

NAME:

PERIOD:

DATE:

Semester One: APUSH Final Exam

THIS IS IT: YOUR FINAL EXAM FOR THE SEMESTER. 100 QUESTIONS. IT WILL COUNT FOR AS MUCH AS THREE NORMAL TESTS. IF YOU FAIL THIS TEST (0-59%, YOUR GRADE WILL BE MARKED DOWN BY ONE FULL LETTER GRADE). TRY YOUR BEST.

1) The Indian empire that dominated modern Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest was the

- A) Mayan.
- B) Inca.
- C) Aztec.
- D) Chaco.
- E) Olmec.

2) Indian religions

- A) emphasized monotheism.
- B) utilized totem poles in their ceremonies.
- C) were tied closely to the natural world.
- D) were not very important to their culture.
- E) were centered on human sacrifice.

3) The first and perhaps most profound result of the meeting of native and European cultures was the

- A) exchange of plants and animals.
- B) European adoption of native customs.
- C) native adoption of European ways of waging war.
- D) intermarriage of Europeans and natives.
- E) importation of European diseases.

4) Ultimately more important to Europe than the gold and silver found in the New World was the

- A) importation of new crops that could feed larger numbers of people.
- B) discovery of new forms of religious worship.
- C) Indian labor force.
- D) architectural knowledge gained from the Aztecs.
- E) the domination of the mestizos.

5) In the sixteenth century, the market for slaves grew dramatically as a result of

- A) the rising European demand for sugar cane.

- B) the need for labor in the tobacco fields.
- C) a desire to Christianize Africans.
- D) the English entry into the slave market.
- E) the need for labor in the rice plantations of South Carolina.

6) The members of the Church of England who claimed that the church had not given up the Pope's offensive beliefs and practices were the

- A) Baptists.
- B) Presbyterians.
- C) Methodists.
- D) Puritans.
- E) Episcopalians.

7) The man to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the land on which the "lost colony" was planted was

- A) John White.
- B) Sir Francis Drake.
- C) Humphrey Gilbert.
- D) James Cobb.
- E) Walter Raleigh.

8) The Englishman who first cultivated tobacco in Virginia was

- A) John Smith.
- B) Lord De La Warr.
- C) John Rolfe.
- D) Walter Raleigh.
- E) Nathaniel Bacon.

9) The year 1619 was important in the history of Virginia because in that year the colony

- A) elected its first House of Burgesses.
- B) made its first profit.
- C) received its first royal governor.
- D) put down an Indian uprising.
- E) introduced indentured servitude.

10) To entice new laborers to their colony, the Virginia Company established the "headright" system to

- A) pay the Indians for their services.
- B) import African slaves.
- C) establish tobacco plantations.
- D) promise the colonists the full rights of Englishmen.
- E) grant land to current and prospective settlers.

11) Which of the following colonies allowed freedom of religion to all Christians?

- A) Massachusetts
- B) Virginia
- C) Plymouth
- D) Rhode Island
- E) Maryland

12) Which of the following factors contributed to the outbreak of Bacon's Rebellion?

- A) the autocratic rule of Governor Berkeley
- B) overrepresentation in government of the frontier settlements
- C) the government's pursuit and destruction of Indian marauders
- D) a growing number of African slaves
- E) All these answers are correct.

13) Bacon's Rebellion was significant because

- A) it revealed the bitterness of competition among rival elites in Virginia.
- B) it was evidence of the continuing struggle to define the Indian and white spheres of influence in Virginia.
- C) it demonstrated the potential for instability in the colony's large population of landless men.
- D) it both revealed the bitterness of competition among rival elites in Virginia, and demonstrated the potential for instability in the colony's large population of landless men.
- E) All these answers are correct.

14) The first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony was

- A) John Winthrop.
- B) William Bradford.
- C) Roger Williams.
- D) Thomas Hooker.

E) Miles Standish.

15) Anne Hutchinson's teaching threatened to undermine the spiritual authority of the established clergy because she

- A) claimed believers could communicate directly with God.
- B) preached that the clergy was corrupt.
- C) denounced clergymen who were also politicians.
- D) stressed faith over good works.
- E) tried to establish a female clergy.

16) Regarding the Indians, Puritan settlers were LEAST likely to advocate a policy of

- A) conversion to Christianity.
- B) tolerance and respect.
- C) displacement.
- D) extermination.
- E) treating the Indians as heathen savages.

17) The Navigation Acts were designed to

- A) regulate commerce according to the theory of mercantilism.
- B) destroy the power of rising colonial merchants.
- C) keep the price of tobacco low.
- D) raise money to pay off England's war debts.
- E) open up trade routes between all American colonies.

18) In the Puritan colonies, the principal economic and religious unit in the community was the

- A) market square.
- B) meeting house.
- C) town meeting.
- D) small farm.
- E) family.

19) Which of the following was NOT one of the reasons that Africans were so valuable to planters along the Carolina and Georgia coasts?

- A) They could be forced to do work that white laborers refused to do.
- B) They often came from rice-producing regions of Africa.
- C) They were more accustomed to the hot and humid climate.
- D) They could be counted on to work the fields without protest.

E) They both were more accustomed to the hot and humid climate and could be counted

21) The Great Awakening was

- A) an effort to alert colonists to British efforts to control them politically.
- B) the way the Enlightenment influenced American education.
- C) the opening of new commercial opportunities in the West.
- D) the first great religious revival in America.
- E) an effort to alert colonists of a British religious plot.

22) Before the Revolution, American education

- A) occurred primarily at "dame schools."
- B) created a white male population more literate than those of European nations.
- C) allowed most white men to attend college.
- D) created a more literate female than male population.
- E) stressed religious piety.

23) During the first half of the eighteenth century, colonial legislatures were generally

- A) able to act independently of Parliament.
- B) controlled by the governor.
- C) free from class distinctions.
- D) a reflection of democracy in their respective colonies.
- E) the puppets of Parliament

24) A conference of colonial leaders gathered in Albany, New York in 1754 to discuss a proposal by Benjamin Franklin to

- A) declare war on the French and Indians.
- B) negotiate a treaty with the French.
- C) expand a system of intercolonial roads.
- D) extend the operation of the colonial postal service.
- E) establish "one general government" for all the colonies.

25) In an effort to keep peace between frontiersmen and Indians and provide for a more orderly settlement of the West, the British government

- A) granted the Indian confederations sovereign recognition.
- B) gave Indian tribes and confederations colonial status.
- C) allowed interior settlement only if settlers bought land from the tribes.

- D) put forts in the Ohio Valley to protect settlers there.
- E) forbade settlers from crossing the mountains that divided the Atlantic coast from the interior.

26) Which of the following was a consequence of the policies of the Grenville ministry?

- A) British tax revenues in the colonies increased ten times.
- B) Colonists effectively resisted and paid little tax.
- C) Many colonial merchants went out of business.
- D) Colonial assemblies assumed the responsibility for taxing their individual colonies.
- E) British tax revenues from the colonies declined.

27) American complaints concerning lack of representation made little sense to the English, who pointed out that

- A) over eighty percent of the population of Great Britain was entitled to vote for members of Parliament.
- B) each colony was represented by an agent and a designated member of Parliament.
- C) each member of Parliament represented the interests of the whole empire rather than a particular individual or geographical area.
- D) American participation in parliamentary discussions would bind them to unpopular decisions.
- E) American colonists were eligible to vote for members of Parliament.

28) Thomas Paine's Common Sense is an important work because it

- A) helped Americans reconcile their differences with England.
- B) persuaded Americans that no reconciliation with Britain was possible.
- C) supported the concept of the English constitution.
- D) argued that Parliament, not the King, was the enemy.
- E) argued that William Pitt could be reasonably dealt with.

29) Historians have long debated whether the colonial motivations for the American Revolution were

- A) economic or ideological.
- B) economic or religious.
- C) religious or military.
- D) based on disputes between slaveowners and non-slaveowners.
- E) a power struggle between Patriots and Loyalists.

30) The Declaration of Independence stated that governments were formed to

- A) give men an opportunity to exert power.
- B) reward loyal servants of the state.
- C) promote democracy.
- D) control every aspect of human thought and action.

E) protect a person's life, freedom, and right to pursue happiness.

31) Britain enjoyed all of the following advantages in the Revolution EXCEPT

A) the greatest navy and the best-equipped army in the world.

B) superior industrial resources.

C) greater commitment to the conflict.

D) a coherent structure of command.

E) None of these answers is correct.

32) Native Americans

A) generally fought in the war on the side of the British.

B) generally fought in the war on the side of the Americans.

C) were unaffected by the revolution.

D) saw their position improved by the results of the Revolution.

E) generally stayed neutral in the war.

33) During the Revolution, women took on new responsibilities. After the war,

A) things generally went back to the way they were before and few concrete reforms occurred in the status of women.

B) women were able to translate wartime gains into peacetime reforms.

C) women were recognized and honored for their contributions with new careers.

D) women got the right to vote in most northern colonies.

E) women became leading educators.

34) Under the Articles of Confederation, the only institution of national authority was the

A) Supreme Court.

B) Congress.

C) president of the United States.

D) Senate.

E) Post Office.

35) By 1786, even defenders of the Articles of Confederation accepted the fact that which of the following needed to be strengthened?

A) the power to tax

B) the executive

C) the court system

D) the army

E) the navy

36) James Madison's Virginia Plan proposed

- A) revision and strengthening of the Articles of Confederation.
- B) larger influence within a new national government for the richer and more populous states.
- C) a unicameral national legislature with equal representation for the states.
- D) a bicameral national legislature with state representatives in both houses chosen by popular vote.
- E) the direct election of the president.

37) The Antifederalists did all of the following EXCEPT

- A) present themselves as the true protectors of the principles of the Revolution.
- B) fear the potential for despotism in a strong centralized government.
- C) argue that the Constitution would increase taxes, weaken the states, and abolish individual liberties.
- D) argue that the Constitution represented the rights of the "well born" at the expense of the common people.
- E) show a basic faith in human nature and man's ability to wield power justly.

38) Which of the following was NOT addressed by the first Congress under the new Constitution?

- A) a bill of rights
- B) a federal court system
- C) an executive department
- D) the role of political parties in the election of a president
- E) None of these answers is correct.

39) The Constitution's most distinctive feature was its

- A) separation of "powers" with "checks and balances."
- B) system for the direct election of the executive.
- C) lack of a national judicial system.
- D) single house legislature.
- E) lack of amendment provisions.

40) Which of the following was NOT a belief of Alexander Hamilton?

- A) Urbanization and industrialization were desirable.
- B) A stable and effective government required an elite ruling class.
- C) The new government needed the support of the wealthy and powerful.
- D) A permanent national debt was desirable.

E) The best leaders are those democratically elected.

41) In the election of 1796,

- A) Thomas Jefferson was the choice of southern Federalists.
- B) the Federalist Party united behind Adams.
- C) George Washington took an active role.
- D) the Federalist Party divided when southern Federalists refused to support Adams.
- E) Hamilton favored Jefferson over Adams.

42) The "quasi war" with France

- A) was started by American impressments of French sailors.
- B) led to a series of humiliating defeats for the American navy.
- C) led to the XYZ Affair.
- D) helped the Federalists to increase their Congressional majorities.
- E) helped the Republicans win control of Congress in 1798.

43) The Federalists made a last gasp attempt to maintain power by

- A) repealing the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- B) supporting Aaron Burr for president.
- C) creating new federal courts and judges.
- D) plotting a revolution to prevent the election of Jefferson.
- E) expanding the number of Supreme Court justices.

44) Thomas Jefferson and his supporters succeeded in

- A) fulfilling their ideal of a simple agrarian society in the United States.
- B) creating a program for universal education.
- C) reducing the role of religion in American life.
- D) doubling the size of the United States.
- E) purchasing Louisiana from Spain.

45) The work of Eli Whitney

- A) improved transportation in the South.
- B) spurred the industrial revolution in the American South.
- C) made the South a major textile-producing region.
- D) led to the decline of slavery, for fewer workers were needed to process cotton.
- E) led to the expansion of the cotton culture and slavery.

46) In the case of Marbury v. Madison, the Supreme Court

- A) denied Adams's right to make "midnight judicial appointments."
- B) upheld Adams's right to make "midnight appointments."
- C) confirmed the power of Congress to expand judicial authority.
- D) ordered Madison to deliver Marbury's commission.
- E) affirmed its power to nullify an act of Congress.

47) The apparent goal of the "Burr conspiracy" was to

- A) make Burr "king" of the American Southwest.
- B) invade Mexico and take it from the Spanish.
- C) return Louisiana to France.
- D) force Jefferson to accept Burr back into the Republican Party.
- E) E. assassinate Hamilton.

48) The Embargo act of 1807 hurt which of the following most?

- A) England
- B) France
- C) New England
- D) the South
- E) Holland

49) Tecumseh was important because he:

- A) advocated Indian unity to stop white expansion.
- B) allied the northwestern Indians with the British in Canada.
- C) was able to defeat the Americans at Tippecanoe.
- D) helped his brother, the Prophet, in his religious work.
- E) became a British army general.

50) Apart from the British, the real losers in the War of 1812 were the

- A) Spanish in Florida and Mexico.
- B) Canadians.
- C) Indian tribes in the Southwest and the Great Lakes region.
- D) Republicans in the West.
- E) the French on the European continent.

51) According to "nationalists" in the government, "internal improvements" should be financed by

- A) a series of local, internal improvement taxes.

- B) user fees or tolls.
- C) the states in which the "improvements" are made.
- D) private investments.
- E) the national government.

52) The administration of President James Monroe was called the "era of good feelings" because

- A) it was a time of few factional disputes and partisan divisions.
- B) there were no economic depressions.
- C) most Americans were content to remain where they were.
- D) the national bank successfully managed the economy.
- E) the slave issue was resolved.

53) In its rulings concerning the Indian tribes, the Marshall Court held that

- A) the national government, not the states, had authority.
- B) Indians were citizens like everyone else.
- C) Indians had the same status as slaves.
- D) tribal lands belong to the states.
- E) Indians had no rights in a court of law.

54) The Monroe Doctrine

- A) allowed the United States to invade Latin American countries.
- B) established American preeminence in the Western Hemisphere.
- C) was completely divorced from American foreign policies in Europe.
- D) had nothing to do with American domestic policies.
- E) All these answers are correct.

55) The charge of a "corrupt bargain" was raised when

- A) Clay supported Adams for the presidency and was appointed secretary of state.
- B) Jackson promised to reward his supporters if he won.
- C) Adams won with the support of southern planters.
- D) the Republican caucus threw its support to Adams.
- E) Adams privately promised southern Congressmen he would not oppose an all-slave westward expansion.

56) Adams's nationalistic program, which was a lot like Clay's American System, was not funded because

- A) the nation could not afford it.
- B) business opposed it.

- C) western interests opposed it.
- D) Jackson's supporters in Congress voted against it.
- E) Daniel Webster opposed it and led a filibuster.

57) During the Jacksonian era, the number of voters

- A) included free black males for the first time.
- B) increased at a slower pace than in the previous decade.
- C) actually decreased as a percentage of the population.
- D) remained stable.
- E) increased at a more rapid pace than did the population as a whole.

58) The South Carolina Exposition and Protest condemned as unconstitutional the

- A) recharter of the national bank.
- B) Maysville Road Bill.
- C) Indian Removal Act.
- D) "tariff of abominations."
- E) the repeal of the Force Act.

59) John C. Calhoun advanced the theory of nullification as

- A) a moderate alternative to secession.
- B) a means of making the national government secondary to the states.
- C) a concession to western interests.
- D) a way to force Congress to pass a protective tariff.
- E) a way of gaining the support of President Jackson.

60) The "force bill" of 1833

- A) authorized the president to use force to see that acts of Congress were obeyed.
- B) forced Jackson to stand up to Calhoun.
- C) forced the president to consult Congress if he planned to use troops against South Carolina.
- D) made it impossible for other southern states to nullify laws.
- E) forced Calhoun to resign from the Senate.

61) The Cherokees were supported in their unsuccessful battle against removal by

- A) President Jackson.
- B) the Supreme Court.
- C) Congress.
- D) the state of Georgia.

E) the state of North Carolina.

62) The Whig Party

A) favored expanding the power of the federal government.

B) encouraged industrial and commercial development.

C) advocated knitting the country together into a consolidated economic system.

D) both favored expanding the power of the federal government and encouraged industrial and commercial development.

E) All these answers are correct.

63) The nativist movement wanted to

A) return all land to Native Americans.

B) enact more restrictive naturalization laws.

C) increase aid to education so voters would be literate.

D) make immigrants feel this was their home.

E) end all immigration.

64) The most profound economic development in mid-nineteenth-century America was the

A) development of a national banking system.

B) creation of corporations.

C) decline of the small-town merchant and general store.

D) rise of the factory.

E) decline of American agriculture.

65) The Lowell or Waltham system of recruiting labor was to

A) enlist young women from farm families.

B) recruit whole families from rural areas.

C) recruit newly arrived immigrants.

D) enlist young men from farm families.

E) provide liberal pay and living conditions.

66) Most of the industrial growth experienced in the United States between 1840 and 1860 took place in the

A) South and Southwest.

B) Old Northwest.

C) New England region and the mid-Atlantic states.

D) Ohio Valley.

67) The Southern failure to create a flourishing commercial or industrial economy was in part the result of

- A) a lack of business talent in the South.
- B) an unwillingness on the part of the Southerners to take risks.
- C) a set of values distinctive to the South that discouraged the growth of cities and industry.
- D) a slave labor force that could not work successfully in industry.
- E) All these answers are correct.

68) The most important economic development in the mid-nineteenth-century South was the

- A) invention of the cotton gin.
- B) shift of economic power from the "upper South" to the "lower South."
- C) increased agricultural diversity of the region.
- D) decline in the price of slaves.
- E) spread of railroads.

69) A minority of Southern whites owned slaves,

- A) and nonslaveholders dominated the political system in the region.
- B) but the slaveholding planters exercised power and influence far in excess of their numbers.
- C) so slavery was not very important in the lives of most whites.
- D) and most whites were happy with it that way.
- E) and they treated the slaves as equals.

70) The typical white Southerner was

- A) a planter with many slaves and a lot of land.
- B) a small-town merchant or professional man.
- C) extremely poor.
- D) a modest yeoman farmer.
- E) a hunter/trapper.

71) The slave codes of the Southern states

- A) imposed a uniformly harsh and dismal regime for Southern slaves.
- B) allowed slaves a great deal of flexibility and autonomy.
- C) created a paternal and benevolent relationship between master and slave.
- D) contained rigid provisions but were unevenly enforced.
- E) allowed slaves to buy their freedom.

72) Slave resistance in the South often took all of the following forms EXCEPT

- A) armed revolts.
- B) petty thievery.

- C) work slowdowns.
- D) running away.
- E) All these answers are correct.

73) The most important and popular American painters of the early nineteenth century

- A) painted scenes of carefully cultivated landscapes.
- B) favored portraits of Revolutionary War heroes.
- C) considered untamed nature the best source of spiritual inspiration.
- D) had a different philosophy from Emerson and Thoreau.
- E) often painted portraits of each other.

74) Transcendentalists believed that

- A) "understanding" was more important than "reason."
- B) man should repress instinct and strive for externally imposed learning.
- C) each individual should strive to "transcend" the limits of intellect and allow emotions to create an "original relation to the universe."
- D) individuals should avoid anything that would bring one too close to the natural world.
- E) "reason" was more important than "understanding."

75) The creation of asylums

- A) was only for the mentally ill.
- B) was only for criminals.
- C) attempted to rehabilitate "unfit" people into useful citizens.
- D) was simply an attempt to curb the abuses of the old methods of dealing with the poor and the ill.
- E) was only for the mentally ill and criminals.

76) Which of the following groups was most involved in the feminist movement?

- A) Baptists
- B) Episcopalians
- C) Mormons
- D) Shakers
- E) Quakers

77) The most noted black abolitionist of the day was

- A) Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- B) William Lloyd Garrison.
- C) Frederick Douglass.

- D) Joseph Smith.
- E) Benjamin Lundy.

78) Opponents of abolitionism in the North believed

- A) abolitionists were dangerous radicals.
- B) the movement would lead to a war between the North and South.
- C) the movement would lead to a great influx of free blacks into the North.
- D) All these answers are correct.
- E) None of these answers is correct.

79) The movement that advocated keeping slavery out of the territories was known as the

- A) personal liberty movement.
- B) free-soil movement.
- C) John Brown Brigade.
- D) Garrison solution.
- E) the Missouri Compromise.

80) The creation of "asylums" for social deviants was an effort to:

- A) punish the inmates.
- B) get the deviants out of society.
- C) reform and rehabilitate the inmates.
- D) cut down the cost of crime and punishment.
- E) All these answers are correct.

81) The settlement of the western territories

- A) united the North and South with a common feeling of nationalism.
- B) divided the North and the South over the issue of slavery in the territories.
- C) eliminated the need for debate over the issue of slavery.
- D) facilitated effective compromises over the increasingly divisive issue of slavery.
- E) created more slave states than free states.

82) The idea that God and history had selected America to expand its boundaries over the continent of North America was known as

- A) Manifest Destiny.
- B) divine right.
- C) white supremacy.
- D) nativism.

E) imperialism.

83) When the new republic of Texas requested annexation by the United States,

- A) the American government quickly agreed.
- B) Americans in the North opposed acquiring a large new slave territory.
- C) Southerners, led by President Jackson, pushed for annexation.
- D) Mexico gave up all claims to Texas.
- E) Mexico declared war on the U.S.

84) American immigrants into Oregon

- A) did not outnumber the British until after the Civil War.
- B) had little impact on the few Native Americans there.
- C) outnumbered the British by 1850.
- D) were mostly fur trappers.
- E) drove the Indians into Canada.

85) The Wilmot Proviso

- A) went into law without the president's signature.
- B) was supported by Southern militants.
- C) was a compromise acceptable to the South and the North but not the West.
- D) drew very little attention outside of Congress.
- E) passed the House by not the Senate.

86) The "overlord" of the Sacramento River Valley and the man on whose land (whose MILL) gold was discovered was

- A) John C. Fremont.
- B) John A. Sutter.
- C) Nicholas Trist.
- D) Lewis Cass.
- E) Stephen W. Kearny.

87) The Compromise of 1850 included all of the following EXCEPT

- A) California would come in as a free state.
- B) in the rest of the lands acquired from Mexico, territorial governments would be formed without restrictions on slavery.
- C) the national government would not pay the Texas debt.
- D) the slave trade, but not slavery, would be abolished in the District of Columbia.
- E) None of these answers is correct.

- 88) The question of statehood for Kansas and Nebraska became a critical issue because
- A) of the rivalry between Chicago and St. Louis as the location of the eastern terminus.
 - B) of Southern fear that a transcontinental railroad would be built through them.
 - C) of Northern concern over new wheat states and depressed grain prices.
 - D) many believed that they could never support a population sufficient to justify statehood.
 - E) of the question of whether they would be slave or free states.
- 89) Through personal liberty laws, Northern states attempted to
- A) use state authority to interfere with the deportation of fugitive slaves.
 - B) force industries to recognize labor unions.
 - C) allow women to own property.
 - D) extend the right to vote to all tax-paying adults.
 - E) legalize the "underground railroad."
- 90) The Dred Scott decision
- A) affirmed Missouri law.
 - B) was a victory for the antislavery movement.
 - C) declared Scott a free man.
 - D) outlawed the interstate slave trade.
 - E) affirmed the South's argument that the Constitution guaranteed the existence of slavery.
- 91) The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves
- A) in the North as well as the South.
 - B) in areas of the Confederacy except those already under Union control.
 - C) and offered compensation to the masters in slave states that remained loyal to the Union.
 - D) in the South but offered to return them to masters who declared their loyalty to the Union.
 - E) in Southern areas already under Union control.
- 92) Sherman's "Scorched Earth" march through Georgia was designed to
- A) find supplies for the Union armies in Virginia.
 - B) free the slaves in central Georgia.
 - C) get Lincoln reelected.
 - D) break the will of the Southern people.
 - E) cut off Lee's army.
- 93) The Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- A) declared that the right to vote could not be denied on account of race.

- B) officially ended slavery.
- C) granted "citizenship" to the freedmen.
- D) provided that states could only count three-fifths (60%) of their black population when determining how many members they would be given in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- E) opened up the West to homesteading by African Americans.

94) The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

- A) declared that the right to vote could not be denied on account of race.
- B) officially ended slavery.
- C) granted "citizenship" to the freed men.
- D) provided that states could only count three-fifths (60%) of their black population when determining how many members they could be given in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- E) opened up the West to homesteading by African Americans.

95) The Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

- A) declared that the right to vote could not be denied on account of race.
- B) officially ended slavery.
- C) granted "citizenship" to the freedmen.
- D) provided that states could only count three-fifths (60%) of their black population when determining how many members they would be given in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- E) opened up the West to homesteading by African Americans.

96) Which faction of the Republican Party wanted Reconstruction to punish the former Confederacy, disenfranchise large numbers of Southern whites, and confiscate the property of leading Confederates?

- A) moderates
- B) conservatives
- C) Redeemers
- D) Scalybaggers
- E) Radicals

97) Which best describes Congressional reaction to the former Confederate states that had set up new governments under Andrew Johnson's "presidential Reconstruction"?

- A) They fully accepted all of the states except Georgia and South Carolina, which had elected no blacks to office.
- B) They conditionally accepted all of the states pending the results of local and state elections.
- C) They refused to seat the senators and representatives from the states and set up a committee to investigate and advise on Reconstruction.
- D) They fully accepted all of the states west of the Mississippi River, but required new constitutions in the others.

E) They enacted the Wade-Davis Bill.

98) The "Black Codes" were a set of regulations established by

A) the Congress to protect the rights of the former slaves to own property and to find employment.

B) the U.S. Supreme Court to enforce the provisions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

C) the Northern states to prevent a massive influx of former slaves from entering their states and seeking homes and jobs.

D) the Southern states to promote white supremacy and to control the economic and social activities of the freed men.

E) the Southern states to ameliorate radical Reconstruction Acts.

99) Critics of native Southern whites who joined the Republican Party called them

A) carpetbaggers.

B) whippersnappers.

C) scalawags.

D) white camellias.

E) filibusterers.

100) Which of the following, if any, was NOT associated with the "Compromise of 1877"?

A) removal of the last federal troops from the South

B) increased federal aid for railroads and other internal improvements

C) appointment of a Southerner to the cabinet

D) making Rutherford B. Hayes president

E) All these answers are correct.