discuss changing the Articles of Confederation.

T

24. As the most respected American of his day, Benjamin Franklin was selected to head the Constitutional Convention.

F

25. Although he had been a leading Patriot during the Revolution, Daniel Shays refused to attend the Constitutional Convention.

F

Name _____

Answer Key

Date _____

Formal Assessment

Constitution Handbook Test—Form A

The Constitution

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- a 1. The president must have been a U.S. citizen
- a. since birth.
 - b. since the age of 18.
 - c. for a minimum of 10 years.
 - d. for a minimum of 25 years.
- d 2. Which of the following is a right guaranteed by the First Amendment?
- a. the right to voice an opinion
 - b. the right to publish your ideas
 - c. the right to freedom of worship
 - d. all of the above
- d 3. The qualifications for a U.S. senator or representative include all of the following **except** that he or she
- a. be a U.S. citizen.
 - b. be at least a certain age.
 - c. live in the state he or she represents.
 - d. belong to either the Democratic or Republican party.
- b 4. In order to become the law of the land, the Constitution had to be ratified by
- a. 7 states.
 - b. 9 states.
 - c. 11 states.
 - d. all 13 states.
- c 5. The power to declare war and raise armies belongs to
- a. the president.
 - b. the Supreme Court.
 - c. the Congress.
 - d. the Speaker of the House.
- c 6. An important check on the power of the president is that
- a. the Senate and the House of Representatives make the laws.
 - b. the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.
 - c. Congress has the power to override a presidential veto of a bill.
 - d. the vice-president can be removed from office by Congress.

- a 7. Which of the following terms describes the division of government into three branches?
a. separation of powers
b. limited government
c. federalism
d. checks and balances
- b 8. Judicial review allows the Supreme Court
a. to veto a law passed by Congress.
b. to decide whether or not a law is constitutional.
c. to judge cases involving the president and other government officials.
d. all of the above
- b 9. Which of the following groups was the last to receive the right to vote?
a. women
b. 18-year-olds
c. Native American men
d. African-American men
- b 10. Which of the following must occur for Congress to override a presidential veto of a bill?
a. One house must pass the bill by a two-thirds majority.
b. Both houses must pass the bill by a two-thirds majority.
c. One house must pass the bill by a three-fourths majority.
d. Both houses must pass the bill by a three-fourths majority.

B. Match each of the following principles, laws, or amendments to the correct description. (3 points each)

- a. 4th Amendment c. elastic clause e. limited government
b. 19th Amendment d. due process of law f. popular sovereignty

- b 11. This gave women the right to vote.
- f 12. The phrase "We the people" in the Preamble indicates that the Constitution is based on this.
- d 13. This promises people fair treatment in federal courts.
- a 14. This forbids unreasonable searches.
- c 15. This allows Congress to make all laws that are "necessary and proper" to fulfill its constitutional duties.
- e 16. This is a way to prevent the abuse of power in government.

C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. Article 1, the longest article in the Constitution, details the powers of the president.

F

18. The president is elected to a term of four years.

T

19. The number of representatives a state has in the House of Representatives is based on the size of that state's population.

T

20. The commander in chief of the army and navy is the secretary of defense.

F

21. The president is chosen by the electors, who are members of the House of Representatives, not by the direct vote of the American people.

F

22. The first ten amendments, called the Ten Freedoms, guarantee U.S. citizens certain rights and freedoms, which the government cannot violate.

F

23. If three-fourths of the states approve a proposed amendment, then the Constitution can be changed.

T

24. If the president commits a crime, charges will be brought against him or her by the House of Representatives, which has the power of attainder.

F

25. According to the Constitution, if the federal government makes a law that conflicts with a state's law, citizens of that state must obey the state law.

F

26. To protect the voting rights of Native Americans, Congress passed the 15th Amendment, which forbid states from denying citizens the right to vote based on their race.

F

Launching a New Republic

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

C

1. The federal court system was set up by
 - a. the Constitution of the United States.
 - b. the Articles of Confederation.
 - c. the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789.
 - d. the Alien and Sedition Acts.

b

2. How did Alexander Hamilton deal with the nation's financial problems?
 - a. He asked the states to help pay off the nation's huge war debts.
 - b. He asked Congress to put a tax on imported foreign goods.
 - c. He tried to borrow money from foreign countries.
 - d. He decided to not repay the loans that other nations had made to the United States.

d

3. Why did Hamilton's plan make the national government more powerful?
 - a. A national bank issued currency and made loans to private businesses.
 - b. The states had to depend on the national government to repay the money they owed from the Revolution.
 - c. People who had made loans to their state during the war would support the national government because it was repaying those loans.
 - d. All of the above are true.

d

4. The difference between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson was that
 - a. Hamilton believed the Constitution gave the national government more power than Jefferson believed it did.
 - b. Hamilton sought the support of the rich upper class while Jefferson believed in the common people.
 - c. Hamilton favored Great Britain while Jefferson supported France.
 - d. All of the above are true.

C

5. Which was **not** a foreign policy challenge that President Washington faced?
 - a. The Spanish threatened to close the port of New Orleans to American shipping.
 - b. The British stirred up trouble between Native Americans and white settlers in the Northwest Territory.
 - c. Farmers of western Pennsylvania rose up against the government in the Whiskey Rebellion.
 - d. Washington attempted to keep the United States neutral in the war between Britain and France.

- b 6. Washington advised the nation to remain neutral in world affairs because
- the nation could not afford to fight another war.
 - alliances with other nations might require the United States to do something that was not in its best interests.
 - the nation was too weak to fight a major European power.
 - All of the above are true.
- a 7. Which of the following did **not** contribute to the rise of political parties?
- disagreements over the location of the nation's new capital
 - the war between Great Britain and France
 - Hamilton's and Jefferson's opposing views about the Constitution
 - Jefferson's and Hamilton's differing goals for the future of America
- c 8. How did the rise of political parties affect the election of 1796?
- Different parties controlled the presidency and the Congress.
 - Jefferson resigned his cabinet post due to arguments with Hamilton.
 - The nation elected a Federalist president and a Democratic-Republican vice-president.
 - All of the above are true.
- a 9. The belief that the nation's future success lay in manufacturing and trade instead of agriculture was a view held by
- Alexander Hamilton.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - John Adams.
 - John Jay.

B. Match each event with its description. Some choices will be used more than once.
(3 points each).

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Jay's Treaty | c. Treaty of Greenville |
| b. Pinckney's Treaty | d. XYZ Affair |

- d 10. This outraged the American public and increased support for the Federalists.
- a 11. This failed to grant the United States rights to trade with the British West Indies.
- c 12. This turned over much of Ohio and Indiana from Native Americans to the U.S. government.
- b 13. This gave Americans the right to use the Mississippi River to ship their products to the port of New Orleans.
- d 14. This resulted from a dispute over French interference with American trade.
- b 15. This settled a dispute over the exact border between the United States and Spanish Florida.
- d 16. This caused Congress to cancel its treaties with France.

- C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. By having the national government repay money the states borrowed from the people during the Revolution, Hamilton was trying to weaken the power of the state governments.

true

18. Alexander Hamilton and John Adams were both leaders of the Federalist Party.

true

19. The department heads that President Washington appointed to help him lead the nation formed a group of advisers that became known as the federal judiciary.

false

20. Thomas Jefferson warned Americans that by forming political parties they risked weakening and dividing the nation.

false

21. Federal armies marched into the Trans-Appalachian West in 1791 to fight Native Americans led by Little Turtle and again in 1794 to fight Pennsylvania farmers in the Whiskey Rebellion.

true

22. In the Maryland and Delaware resolutions, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson wrote that a state had the right to judge whether a law passed by the federal government was constitutional.

false

23. John Adams was so angry over attacks on his policies that he asked Congress to pass the Federal Judiciary Act to make criticizing the government a crime.

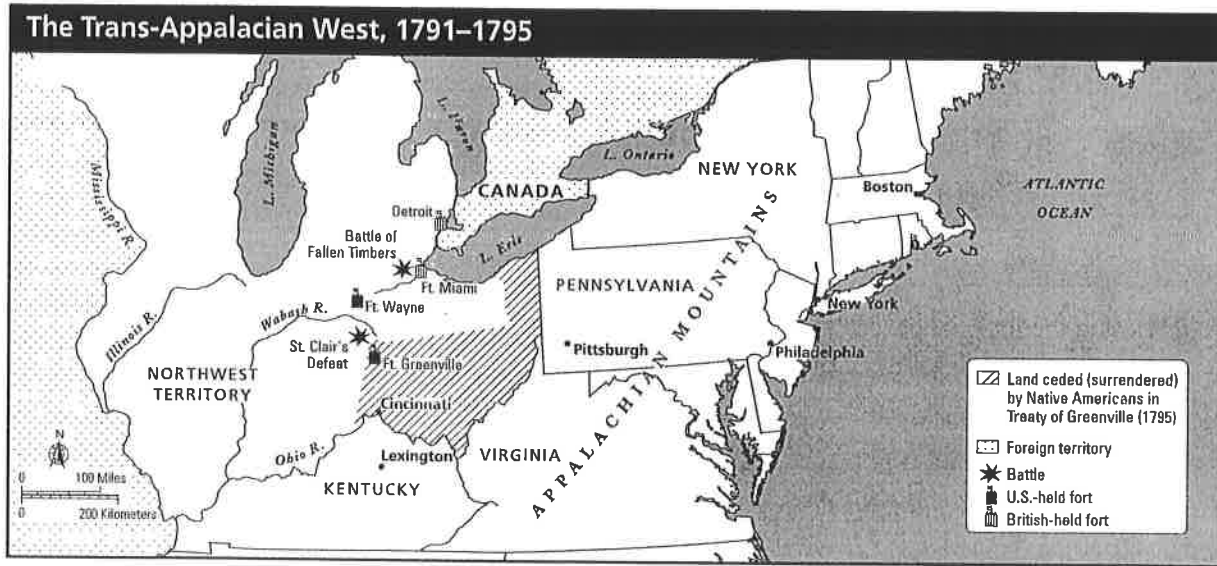
false

24. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison founded the Democratic-Republican Party.

true

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



25. What physical feature marks the eastern boundary of the Trans-Appalachian West?

26. Why were the British forts on U.S. territory located so close to Canada?

27. This map shows the Trans-Appalachian West in 1795. What changes will Jay's Treaty make in this map in 1796?

28. Near which British fort did the Battle of Fallen Timbers occur?

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

29. Why do you think Hamilton and Washington sent some 13,000 troops to put down only a few hundred farmers during the Whiskey Rebellion?

30. Describe how events in Europe in the 1790s affected the United States.

The Jefferson Era

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

- c 1. The commander who was victorious at both the Battle of Tippecanoe and the Battle of the Thames was
- Andrew Jackson.
 - Oliver Hazard Perry.
 - William Henry Harrison.
 - "Mad" Anthony Wayne.
- a 2. Before the British burned the White House, important items were saved by
- Dolly Madison.
 - Francis Scott Key.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - William Clark.
- b 3. What problem troubled Jefferson about his purchase of Louisiana?
- All the new land might cause factory workers to quit their jobs and move west to become farmers.
 - The Constitution did not empower the president to buy land.
 - The Native Americans in the Louisiana Territory were powerful and they refused to sign treaties with the United States.
 - France was selling the land for much less than it was worth.
- d 4. Which of the following is true about the principle of judicial review?
- It allows the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.
 - It increased the power of the Supreme Court.
 - It made the Supreme Court the final interpreter of the Constitution.
 - all of the above
- * c 5. Which was **not** true of the election of 1800?
- The Constitution's system for choosing the president and vice-president failed to work properly.
 - The House of Representatives selected the president and vice-president.
 - The president and vice-president were from opposing political parties.
 - President Adams was defeated and Thomas Jefferson became president.
- d 6. What knowledge was gained from expeditions to the Louisiana Territory?
- scientific information about plants, animals, and peoples in the region
 - accurate maps and other geographic information
 - that there was no all-water route to the Pacific Ocean
 - all of the above

- b 7. Why were calls for war with Britain stronger in the Trans-Appalachian West than they were in other regions of the nation?
- because a war would hurt the trade of New England shippers
 - because the British were aiding Native Americans from bases in Canada
 - because southerners did not want to lose overseas markets for their tobacco
 - all of the above
- a 8. Which statement describes the U.S. military at the start of the War of 1812?
- The army was small, poorly trained, badly equipped, and led by inexperienced officers.
 - The navy was powerful because it had been built up during the troubles with France in the 1790s.
 - The army was aided by Native American allies who wanted to drive the British from Canada.
 - The military was led by highly experienced and well-trained officers.
- b 9. Oliver Hazard Perry's victory over a British fleet in 1813 was important because it
- brought the War of 1812 to an end without a huge loss of American lives.
 - gave the United States control of Lake Erie and led to Harrison's victory at the Battle of the Thames.
 - allowed an American army to defeat the British at the Battle of New Orleans.
 - convinced Napoleon to come to the aid of the United States in the war.
- b 10. Which was **not** true about the Battle of New Orleans?
- The battle was a great victory for the American forces.
 - It convinced the British to sign a peace treaty with the Americans.
 - The battle made General Andrew Jackson a national hero.
 - In the battle, the Americans held off a British assault on New Orleans.

B. Match each person with his or her accomplishment. (3 points each)

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Meriwether Lewis | c. Toussaint L'Ouverture | e. Tecumseh |
| b. Napoleon | d. Sacagawea | f. Zebulon Pike |

- b 11. sold a large amount of land to the United States in order to finance his wars
- a 12. led the first U.S. exploration of the Louisiana Territory
- f 13. arrested by the Spanish while searching for the boundary between the Louisiana Purchase and Spanish territory
- d 14. Native American who assisted a U.S. expedition that explored the Louisiana Territory
- e 15. fought a war in an attempt to keep the United States from taking his people's land
- c 16. led a slave revolt that helped convince Napoleon to sell land held by the French in the United States

- C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. The person who served Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state and then succeeded him as president was John Marshall.

F

18. The War Hawks in 1812 were Native Americans who fought on the U.S. side against Great Britain.

F

19. To avoid problems with Britain or France, Congress passed the Embargo Act, which stopped all American trade with nations overseas.

T

20. Jefferson believed the Louisiana Purchase would be good for the United States because it would be good for its small farmers, which he thought were the nation's strength.

T

21. French trappers provided valuable help to the Corps of Discovery while they explored the Louisiana Territory.

F

22. The American victory on Lake Erie in the War of 1812 was followed by a land victory in the Battle of the Thames that ended the British threat to the northwestern United States.

T

23. The Chief Justice who was responsible for establishing the principle of judicial review for the Supreme Court was William Marbury.

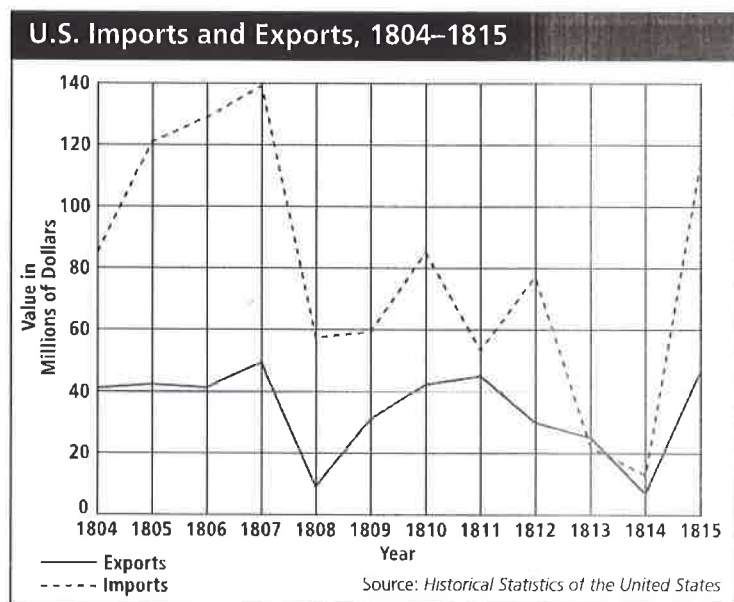
F

24. While watching the battle for Fort McHenry, Dolly Madison wrote what became the national anthem of the United States.

F

Part 2: Graph Skills

Use the graph to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



25. In what year was the value of imports to the United States the highest?

1807

26. What effect did the War of 1812 have on U.S. world trade?

reduced U.S. imports & exports

27. What evidence shows the Embargo Act of 1808 was not entirely successful?

Imports/exports hit lowest points in 1814

28. According to the information on the graph, how did the Embargo Act of 1808 affect trade overall?

sharply curtailed it. import value dropped & exports fell

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

- Although Thomas Jefferson was one of the nation's greatest presidents, not everything he did benefited America. Identify two policies or actions that you think were Jefferson's biggest errors in judgment and explain why they were not good ideas.
- How did events in Europe affect the United States in the early 1800s? In developing your answer, think about how European events were related to the Louisiana Purchase, to the causes of the War of 1812, and to the fighting in that war.

Answer Key

National and Regional Growth

Part 1: Key Ideas

A. Write the letter of the best answer. (3 points each)

b

1. A telegraph that would allow people to communicate quickly over long distances was demonstrated by
- Samuel Slater.
 - Samuel F.B. Morse.
 - Eli Whitney.
 - Alexander Graham Bell.

a

2. Most of the nation's early factories were built in
- New England.
 - the South.
 - the Old Northwest.
 - the Midwest.

c

3. Which of the following is true about slavery in the South in the 1840s?
- Most white Southern families held at least one slave.
 - White Southerners formed less than half of the region's population.
 - About 8 percent of Southern African Americans were free.
 - All Southern African Americans were enslaved.

d

4. Which of the following is true about President Madison's plan to strengthen the nation after the War of 1812?
- It was pushed through Congress with the help of Henry Clay.
 - It became known as the American System.
 - It included a protective tariff and transportation improvements.
 - all of the above

a

5. Why did the Northeast and Midwest develop a close bond?
- There was a great deal of trade between them.
 - They both opposed slavery.
 - They were both industrial regions.
 - They both held similar political views.

b

6. Why was the Missouri Compromise so important to the nation?
- It ended sectionalism and brought a period of national unity to the nation.
 - It maintained the balance of power between free states and slave states.
 - It ended slavery throughout the United States.
 - all of the above

- a 7. Which of the following was **not** a reason that manufacturing grew in the United States between 1800 and 1840?
- Transportation improvements created more customers for products in distant regions of the nation.
 - The British blockade during the War of 1812 deprived Americans of European manufactured goods.
 - A series of Supreme Court decisions allowed the federal government to limit the sale of foreign-made goods in the United States.
 - The single currency issued by the national bank encouraged trade between regions of the country.
- c 8. How did slaveholders try to control African Americans in the South?
- They forbade African Americans to work anywhere but on plantations.
 - They forbade enslaved people to sing spirituals.
 - They passed laws that severely limited the rights of free blacks.
 - all of the above
- d 9. How did the steam engine affect the nation in the 1800s?
- It allowed factories to be built in places far from rivers.
 - It spurred development of river cities like St. Louis and New Orleans.
 - It made distant regions seem closer and brought more national unity.
 - all of the above
- a ~~10~~ 10. Which of the following was **not** true of spirituals?
- They helped the slaveholders teach religion to their slaves.
 - They were inspired by the story of Moses leading the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt.
 - They were a way for slaves to secretly spread messages.
 - They were a way that enslaved African Americans resisted slavery.

B. Match each person with his accomplishment. (3 points each)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. Henry Clay | c. Andrew Jackson | e. James Monroe |
| b. Robert Fulton | d. John Marshall | f. Eli Whitney |

- b 11. His invention of the steamboat led to an era of faster transportation and improved trade.
- c 12. His actions against Native Americans in Florida led to that region being added to the United States.
- a ~~13~~ 13. He proposed a plan that allowed slavery to spread into some parts of the nation but not into others.
- e 14. His statement that European nations should not try to expand their power in the Americas continues to influence American foreign policy today.
- f 15. His idea that goods could be made from interchangeable parts revolutionized American manufacturing.
- d 16. He strengthened the power of the national government by taking some powers away from the states.

- C. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (3 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

17. The improvements that John Deere made to the plow helped to encourage farming in the Midwest.

true

18. In the 1790s Eli Whitney smuggled plans for spinning machines from Britain to America and helped to launch the Industrial Revolution in the United States.

false

19. Samuel Slater hired mostly farm girls to work in his factories and required them to live under strict rules in company boardinghouses in the town he built nearby.

false

20. By the 1840s most free African Americans in the South lived in cities.

true

21. In 1819 the Adams-Onís Treaty with Spain added Florida to the United States.

true

22. The most famous slave revolt in American history was led by an African American preacher named Nat Turner.

true

23. In the 1819 case of Gibbons v. Ogden, the Supreme Court ruled that because a state did not have power over the federal government, a state could not tax a part of the federal government.

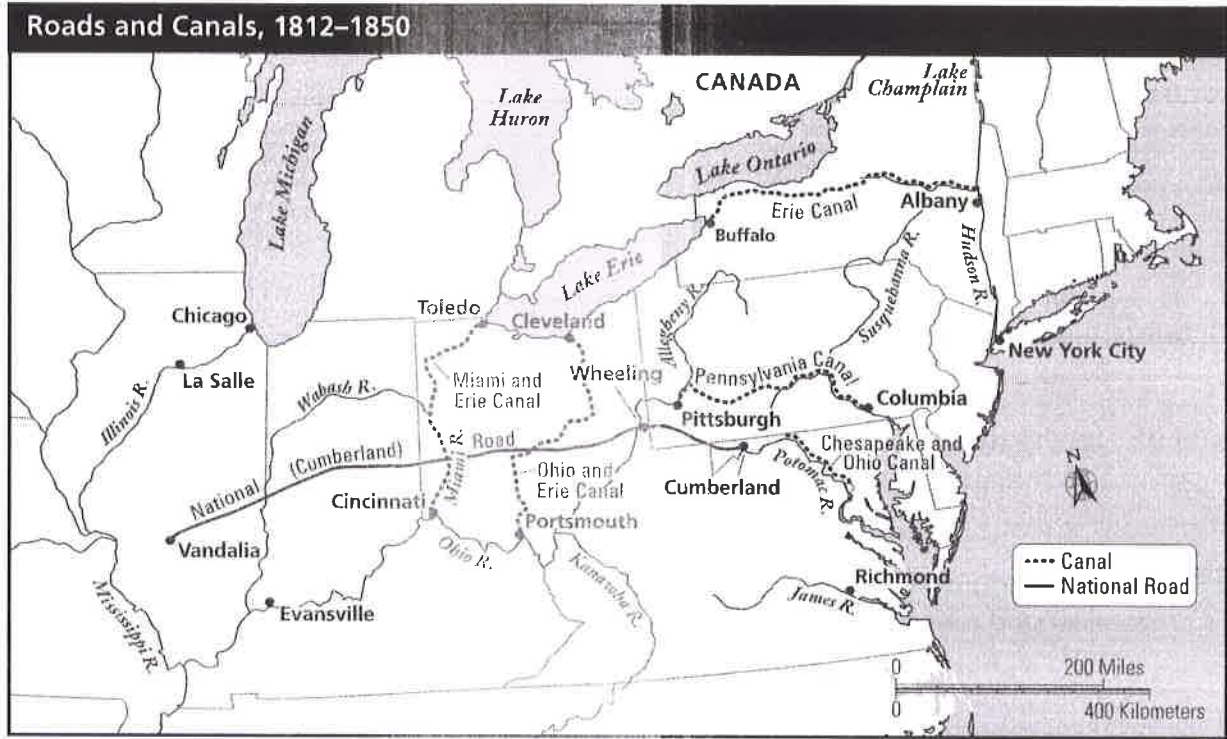
false

24. The Monroe Doctrine allowed slavery to exist in the southern part of the Louisiana Territory but banned slavery in the northern part of the territory.

false

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to answer the questions that follow. (3 points each)



25. Which canal is the farthest north?

Erie Canal

26. Which cities does the Pennsylvania Canal connect?

Pittsburgh + Columbia

27. What water route would goods take going from Cincinnati to Albany?

From Cincinnati to Toledo on the Miami

28. Which canal systems could be reached using the National Road?

Ohio Erie Miami + Erie

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (8 points each)

29. Explain how the invention of the cotton gin affected the development of the South in the 1800s.

30. Explain the difference between the spirit of nationalism and the spirit of sectionalism. Give one example of how each attitude affected the United States between the end of the War of 1812 and the 1840s.

Building Vocabulary

A. Multiple Choice

Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- C 1. The practice of giving government jobs to political backers is called (a) secession (b) the doctrine of nullification (c) the spoils system (d) the removal policy.
- B 2. The Indian Removal Act called for the government to negotiate treaties that would require Native Americans to (a) settle in cities (b) move west (c) stay on reservations (d) divide their lands among themselves.
- A 3. The "Tariff of Abominations" angered Southerners because it (a) increased taxes on imported goods (b) increased taxes on exports (c) decreased taxes on imported cotton (d) decreased taxes on food exports.
- D 4. A Massachusetts senator who opposed the doctrine of nullification was (a) Andrew Jackson (b) William Henry Harrison (c) Martin Van Buren (d) Daniel Webster.
- A 5. Inflation is when (a) prices increase and the value of money decreases (b) prices decrease and the value of money increases (c) prices and the value of money decrease (d) prices and the value of money increase.

B. Matching

Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|---|
| <u>b</u> | 1. Jacksonian democracy | a. the idea that states can reject federal laws |
| <u>e</u> | 2. Indian Territory | b. the spreading of political power |
| <u>h</u> | 3. Trail of Tears | c. the act of withdrawing from the Union |
| <u>a</u> | 4. doctrine of nullification | d. a Cherokee who made a writing system |
| <u>j</u> | 5. John C. Calhoun | e. the region that is now Oklahoma and parts of Kansas and Nebraska |
| <u>c</u> | 6. secession | f. a Seminole leader in Florida |
| <u>i</u> | 7. John Quincy Adams | g. a severe economic slump |
| <u>f</u> | 8. Osceola | h. the Cherokee journey to Indian Territory |
| <u>g</u> | 9. depression | i. the man the House of Representatives selected as president |
| <u>d</u> | 10. Sequoya | j. a nationalist who later defended sectionalism |

C. Writing

Use each of the following terms correctly in a letter to a newspaper urging people to join the Whig Party. Imagine you are writing in 1840. Underline each word you use.

Panic of 1837

Martin Van Buren

William Henry Harrison

Andrew Jackson

Whig Party

* *Varies*

Name: _____

ANSWERS

Chapter 13 Test
Manifest Destiny
Matching One

1. b Lived out in the wilderness (usually alone) and trapped furs.
2. a Would buy and sell land to make a profit
3. c Invented by Levi Strauss

- a. land speculators
- b. mountain men
- c. mining pants (denim)

Matching Two

4. b Members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints
5. a Many missionaries first took this trail
6. c This trail was used to trade and make money.

- a. Oregon Trail
- b. Mormons
- c. Trail to Santa Fe

Matching Three

7. e Founder of the Mormons who was killed by a mob.
- c 8. ~~b~~ Started a colony of Americans in Texas to fulfill his father's dreams.
9. d Eleventh President of America, driven to expand the nation
10. b President of Mexico
11. a Commander of the Texas Army

- a. Sam Houston
- b. Santa Anna
- c. Stephen Austin
- d. James K. Polk
- e. Joseph Smith

Matching Four

12. b Someone who went to California to find gold
13. d People of Spanish heritage who considered Texas their home
14. e Oregon was settled by both America and _____ before it was split in half.
15. a The obvious future of America was to spread from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans.
16. c James Marshall found this while working in California

- a. Manifest Destiny
- b. Forty-Niner
- c. Gold
- d. Tejanos
- e. Britain

<u>Answers</u>	
-1	97
-2	94
-3	92
-4	89
-5	86
-6	83
-7	81
-8	78
-9	75
-10	72
-11	69
-12	67
-13	64
-14	61
-15	58
-16	56
-17	53
-18	50
-19	47
-20	44
-21	42
-22	39
-23	36
-24	33
-25	31
-26	28

Multiple Choice

17. b Mexico required all Americans living in Stephen Austin's colony to become Mexican citizens and convert to _____.
- a. Buddhism
 - b. Roman Catholicism
 - c. Tejanoism
 - d. Mormonism
18. d Who won the Battle of the Alamo?
- a. Britain
 - b. America
 - c. Texans
 - d. Mexico
19. d American citizens who lived in California rebelled against their Mexican government since they also wanted to be part of America. This was called the _____.
- a. California Gold Rush
 - b. Mexican Cession
 - c. Nueces
 - d. Bear Flag Revolt
20. C William Becknell used this trail to get rich.
- a. Oregon Trail
 - b. Mormon Trail
 - c. Trail to Santa Fe
21. A Mormons believe in practicing _____ - taking more than one wife
- a. Polygamy
 - b. Polyfamily
 - c. Dual Courtship
22. C The nickname given to the newly independent state of Texas
- a. Long Horn Republic
 - b. Tejano
 - c. Lone Star Republic
 - d. Republic of Texas
23. b Money could be made out west by _____ and _____.
- a. growing corn... growing prunes
 - b. trapping furs... buying and selling land
 - c. working in factories... trading with Asia
24. A The area with which the Mexicans and American troops fought over was the border of the
- a. Rio Grande River
 - b. Rivera Maya River
 - c. Texas State Line

- c 25. The victory at _____ gave Texas their independence.
- Santa Anna
 - San Hakinto
 - San Jacinto
- c 26. The time period where many rushed to the West to find gold is known as...
- The Manifest Destiny
 - The Bear Flag Revolt
 - The California Gold Rush
- e 27. People came from _____ to work in the mines.
- Texas
 - New Mexico
 - China
 - Europe
 - All over
- b 28. _____ moved the Mormons to Utah.
- Joseph Smith
 - Brigham Young
 - John Sutter
 - John Marshall
- c 29. _____ are people of Spanish heritage who consider _____ their home.
- Tejanos, Mexican
 - Rellijos, California
 - Tejanos, Texas
 - Rellijos, New Mexico
- b 30. _____ went to Santa Anna to bring about peace between Texas and Mexico. He was the founder of the Texas colony.
- Sam Houston
 - Stephen Austin
 - John Marshall
 - William Burmingham
- d 31. Why did missionaries travel the Oregon Trail?
- To trade with Native Americans
 - To get rich through trade
 - To make a better life for themselves
 - To convert Native Americans to Christianity
- b 32. This Treaty ended the war with Mexico, the Treaty of _____.
- Gadsen Purchase
 - Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - Mexican Cession
 - Rio Grande
- d 33. The war with Mexico was NOT about...
- Mexico believed Texas still belonged to them
 - A disagreement over the location of Texas' southern border
 - James K Polk wanting to expand the U.S
 - The cession of land lost in the Texas Revolution

b 34. General Stephen Kearny took this territory without firing a single bullet?

- a. New Orleans
- b. New Mexico
- c. Republic of California
- d. Buena Vista

b 35. Which is NOT an effect of the California Gold Rush

- a. California applying for Statehood
- b. San Francisco and Los Angeles became commercial centers
- c. Californios suffered
- d. The population of California grew

Short Answer (2pt each)

36. What is one significant effect of the California Gold Rush, that we discussed in class. Please give me two reasons supporting your answer as to why that effect was so important.