

Confederation to Constitution

Part 1: Key Ideas

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

- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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.

- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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 |

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Part 2: Chart Skills

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

Ratification of the Constitution

State	Convention Vote	Month Ratified
Delaware	30–0	December 1787
Pennsylvania	46–23	December 1787
New Jersey	38–0	December 1787
Georgia	26–0	January 1788
Connecticut	128–40	January 1788
Massachusetts	187–168	February 1788
Maryland	63–11	April 1788
South Carolina	149–73	May 1788
New Hampshire	57–47	June 1788
Virginia	89–79	June 1788
New York	30–27	July 1788
North Carolina	194–77	November 1789
Rhode Island	34–32	May 1790

Source: *Encyclopedia of American History*

26. According to the chart, which state had the smallest ratifying convention?

27. According to the chart, in which two states did the Constitution almost fail to be ratified?

28. What information on the chart suggests that gaining approval of the Constitution became more difficult rather than easier as time passed?

Part 3: Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet.

(8 points each)

29. The national government under the Articles of Confederation had no power to tax or to enforce its laws within the states. Explain why not having these powers weakened the powers that the Confederation Congress did have.
30. How did the Three-Fifths Compromise weaken the power of the southern states in the national government?

The Constitution

Part 1: Key Ideas

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

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

- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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 |

- _____ 11. This gave women the right to vote.
- _____ 12. The phrase "We the people" in the Preamble indicates that the Constitution is based on this.
- _____ 13. This promises people fair treatment in federal courts.
- _____ 14. This forbids unreasonable searches.
- _____ 15. This allows Congress to make all laws that are "necessary and proper" to fulfill its constitutional duties.
- _____ 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Part 2: History Skills

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

. . . A definition of the relationship between the institutions of our government and the American people entirely justifies the assertion that: "All things were made by them; and without them was not anything made that was made." It is because the American government is the sole creation and possession of the people that they have always cherished it and defended it, and always will. . . .

Calvin Coolidge, *Memorial Day Address, 1923*

27. According to Coolidge in this excerpt, who gives the United States government its authority?

28. Give one example of how the principle of popular sovereignty is expressed in this excerpt.

Part 3: Critical Thinking

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

29. Some people have suggested that the Constitution is outdated and that a new Constitution should be written. Do you agree or disagree with them? Explain.
30. Do you think the Bill of Rights was a necessary addition to the Constitution? Explain.

Launching a New Republic

Part 1: Key Ideas

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

- _____ 1. The federal court system was set up by
- the Constitution of the United States.
 - the Articles of Confederation.
 - the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789.
 - the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- _____ 2. How did Alexander Hamilton deal with the nation's financial problems?
- He asked the states to help pay off the nation's huge war debts.
 - He asked Congress to put a tax on imported foreign goods.
 - He tried to borrow money from foreign countries.
 - He decided to not repay the loans that other nations had made to the United States.
- _____ 3. Why did Hamilton's plan make the national government more powerful?
- A national bank issued currency and made loans to private businesses.
 - The states had to depend on the national government to repay the money they owed from the Revolution.
 - People who had made loans to their state during the war would support the national government because it was repaying those loans.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 4. The difference between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson was that
- Hamilton believed the Constitution gave the national government more power than Jefferson believed it did.
 - Hamilton sought the support of the rich upper class while Jefferson believed in the common people.
 - Hamilton favored Great Britain while Jefferson supported France.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 5. Which was **not** a foreign policy challenge that President Washington faced?
- The Spanish threatened to close the port of New Orleans to American shipping.
 - The British stirred up trouble between Native Americans and white settlers in the Northwest Territory.
 - Farmers of western Pennsylvania rose up against the government in the Whiskey Rebellion.
 - Washington attempted to keep the United States neutral in the war between Britain and France.

- _____ 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.
- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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 |

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

The Jefferson Era

Part 1: Key Ideas

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

- _____ 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.
- _____ 2. Before the British burned the White House, important items were saved by
- Dolly Madison.
 - Francis Scott Key.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - William Clark.
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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

- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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 |

- _____ 11. sold a large amount of land to the United States in order to finance his wars
- _____ 12. led the first U.S. exploration of the Louisiana Territory
- _____ 13. arrested by the Spanish while searching for the boundary between the Louisiana Purchase and Spanish territory
- _____ 14. Native American who assisted a U.S. expedition that explored the Louisiana Territory
- _____ 15. fought a war in an attempt to keep the United States from taking his people's land
- _____ 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.

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

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

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.

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

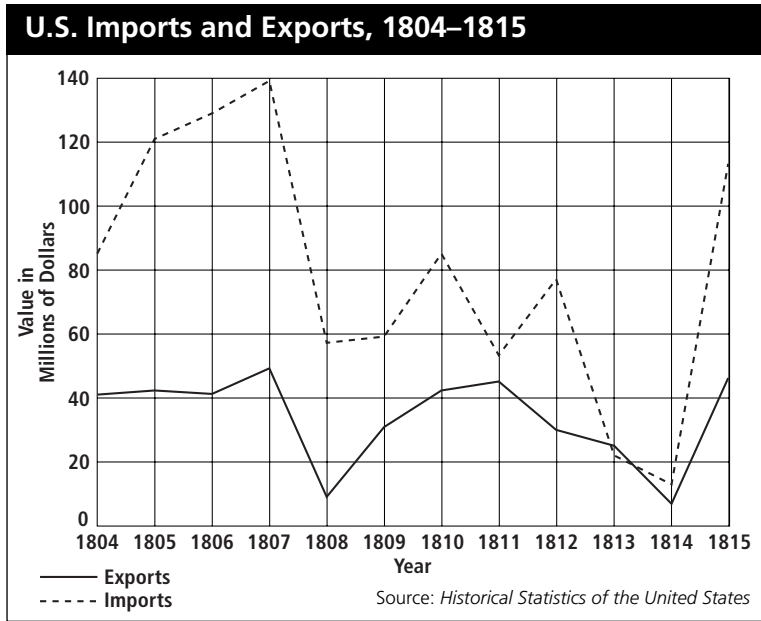
22. The American victory on Lake Erie in the War of 1812 was followed by a land victory in the Battle of the Thames that ended the British threat to the northwestern United States.

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

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

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?

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

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

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

Part 3: Critical Thinking

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

29. 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.

30. 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.

National and Regional Growth

Part 1: Key Ideas

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

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

- _____ 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.
- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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 |

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

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.

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.

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

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

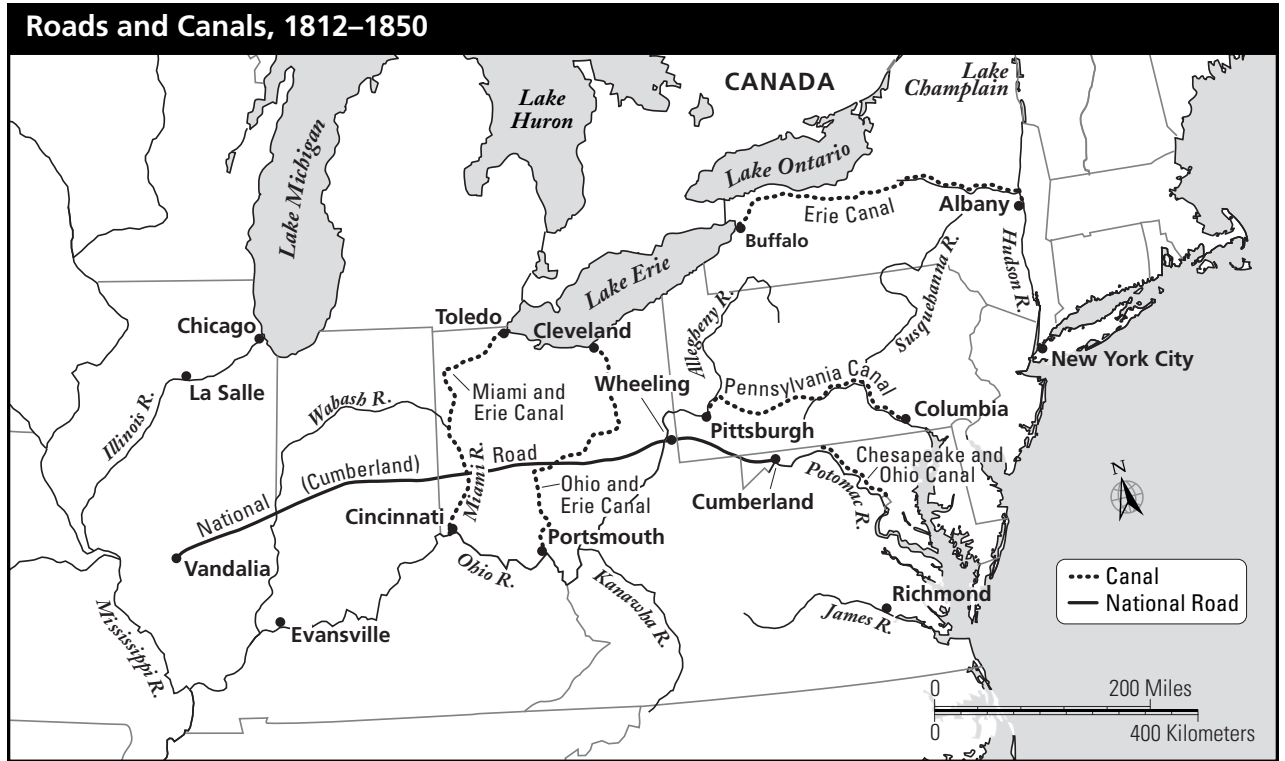
22. The most famous slave revolt in American history was led by an African American preacher named Nat Turner.

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.

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.

Part 2: Map Skills

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



25. Which canal is the farthest north?

26. Which cities does the Pennsylvania Canal connect?

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

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

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- A Massachusetts senator who opposed the doctrine of nullification was (a) Andrew Jackson (b) William Henry Harrison (c) Martin Van Buren (d) Daniel Webster.
- 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.

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

Name: _____

Chapter 13 Test
Manifest Destiny
Matching One

1. ___ Lived out in the wilderness (usually alone) and trapped furs.
 2. ___ Would buy and sell land to make a profit
 3. ___ Invented by Levi Strauss
- a. land speculators
 - b. mountain men
 - c. mining pants (denim)

Matching Two

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

Matching Three

7. ___ Founder of the Mormons who was killed by a mob.
 8. ___ Started a colony of Americans in Texas to fulfill his father's dreams.
 9. ___ Eleventh President of America, driven to expand the nation
 10. ___ President of Mexico
 11. ___ Commander of the Texas Army
- a. Sam Houston
 - b. Santa Anna
 - c. Stephen Austin
 - d. James K. Polk
 - e. Joseph Smith

Matching Four

12. ___ Someone who went to California to find gold
 13. ___ People of Spanish heritage who considered Texas their home
 14. ___ Oregon was settled by both America and _____ before it was split in half.
 15. ___ The obvious future of America was to spread
16. ___ John Marshall found this while working in California

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

Multiple Choice

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

c. Texas State Line

25. The victory at _____ gave Texas their independence.
- Santa Anna
 - San Hakinto
 - San Jacinto
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
27. People came from _____ to work in the mines.
- Texas
 - New Mexico
 - China
 - Europe
 - All over
28. _____ moved the Mormons to Utah.
- Joseph Smith
 - Brigham Young
 - John Sutter
 - John Marshall
29. _____ are people of Spanish heritage who consider _____ their home.
- Tejanos, Mexican
 - Rellijos, California
 - Tejanos, Texas
 - Rellijos, New Mexico
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
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
32. This Treaty ended the war with Mexico, the Treaty of _____.
- Gadsen Purchase
 - Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - Mexican Cession
 - Rio Grande
33. The war with Mexico was NOT about...
- Mexico believed Texas still belonged to them
 - A disagreement over the location of Texas' southern border

- c. James K Polk wanting to expand the U.S
 - d. The cession of land lost in the Texas Revolution
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
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.
36. How did the California Gold Rush create major problems between the Northern free states and the Southern slave states?