**Section 2 Unit Exam** 48/52

I did a bonus

Instructions:

* Highlight your answer choice.
* Multiple-choice questions are worth 1-Point each.
* Follow the instructions on each question.
* Avoid Google searching your answers because the correct answers relate to what is in the book.
* The test is cumulative meaning ***all*** questions must be answered.
* Good Luck!!

Group 1: 5-10

1. The British justified their refusal to withdraw from their northwestern posts by claiming that
   1. It was better for America to have the British than the Spanish as neighbors.
   2. They had not actually promised withdrawal in the Treaty of Paris.
   3. The area was outside the area covered by the Treaty of Paris.
   4. The United States had failed to live up to its promises in the Treaty of Paris.
2. The model for many of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention was the
   1. British Parliament
   2. Roman Republic
   3. French Estates General
   4. Athenian Democracy
3. A major Federalist accomplishment was
   1. Protecting the freedom of speech
   2. Establishing a sound fiscal system
   3. Asserting American rights aggressively against continuing British domination
   4. Aiding the French Revolution actively
4. The Federalist Chief Justice who established the power of the Supreme Court to invalidate federal laws in *Marbury vs. Madison* (1803) was
   1. John Marshall
   2. Oliver Ellsworth
   3. Samuel Chase
   4. William Hubbard
5. One of the major reasons for American entry in the War of 1812 was the
   1. French attacks on American shipping
   2. American belief that the French were inspiring Native American resistance to American expansion
   3. Spanish attacks on American shipping
   4. American belief that the British were inspiring Native American resistance to American expansion
6. As a result of the War of 1812, the Federalists
   1. increased their popularity in all regions
   2. were destroyed as a political party
   3. lost popularity in the South
   4. regained the presidency in the election of 1816
7. Most workers in the earliest textile factories were
   1. women and children
   2. former hand spinners and hand weavers
   3. immigrants
   4. former workers in other kinds of factories
8. One consequence of American industrialization in the early 19th Century was
   1. intense conflict between labor and management
   2. a decline in commercial agriculture and thus in the speed of westward settlement
   3. the rapid development of labor unions
   4. a decline in the need for foreign goods and thus in the business of merchants
9. Jackson's view of the presidency differed from his predecessors' primarily in his belief that the
   1. scope of federal authority should be expanded at the states' expense
   2. president was the direct representative of the all the people and the embodiment of national power
   3. federal government should engage in a vigorous program of internal improvements
   4. advice of experts was crucial to sound presidential decisions
10. Jackson opposed John Marshall's rulings about the Cherokee Nation in Georgia because he
    1. hated Marshall and would oppose anything Marshall did.
    2. Hated Native Americans and wanted to destroy them completely.
    3. Believed that no independent nation should be allowed to exist within the United States.
    4. Was a strong advocate of states' rights.
11. In his autobiography, Fredrick Douglass said
    1. that emancipation should be gradual
    2. violent revolts were necessary for slaves to obtain their freedom
    3. returning to Africa was the only hope for American blacks
    4. full social, political and economic equality for blacks was required
12. We hold these truths to be self-evident that: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights...The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her.” The author of this statement was:
    1. Margaret Fuller
    2. Dorothea Dix
    3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
    4. Lucretia Mott
    5. **Bonus (20 Points): In a 10 sentence paragraph, explain what this statement was meant to accomplish. Thesis: Did it accomplish what it was meant to do? Analysis: Use historical evidence from a primary document (mid-1800s women's rights) to explain the importance/significance of a statement such as this one. Evaluation: How did it accomplish its purpose (social reforms of the mid-1800s)?**
13. Manifest Destiny might be best described as the belief that Americans were
    1. God's chosen people
    2. A melting pot of immigrants
    3. Destined to oppose the British
    4. Obligated to educate the Native Americans
14. What was the public reaction to the Compromise of 1850?
    1. Violent antislavery riots condemned it in the North
    2. Abolitionists were quite pleased with its steps towards gradual emancipation
    3. Mass meetings throughout the country were held to support it.
    4. Defenders of slavery praised it for preserving the balance between free and slave states in the Senate
    5. **Bonus (50 Points) Five Paragraph Persuasive Thesis Essay. 10 Sentences Per Paragraph. USE writingworkshop3.ppt for formatting. Describe the connection between the Compromise of 1850 and the Missouri Compromise. Thesis: Which event contributed more to causing the American Civil War? Analysis: Use primary documents to explain how each event was important in shaping how states related to one another. Evaluation: What caused the war?**

**Group 2 Ch. 12-16**

1. As a social institution, slavery in the United States
   1. encouraged owners to maximize their profits by working slaves to death so that new slaves needed to be constantly imported to keep the institution from disappearing
   2. guaranteed slaves numerous legal and civil rights which whites respected
   3. is difficult to generalize about because a key factor in the institution was the behavior of the individual masters which varied greatly
   4. totally destroyed anything resembling family relationships among slaves
2. On the eve of the Civil War, the South produced \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the total manufactured goods.
   1. 15%
   2. 30%
   3. 45%
   4. 60%
3. The Supreme Court ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Dred Scott
   2. John Emerson
   3. Anthony Burns
   4. Fredrick Douglass
4. True/False. Before the Civil War, the Republican Party stood for keeping slavery out of the territories but also allowing for it to remain where it already existed.
5. President Lincoln viewed secession as
   1. a rejection of democracy.
   2. no reason for civil war.
   3. part of the right of self-determination.
   4. A means for freeing slaves
6. True/False. Approximately 1 million soldiers died in the Civil War.
7. True/False. The 15th Amendment was easily subverted in the South by literacy tests.
8. True/False. By the end of 1875, the 3 southern states still under Republican control were Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia.

**Group 3: 18-24**

1. The theory of evolution by natural selection, which helped Americans justify their exploitation of others was the work of
   1. Charles Lyell.
   2. Charles Darwin
   3. Jean Lamark
   4. Gregor Mendel
2. In the late 19th Century, wealth power, and influence were
   1. available to anyone who worked hard and was honest.
   2. increasingly concentrated among the largest financiers.
   3. More evenly distributed that at any other previous time in American history.
   4. Increasing among farmers in the Great Plains
3. One of the causes which eventually led to restriction on immigration was the
   1. strong Protestantism of the “new” immigrants
   2. immigrants' unwillingness to work hard for low wages
   3. resentment of immigrants' high level of education
   4. fears of Social Darwinists that immigrants would undermine American “racial purity”.
   5. **Bonus (20 Points; must include choice 5 for full points): Before 1882, Americans restricted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from immigrating to the United States**
      1. **almost nobody**
      2. **Irish Catholics**
      3. **Japanese**
      4. **Political Revolutionaries**
      5. **Prove your answer by finding historical primary evidence and analyzing and evaluating it.**
4. Walter Camp played a major role in establishing
   1. baseball as a major sport
   2. the role of religion in education
   3. football as a major sport
   4. modern medical schools
   5. **Bonus (5 Points): In 1891, James Naismith invented the game of** 
      1. **basketball**
      2. **monopoly**
      3. **water polo**
      4. **checkers**
5. According to German educator Johann Fredrich Herbart, good teaching called for
   1. only facts and a birch rod.
   2. Psychological insight and imagination.
   3. Frequent drills and recitations.
   4. Complete control of the child's environment
6. The effects of Darwinism in America were apparent in the philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which stated that all truths are constantly evolving and can be judged only by their concrete results.
   1. Evolutionism
   2. Transcendentalism
   3. Pragmatism
   4. Existentialism
7. Historians commonly date the progressive era from the
   1. end of the Civil War through World War 1
   2. beginning of World War 1 to World War 2
   3. end of the 19th Century to American entry into World War 1
   4. end of the Spanish-American War to the Great Depression.
8. Many in the middle-class were attracted to progressive reforms because they
   1. sought to join conservative business forces in their triumph over working-class socialism.
   2. Felt their ambitions and sense of importance were undermined by the new giant. corporations.
   3. Could make a pragmatic alliance with the “new” urban immigrants who were the backbone of the new militant labor unions.
   4. Viewed themselves as the natural leaders of their communities who commanded the respect necessary to lead these dramatic revolutionary changes.
9. After the Civil War, most Americans' attitude toward foreign affairs was that they
   1. wanted America to become a military ally of England
   2. condemned imperialism and interference in other nations' affairs by all nations as immoral and undemocratic.
   3. Gave little thought to foreign affairs
   4. realized the Monroe Doctrine was undemocratic
10. The “Open Door” policy attempted to preserve the chances for American business to enter the markets of
    1. India
    2. Japan
    3. Central America
    4. China
    5. **Bonus (10 Points) How does this foreign policy relate to today's? Give primary evidence to support your argument.**
11. President Wilson's basic approach to foreign relations was that he
    1. favored aggressive military expansion by America.
    2. thought the “Open Door” policy and the Panama canal should be abandoned as imperialistic.
    3. wanted the spread of gospel of American democracy to enlighten the unfortunate and ignorant.
    4. feared and despised foreign nations.
12. The Great War was caused by the
    1. Austrians launching a massive offensive across Switzerland in order to outflank and surprise the French.
    2. Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, by a Serbian nationalist.
    3. French invading Germany to seek revenge for their humiliation in the Franco-Prussian War.
    4. Inability of the French and the Germans to seek revenge for their humiliation in the Franco-Prussian War.
    5. **Bonus (50 Points). Five Paragraph Persuasive Thesis Essay. 10 Sentences Per Paragraph. USE writingworkshop3.ppt for formatting.** 
       1. **Prompt 1: Use primary sources to describe how European alliances worked.**
       2. **Prompt 2: Compare and contrast the interactions of European nations and how American states interacted. Remember to use Primary Sources.**

**Group 4 Ch. 25-29**

1. After winning the right to vote, most “new” women of the 1920s
   1. made major social and economic gains.
   2. eliminated the double standard.
   3. lost interest in agitating for change.
   4. Realized the long journey toward equality had been won.
2. During the 1920s, American sports were
   1. torn by conflicts about the influence of money in amateur sports.
   2. Still regionally based.
   3. extraordinarily popular.
   4. relatively unaffected by the influence of radio and advertising.
3. Immediately after the Great War, Americans generally were
   1. retreating into isolationism.
   2. anxious to participate in international organizations.
   3. Reluctant to abandon the rest of the world.
   4. Optimistic about a “good neighbor” policy with Latin America
4. The weakest element in the American economy, and one of the factors contributing to the Great Depression, was
   1. retailing
   2. petroleum
   3. steel
   4. agriculture
   5. **Bonus (50 Points). Five Paragraph Persuasive Thesis Essay. 10 Sentences Per Paragraph. USE writingworkshop3.ppt for formatting.** 
      1. **Prompt: Why can't the government apply the same solution to today's economic recession as they did to the Great Depression? Use primary sources to describe what was done in the 1930s and what is being done to alleviate today's**
5. By the day of FDR's inauguration (took over as president) in 1933, banking operations
   1. had been suspended in 4/5 of the states
   2. continued, despite several well-publicized failures.
   3. Had collapsed totally throughout the country
   4. remained largely unaffected by the Depression
6. Your text describes the philosophy of the New Deal as
   1. founded on FDR's systematic study of Marxism.
   2. totally rejecting previous American ideas and experiences.
   3. emerging from FDR's long fascination with social and economic theories.
   4. Lacking any consistent ideological base.
7. Roosevelt's greatest accomplishment as a wartime leader was his
   1. Ability to inspire people with a sense of national purpose.
   2. Skillful administration of war production.
   3. brilliant military strategy.
   4. Strong defense of the rights of Japanese Americans.
8. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, American and British strategists decided to
   1. concentrate first against Japan
   2. develop the atomic bomb
   3. concentrate first against Germany
   4. develop radar
9. The 1944 GI Bill of Rights gave
   1. soldiers absolute freedom of speech
   2. veterans guaranteed jobs with the federal government
   3. women the right to join the armed forces
   4. veterans subsidies for education or opening a small business
10. The Marshall Plan provided for
    1. coalition government in China.
    2. organization of NATO.
    3. massive economic assistance in Europe.
    4. the Berlin airlift.

**Group 5 Ch. 30-33**

1. Bus boycotts, lunch counter sit-ins, and “freedom rides” were all attempts to promote
   1. Racial integration
   2. black separatism
   3. academic freedom
   4. racial segregation
2. After American withdrawal from Vietnam, Nixon's main domestic goal was
   1. ensuring the rights of accused criminals.
   2. strengthening the power of the presidency over Congress.
   3. Rapidly desegregating the schools by busing.
   4. Increasing federal support for minority rights
3. A major trend after World War 2 was that Americans
   1. traveled more in the golden age of the automobile.
   2. married at later ages.
   3. experienced less social change than their parents.
   4. had fewer children.
4. American society during the 1960s was characterized by
   1. recession and stability.
   2. unity and stability.
   3. affluence and social fragmentation.
   4. consensus and security.
   5. **There is a correct “book answer for this question”, but if you have a more legitimate, more accurate answer that you feel you want to defend then provide evidence to prove your answer choice correct in Body Paragraph format. Bonus 20 Points.**
5. When the South Vietnam army and government collapsed in 1975, Congress
   1. decided to send US Marines to Cambodia to break the North Vietnamese supply lines.
   2. poured more arms into South Vietnam to stop the North Vietnam's advance.
   3. Allowed tens of thousands of South Vietnamese asylum in the United States.
   4. Refused to send more arms to South Vietnam.
6. President Carter claimed that his most important concern in foreign affairs was to
   1. contain the international communist conspiracy.
   2. Subdue Third-World liberation movements.
   3. defend basic human rights.
   4. Eliminate state sponsored terrorism.
   5. **Bonus (50 Points) Five Paragraph Persuasive Thesis Essay. 10 Sentences Per Paragraph. USE writingworkshop3.ppt for formatting. (Topic) Describe how United States' foreign policy changed over its history. (Thesis) Do Presidents have a role in shaping that policy? (Body 1-3) Body Topic: What is that role ? Analysis: Why is it important? Evaluation: When does that role come into play? Conclusion: What role do Presidents play?**
7. According to your text, after the war in the Persian Gulf, President George H.W. Bush was criticized because he
   1. poorly coordinated the international coalition that opposed Saddam Hussein.
   2. Inflicted enormous civilian casualties through extensive bombing.
   3. Did not capture Baghdad and crush the Iraqi army.
   4. Supported economic sanctions against Iraq that had disastrous effects on the health of the children and the elderly.
8. Clinton's most important initiative in his first term was a failed attempt to reform the
   1. welfare system
   2. military budget
   3. tax code
   4. health insurance system

**REQUIRED ESSAYS**. **Select 2/5.**

1. Describe the origin of political parties in America and their major conflicts up to 1800.
2. Describe the major battles of the Civil War from Gettysburg to Appomattox Court House. Explain the factors which account for the course of the last part of the war.
3. Explain how the American government mobilized society for fighting the Great War. Evaluate how this motivation affected American society.
4. Compare and contrast the basic strategies and major campaigns of World War II in Europe from 1941-1945 to the basic strategies of World War II in the Pacific from 1941-1945.
5. How did the increase in terrorism beginning in the 1980s challenge Americans both at home and abroad?