

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

- 1. The Kwakiutl settled in which part of North America?**
  - A: Southwest Desert
  - B: Eastern Woodlands
  - C: Northwest Coast
  - D: Central Great Plains
- 2. The dwellings, clothing, food, and tools of American Indians (First Americans) was determined by -**
  - A: religious ceremonies.
  - B: trading partners.
  - C: geography and climate.
  - D: leadership and power.
- 3. Which group of American Indians (First Americans) lived in the Eastern Woodlands?**
  - A: Inuits
  - B: Sioux
  - C: Iroquois
  - D: Pueblo
- 4. Which American Indians (First Americans) lived in the cliff dwellings of the southwestern US?**
  - A: Inuits
  - B: Pueblo
  - C: Kwakiutl
  - D: Sioux
- 5. What animal played a major role in the lifestyle of the Plains Indians?**
  - A: Rabbit
  - B: Cow
  - C: Antelope
  - D: Buffalo
- 6. American Indians (First Americans) met their basic needs by -**
  - A: gaining personal wealth.
  - B: gift-giving from the chief.
  - C: fighting with other tribes.
  - D: using resources in the environment.
- 7. European explorers were motivated by all of the following EXCEPT -**
  - A: gold and trade.
  - B: wealth and power.
  - C: spread of Christianity.
  - D: spread of the English language.
- 8. Who established the French settlement at Quebec?**
  - A: Samuel de Champlain
  - B: John Cabot
  - C: Francisco Coronado
  - D: Robert La Salle

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

9. **The English exploration of eastern Canada was led by -**  
A: Jacque Cartier.  
B: John Cabot.  
C: Francisco Coronado.  
D: Christopher Columbus.
10. **What region was explored by the Portuguese?**  
A: West Africa  
B: East Asia  
C: South America  
D: East Europe
11. **All of the following were obstacles encountered by early explorers EXCEPT-**  
A: poor maps and tools.  
B: improvements in shipbuilding.  
C: disease and starvation.  
D: fear of the unknown .
12. **The first permanent English settlement in North America was -**  
A: Jamestown.  
B: Plymouth.  
C: Roanoke Island.  
D: Saint Augustine.
13. **All of the following resulted from European exploration EXCEPT -**  
A: increased trade .  
B: improved maps.  
C: expanded land claims.  
D: reduced disease.
14. **The Civil War occurred during which time period?**  
A: 1812 - 1814  
B: 1861 - 1865  
C: 1914 - 1918  
D: 1939 - 1945
15. **Following the Civil War, the time period from 1865-1877 is called-**  
A: Industrial Revolution.  
B: Great Depression.  
C: Reconstruction.  
D: National Period.
16. **All of the following were areas of conflict between the American Indians (First Americans) and the Europeans EXCEPT -**  
A: weapons  
B: land  
C: disease  
D: culture

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

17. **Explorer Francisco Coronado claimed most of the southwestern region of the United States for what country?**
  - A: England
  - B: France
  - C: Spain
  - D: Portugal
  
18. **Which early explorer claimed the Mississippi River Valley for France?**
  - A: Robert La Salle
  - B: Samuel de Champlain
  - C: Jacques Cartier
  - D: Francis Drake
  
19. **Samuel de Champlain established which Canadian settlement for France?**
  - A: Toronto
  - B: Montreal
  - C: Quebec
  - D: Ontario
  
20. **European countries wanted power in North America for all of the following economic reasons EXCEPT to -**
  - A: hire more workers.
  - B: search for gold.
  - C: expand trade.
  - D: find natural resources.
  
21. **Which early colonial settlement became known as the Lost Colony?**
  - A: Jamestown
  - B: Plymouth
  - C: Roanoke Island
  - D: Massachusetts Bay
  
22. **What settlement was created as an economic venture by the Virginia Company of London?**
  - A: Williamsburg
  - B: Jamestown
  - C: Plymouth
  - D: Salem
  
23. **William Bradford and the Separatists settled Plymouth for what reason?**
  - A: To search for gold
  - B: Avoid overpopulation in England
  - C: Flee from religious punishment
  - D: Start an economic venture
  
24. **William Penn settled the Pennsylvania colony for which religious group?**
  - A: Puritans
  - B: Pilgrims
  - C: Catholics
  - D: Quakers

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

25. **Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled by which group seeking religious freedom?**  
A: Puritans  
B: Pilgrims  
C: Catholics  
D: Quakers
26. **What was the primary center of life in the New England colonies?**  
A: Churches  
B: Schools  
C: Taverns  
D: Shops
27. **The colonial region that centered its political and civic life around town meetings was the -**  
A: Mid-Atlantic.  
B: New England.  
C: Northwestern.  
D: Southern.
28. **The lack of farming in New England was a result of all of the following EXCEPT -**  
A: hilly and rough terrain.  
B: little rainfall  
C: jagged coastlines.  
D: moderate summers and cold winters.
29. **The colonial region with the most diverse lifestyles was the -**  
A: Mid-Atlantic.  
B: New England.  
C: Northwestern.  
D: Southern.
30. **Which colonial region was known for good harbors, a humid climate, large farms, and slavery?**  
A: Mid-Atlantic.  
B: New England.  
C: Northwestern.  
D: Southern.
31. **Which group of people was bought or captured in Africa, shipped to the colonies, sold into labor, and owned as property for life?**  
A: Slaves.  
B: Indentured servants.  
C: Artisans.  
D: Large landowners.
32. **Which of the following describes most women in colonial America?**  
A: Caretakers and homemakers  
B: Shopkeepers and business owners  
C: Artisans and financial advisors  
D: Farmers and large landowners

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

33. Which of the following is true about children of slaves in colonial America?  
A: They were granted freedom when they turned eighteen.  
B: They were property of the plantation.  
C: They were taught to read starting at age five.  
D: They were able to choose the work they wished to do.
34. Colonial governors were usually appointed by whom?  
A: King  
B: Settlers  
C: Religious leader  
D: Town council
35. Colonial legislatures which made laws for each colony were controlled by -  
A: local craftsmen.  
B: large land owners.  
C: royal-appointed governors.  
D: religious leaders.
36. Which of the following tried to stop colonial settlers from moving westward?  
A: Treaty of Paris  
B: Stamp Act  
C: Proclamation of 1763  
D: Albany Plan
37. Which of the following placed a tax on colonial legal documents, playing cards, and newspapers?  
A: Stamp Act  
B: Sugar Act  
C: Quartering Act  
D: Tea Act
38. A major reason for England taxing the colonies was -  
A: declining trade with the Spanish.  
B: to pay debts from the French and Indian War.  
C: increasing numbers of poor people in England.  
D: the wealth of American settlers.
39. Britain increased its rule of the colonies in all of the following ways EXCEPT -  
A: no colonial representation in Parliament.  
B: greater control over colonial legislatures.  
C: more power to colonial governors.  
D: free western land for settlement.
40. Who was the British ruler during the Revolutionary era?  
A: King Henry VIII  
B: King Charles II  
C: King George III  
D: King Louis XVI

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

41. **What British general surrendered at Yorktown to the Continental Army?**
  - A: Charles Cornwallis
  - B: Thomas Gage
  - C: William Howe
  - D: John Burgoyne
  
42. **As the British approached Lexington, which American patriot warned the colonists by saying, "The British are coming"?**
  - A: Benjamin Franklin
  - B: Patrick Henry
  - C: Paul Revere
  - D: Sam Adams
  
43. **Which member of the Continental Congress helped with the writing of the Declaration of Independence?**
  - A: Benjamin Franklin
  - B: Paul Revere
  - C: George Washington
  - D: James Madison
  
44. **The "Give me liberty or give me death!" speech was made by -**
  - A: Benjamin Franklin
  - B: Patrick Henry
  - C: Thomas Paine
  - D: Sam Adams
  
45. **Which of the following was a pamphlet supporting independence, written by Thomas Paine?**
  - A: The Federalist Papers
  - B: Poor Richard's Almanac
  - C: Albany Plan
  - D: Common Sense
  
46. **The Declaration of Independence was accepted on what date?**
  - A: September 17, 1769
  - B: July 4, 1776
  - C: August 5, 1778
  - D: October 19, 1781
  
47. **Which treaty, signed on September 3, 1783, recognized American independence from Britain?**
  - A: Treaty of Ghent
  - B: Treaty of Versailles
  - C: Treaty of Yorktown
  - D: Treaty of Paris
  
48. **Which event on December 16, 1773 was a colonial protest to British taxes?**
  - A: Boston Massacre
  - B: Bacon's Rebellion
  - C: Shay's Rebellion
  - D: Boston Tea Party

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

49. **What event happened in 1770 between Boston colonists and British soldiers resulting in five colonists killed?**  
A: Boston Massacre  
B: Boston Tea Party  
C: Townsend Boycott  
D: Bacon's Rebellion
50. **The 1774 meeting of American delegates in Philadelphia to discuss independence was known as the-**  
A: House of Burgesses.  
B: First Continental Congress.  
C: Constitutional Convention.  
D: Confederation Congress.
51. **Where did Lord Cornwallis surrender to George Washington at the end of the Revolutionary War?**  
A: Trenton  
B: Yorktown  
C: Lexington  
D: Philadelphia
52. **Which two countries helped the American colonists in the Revolutionary War?**  
A: France and Spain  
B: Spain and Portugal  
C: France and Italy  
D: Germany and Italy
53. **What American document failed because it provided for a weak central government without the power to tax?**  
A: Constitution of the United States  
B: Articles of Confederation  
C: Monroe Doctrine  
D: Declaration of Independence
54. **The Declaration of Independence considers each of the following to be an unalienable right EXCEPT -**  
A: life.  
B: government taxation.  
C: liberty.  
D: the pursuit of happiness.
55. **According to the Declaration of Independence, government derives its power from the**  
A: king.  
B: President.  
C: Congress.  
D: people.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

56. According to the Declaration of Independence, if a government violates the rights of its people, the people have a duty to -
- A: change the government.
  - B: fine the government.
  - C: obey the leaders.
  - D: leave the country.
57. Which of the following is NOT an idea of government expressed in the Declaration of Independence?
- A: The people have unalienable rights.
  - B: The government receives power from the people.
  - C: People create a government to protect their rights.
  - D: People have a right to do as they please.
58. Who is credited with writing the Declaration of Independence?
- A: George Mason
  - B: Thomas Jefferson
  - C: Benjamin Franklin
  - D: George Washington
59. Which of the following is NOT one of the branches of the American government?
- A: Legislative branch.
  - B: Executive branch.
  - C: Concurrent branch.
  - D: Judicial branch.
60. The branch of government that makes laws and is led by Congress is the -
- A: judicial.
  - B: executive.
  - C: concurrent.
  - D: legislative.
61. The judicial branch determines if laws made by Congress are -
- A: fair.
  - B: constitutional.
  - C: enforceable.
  - D: equal.
62. The executive branch which carries out our laws is headed by the -
- A: Supreme Court.
  - B: Senate.
  - C: President.
  - D: House of Representatives.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

63. **What is the idea that a branch of government can limit the powers of the other branches so no branch becomes too powerful?**  
A: Federalism  
B: Checks and balances  
C: Separation of powers  
D: Direct and indirect democracy
64. **The principle of government that establishes three separate branches of government is -**  
A: representative democracy.  
B: federalism.  
C: separation of powers.  
D: checks and balances.
65. **The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are known as the -**  
A: Articles of Confederation.  
B: Bill of Rights.  
C: Magna Carta.  
D: Declaration of Independence.
66. **During the Constitutional Convention, which states' plan suggested three branches of government?**  
A: New Jersey  
B: Virginia  
C: New York  
D: Pennsylvania
67. **Who introduced the Virginia Plan at the Constitutional Convention?**  
A: Thomas Jefferson  
B: Patrick Henry  
C: George Washington  
D: James Madison
68. **During George Washington's presidency, political parties grew from the disagreements between which two men?**  
A: Patrick Henry and Benjamin Franklin  
B: Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson  
C: John Adams and James Madison  
D: Paul Revere and James Monroe
69. **During whose presidency was the Bill of Rights added to the United States Constitution and a federal court system established?**  
A: James Madison.  
B: John Adams.  
C: Thomas Jefferson.  
D: George Washington.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

70. **During whose presidency did a two-party political system start?**  
A: Thomas Jefferson  
B: James Madison  
C: James Monroe  
D: John Adams
71. **The Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark expedition happened during the presidency of -**  
A: George Washington  
B: John Adams  
C: Thomas Jefferson  
D: James Madison
72. **Which of the following wars happened during James Madison's presidency?**  
A: Civil War  
B: War of 1812  
C: Revolutionary War  
D: French and Indian War
73. **Each of the following statements is true about the Federalist party EXCEPT -**  
A: favored states' rights.  
B: supported strong national government.  
C: favored industry.  
D: supported a national bank.
74. **Who was the first leader of the Democratic Republicans?**  
A: Alexander Hamilton  
B: Thomas Jefferson  
C: George Washington  
D: James Madison
75. **The United States doubled its land area when it bought which territory from France in 1803?**  
A: California  
B: Texas  
C: Florida  
D: Louisiana
76. **What two men did President Jefferson send to explore the Louisiana Purchase?**  
A: Houston and Young  
B: Columbus and Magellan  
C: Lewis and Clark  
D: Boone and Crockett
77. **Which country through a treaty gave Florida to the United States in 1821?**  
A: France  
B: Portugal  
C: Spain  
D: Russia

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

78. Which state was annexed after it became an independent republic?  
A: Texas  
B: New Mexico  
C: Oklahoma  
D: Oregon
79. The Oregon Territory was divided in 1846 between the United States and -  
A: France.  
B: Portugal.  
C: Great Britain.  
D: Spain.
80. The United States gained which lands as a result of war with Mexico?  
A: Texas and the Gulf Coast  
B: Washington and the Northwest  
C: Kansas and the Midwest  
D: California and the Southwest
81. The belief that westward expansion was good for the country was known as -  
A: manifest destiny.  
B: states rights.  
C: abolitionism.  
D: federalism.
82. Which of the following canals completed in 1825 moved people and goods between Buffalo and New York City?  
A: Suez  
B: Panama  
C: Erie  
D: Richmond
83. The invention that decreased the shipping time of goods on rivers was the-  
A: flatboat.  
B: raft.  
C: canoe.  
D: steamboat.
84. Overland trails, such as the Oregon and Santa Fe, allowed settlers to travel to -  
A: the American West.  
B: South America.  
C: Florida.  
D: Canada.
85. What caused people to journey to California between 1848 and 1849?  
A: Free land  
B: Religious freedom  
C: Factory jobs  
D: Gold rush

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

86. All of the following land regions slowed American westward movement EXCEPT -  
A: Appalachian Mountains.  
B: Atlantic Coastal Plain.  
C: Great Plains.  
D: Rocky Mountains.
87. Treaties with what country established our border with Canada and divided the Oregon territory?  
A: Italy  
B: Great Britain  
C: Russia  
D: Spain
88. In 1823, which American document warned Europeans against interfering in the Western Hemisphere?  
A: Articles of Confederation  
B: Treaty of Paris  
C: Monroe Doctrine  
D: Bill of Rights
89. War with what nation resulted in the gain of California and the southwest territory?  
A: France  
B: Mexico  
C: Spain  
D: Canada
90. What invention increased the need for slave labor in the South?  
A: Reaper  
B: Sewing machine  
C: Steel plow  
D: Cotton gin
91. All of the following were results of the steam locomotive and steamboat EXCEPT-  
A: faster transportation.  
B: linking of eastern and western states.  
C: connecting plantations and farms to industries.  
D: reduced need for slave labor.
92. What invention developed by Cyrus McCormick increased American farm production?  
A: Reaper  
B: Steel plow  
C: Cotton gin  
D: Spinning jenny
93. Which region of the United States opposed tariffs, favored fugitive slave laws and the expansion of slavery into new territories?  
A: North.  
B: South.  
C: West.  
D: East

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

94. **The Compromise of 1850 declared which of the following states to be a free state?**  
A: California  
B: Texas  
C: Kansas  
D: Oregon
95. **The 1860 election of what man as President of the United States caused the Southern states to secede?**  
A: Zachary Taylor  
B: James Buchanan  
C: Abraham Lincoln  
D: Ulysses S. Grant
96. **Which of the following allowed people in new territories to decide whether to be slave or free states?**  
A: Dred Scott Decision  
B: Compromise of 1850  
C: Kansas-Nebraska Act  
D: Missouri Compromise
97. **Who opposed the spread of slavery, issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and was prepared to preserve the Union by force?**  
A: Jefferson Davis  
B: Ulysses S. Grant  
C: John C. Calhoun  
D: Abraham Lincoln
98. **Who was the Confederate leader that was offered the command of Union forces at the beginning of the Civil War?**  
A: Stonewall Jackson  
B: Robert E. Lee  
C: Jefferson Davis  
D: J.E.B. Stuart
99. **Who was the Union General that defeated General Robert E. Lee in the Civil War?**  
A: Ulysses S. Grant  
B: William Sherman  
C: George McClellan  
D: George Meade
100. **A former slave who escaped to the North and became famous as a spokesperson against slavery was**  
A: Robert Smalls.  
B: Dred Scott.  
C: Frederick Douglass.  
D: Nat Turner

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

101. **Who was the President of the Confederate States of America?**  
A: John C. Calhoun  
B: Henry Clay  
C: William Lloyd Garrison  
D: Jefferson Davis
102. **Who wrote an anti-slavery newspaper called The Liberator?**  
A: Harriet Beecher Stowe  
B: Abraham Lincoln  
C: William Lloyd Garrison  
D: Clara Barton
103. **What Civil War battle divided the South and gave the North control of the Mississippi River?**  
A: Gettysburg  
B: Vicksburg  
C: Antietam  
D: Bull Run
104. **The First Battle of Manassas was also known as the First Battle of -**  
A: Harper's Ferry.  
B: Cold Harbor.  
C: Bull Run.  
D: the Wilderness.
105. **The firing on which fort served as the beginning of the Civil War?**  
A: Wagner  
B: Knox  
C: Laramie  
D: Sumter
106. **Which of the following northern victories was the turning point in the Civil War?**  
A: Gettysburg  
B: Antietam  
C: Vicksburg  
D: Shiloh
107. **The Civil War ended when Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9th, 1865 at -**  
A: Richmond Rail Station  
B: Appomattox Court House  
C: Hampton Roads  
D: Big Stony Gap
108. **Besides death in battle, what was the other major killer of soldiers during the Civil War?**  
A: Hunger  
B: Heat stroke  
C: Disease  
D: Frostbite

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

109. **What two southern cities were burned during the Civil War?**  
A: Richmond and Atlanta  
B: Raleigh and Mobile  
C: Savannah and Charleston  
D: New Orleans and Montgomery
110. **During the Civil War, which group of people ran the businesses in the North and the farms in the South?**  
A: Slaves  
B: Indentured servants  
C: Women  
D: Immigrants
111. **Which of the statements below best describes the Southern troops during the last months of the Civil War?**  
A: Older and well-trained.  
B: Poorly equipped and clothed.  
C: Freed slaves and women.  
D: Officers and immigrants.
112. **The end of the Confederacy made Confederate money -**  
A: double in value.  
B: equal in value to United States dollars.  
C: have no value.  
D: valuable only in the Southern states.
113. **Combat during the Civil War can be described in all of the following ways EXCEPT**  
A: African American units fought separately from whites.  
B: brutal and costly in lives to both sides.  
C: friends and families often fought against one another.  
D: new weapons prevented man-to-man fighting.
114. **Which amendment to the Constitution of the United States stopped slavery in the United States and any of its territories?**  
A: 10th  
B: 13th  
C: 15th  
D: 17th
115. **The amendment to the Constitution of the United States that gives all male citizens the right to vote regardless of race or color is the -**  
A: 8th.  
B: 13th.  
C: 15th.  
D: 19th.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

116. Which amendment to the Constitution of the United States grants citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States?
- A: 2nd
  - B: 9th
  - C: 14th
  - D: 18th
117. The time period following the Civil War from 1865 to 1877 was known as -
- A: Reconstruction.
  - B: New Deal.
  - C: Great Depression.
  - D: Age of Enlightenment.
118. Northerners who moved to the South during Reconstruction to take advantage of Southerners were
- A: deserters.
  - B: yankees.
  - C: sharecroppers.
  - D: carpetbaggers.
119. Which of the following is a true statement about holding public office in the South during Reconstruction?
- A: Southern military leaders held public offices.
  - B: African-Americans could hold public office.
  - C: Northerners held most of the public offices.
  - D: Southern women were elected to public offices.
120. Southerners resented what group of people sent there after the Civil War to supervise them?
- A: Northern journalists
  - B: Northern soldiers
  - C: Northern Congressmen
  - D: Northern businessmen
121. Leading up to the Revolutionary War, what famous Virginian's speech contained the lines, "Give me liberty or give me death"?
- A: Thomas Jefferson
  - B: Patrick Henry
  - C: James Madison
  - D: Richard Henry Lee
122. "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal..." is a quote from which major document?
- A: Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom
  - B: Declaration of Independence
  - C: Constitution of the United States
  - D: Virginia Declaration of Rights

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

123. In what famous speech did Abraham Lincoln state that, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth...?"
- A: Farewell Address
  - B: Gettysburg Address
  - C: Douglas Debates
  - D: I Have A Dream

124. What continent is number 2 on the map?
- A: North America
  - B: South America
  - C: Australia
  - D: Antarctica

125. What continent is number 4 on the map?
- A: North America
  - B: Asia
  - C: Europe
  - D: Australia

126. What number is North America on the map?
- A: 1
  - B: 2
  - C: 3
  - D: 4

127. What number is Africa on the map?
- A: 1
  - B: 2
  - C: 3
  - D: 4

128. What number is Europe on the map?
- A: 1
  - B: 2
  - C: 3
  - D: 4



## United States History I ~ Review Questions

129. What continent is shown in the center of the globe?  
A: North America  
B: South America  
C: Africa  
D: Australia



130. What continent is shown as number 3 on the globe?  
A: North America  
B: Europe  
C: Australia  
D: Asia

131. What continent is shown as number 2 on the globe?  
A: North America  
B: Europe  
C: Australia  
D: Asia

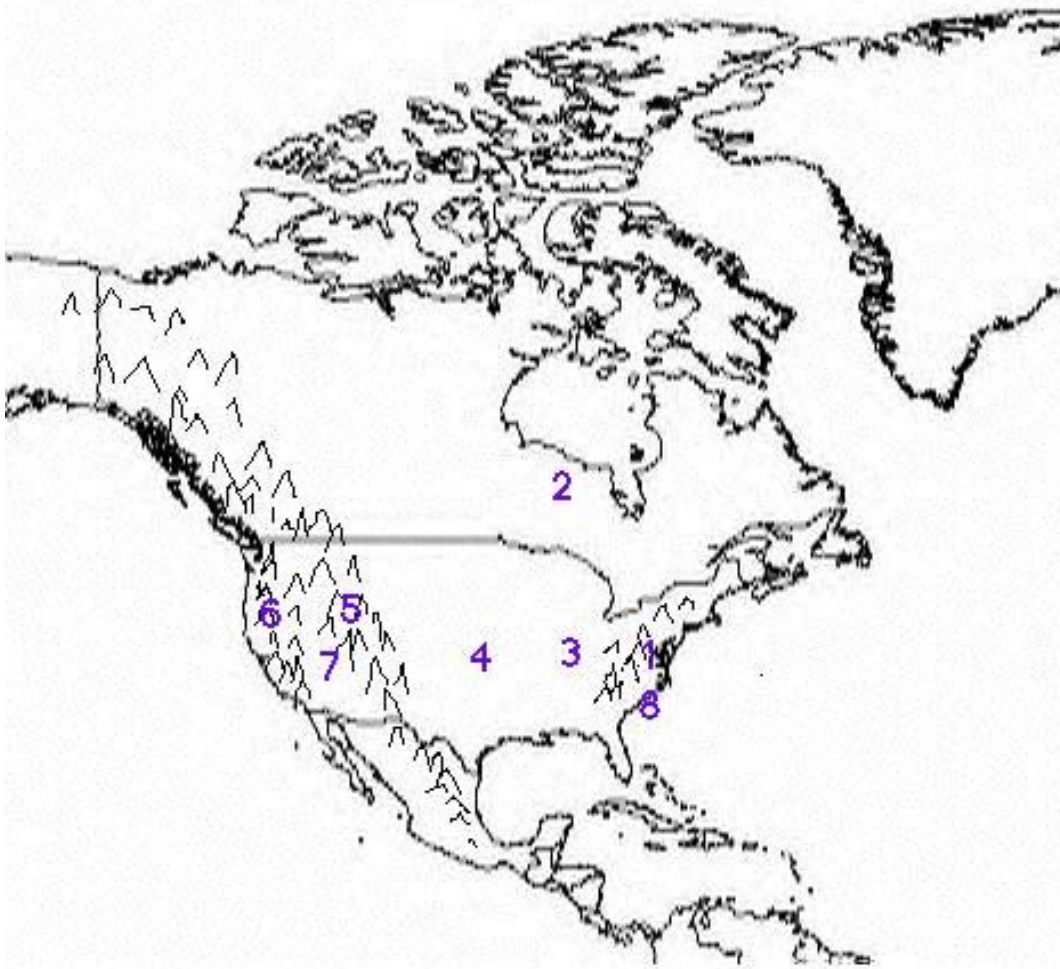
132. What continent is shown as number 4 on the globe?  
A: Antarctica  
B: Europe  
C: Australia  
D: Africa



133. What continent is just south of the equator on the globe?  
A: North America  
B: Antarctica  
C: South America  
D: Asia



## United States History I ~ Review Questions

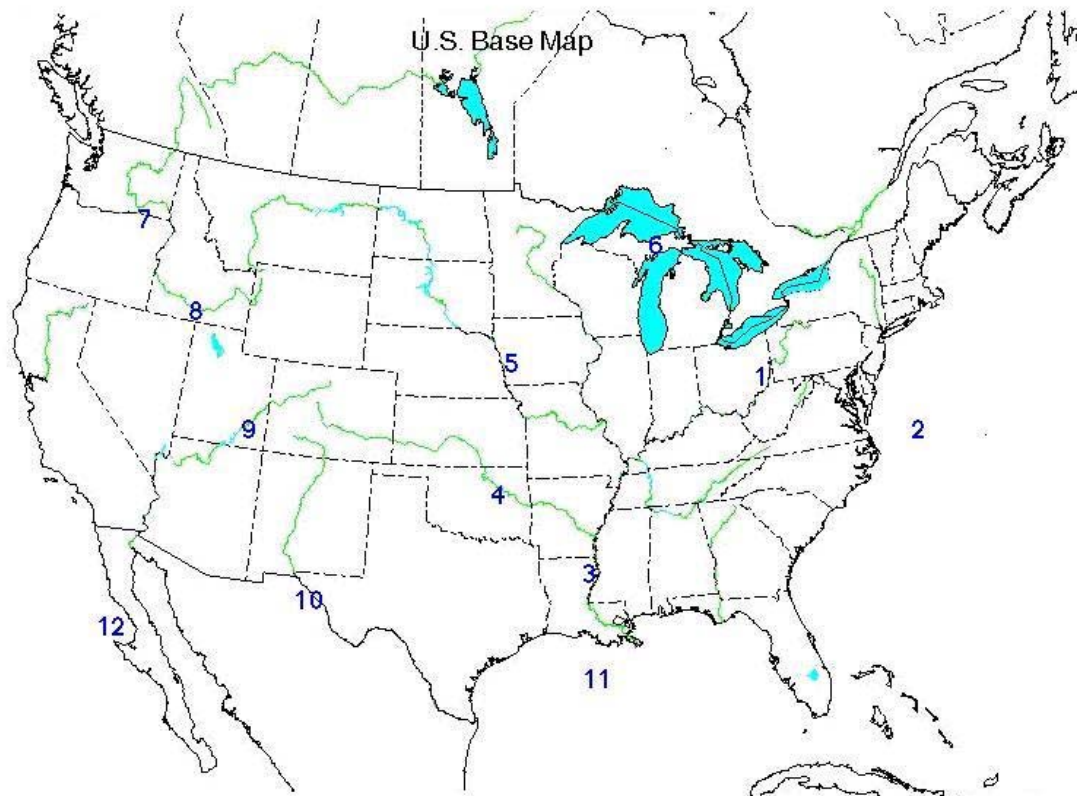


134. Which geographic region on the map is the Coastal Plain?  
A: 3  
B: 6  
C: 7  
D: 8
135. Which geographic region on the map is the Interior Lowlands  
A: 2  
B: 3  
C: 4  
D: 7
136. Which geographic region on the map is the Canadian Shield?  
A: 2  
B: 3  
C: 4  
D: 7

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

137. Which geographic region on the map is the Great Plains?  
A: 2  
B: 3  
C: 4  
D: 7
138. Which geographic region on the map is number 7?  
A: Rocky Mountains  
B: Appalachian Mountains  
C: Basin and Range  
D: Coastal Range
139. Which geographic region on the map is number 6?  
A: Rocky Mountains  
B: Appalachian Mountains  
C: Basin and Range  
D: Coastal Range
140. Which geographic region on the map is number 1?  
A: Rocky Mountains  
B: Appalachian Mountains  
C: Basin and Range  
D: Coastal Plain
141. What river was and is an important transportation route for farm and industrial goods?  
A: Rio Grande  
B: Mississippi  
C: Ohio  
D: Columbia
142. What river was an early gateway to the west?  
A: Missouri  
B: Snake  
C: Ohio  
D: Columbia
143. What river forms the border with Mexico?  
A: Missouri  
B: Colorado  
C: Rio Grande  
D: Columbia
144. What river was explored by Lewis and Clark?  
A: Ohio  
B: Hudson  
C: Rio Grande  
D: Columbia

## United States History I ~ Review Questions



145. Identify number 11 on the map.  
A: Gulf of Mexico  
B: Atlantic Ocean  
C: Rio Grande River  
D: Great Lakes
146. Identify number 12 on the map.  
A: Pacific Ocean  
B: Atlantic Ocean  
C: Rio Grande River  
D: Great Lakes
147. Identify number 3 on the map.  
A: Missouri River  
B: Mississippi River  
C: Columbia River  
D: Ohio River

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

- 148. Identify number 1 on the map.**  
A: Missouri River  
B: Mississippi River  
C: Columbia River  
D: Ohio River
- 149. Identify number 5 on the map.**  
A: Missouri River  
B: Rio Grande River  
C: Columbia River  
D: Colorado River
- 150. Identify number 7 on the map.**  
A: Missouri River  
B: Rio Grande River  
C: Columbia River  
D: Colorado River
- 151. Identify number 9 on the map.**  
A: Missouri River  
B: Rio Grande River  
C: Columbia River  
D: Colorado River
- 152. Which American Indians (First Americans) lived in the Great Plains?**  
A: Iroquois  
B: Pueblo  
C: Sioux  
D: Kwakiutl
- 153. Which American Indians (First American) lived in areas bordering cliffs and mountains in the Southwestern United States?**  
A: Iroquois  
B: Pueblo  
C: Sioux  
D: Kwakiutl
- 154. Which American Indians (First Americans) lived in heavily forested areas in Northeast North America?**  
A: Iroquois  
B: Pueblo  
C: Sioux  
D: Kwakiutl
- 155. Which American Indians (First Americans) hunted reindeer and sea animals in the Arctic region?**  
A: Inuit  
B: Pueblo  
C: Sioux  
D: Kwakiutl

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

156. Which American Indians (First Americans) lived in the Pacific Northwest where they fished for clams, waterfowl, and salmon?  
A: Inuit  
B: Pueblo  
C: Sioux  
D: Kwakiutl
157. Conquer and enslave -Brought Christianity -Brought European diseases  
Which country's actions with the Indians are listed above?  
A: England  
B: Spain  
C: France  
D: Portugal
158. Which country established trading posts and spread the Christian religion among the American Indians (First Americans)?  
A: England  
B: Spain  
C: France  
D: Portugal
159. Which country traded with the American Indians (First Americans), learned their farming methods, and claimed their land?  
A: England  
B: Spain  
C: France  
D: Portugal
160. How did Ghana, Mali, and Songhai become powerful in West Africa?  
A: Controlled trade  
B: Used a strong military  
C: Owned vast mineral deposits  
D: Had the most fertile land
161. Which colonial region had the following characteristics?  
-moderate climate  
-Appalachian Mountains  
-livestock and grains  
-market towns  
-diverse religions  
A: Southern  
B: Western  
C: Mid-Atlantic  
D: New England

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

162. Which colonial region had the following characteristics?
- moderate summer, cold winter
  - Appalachian Mountains
  - fishing and whaling
  - town meetings
  - religious reformers
- A: Southern  
B: Western  
C: Mid-Atlantic  
D: New England
163. Which colonial region had the following characteristics?
- humid climate
  - Appalachian Mountains
  - large farms and plantations
  - slavery
  - Church of England
- A: Southern  
B: Western  
C: Mid-Atlantic  
D: New England
164. What colonial American person would have said the following?
- "I didn't have the money for the passage to America. So, I agreed to work for 5 years to pay for the trip. I was given some land and tools when my work was finished."
- A: African slave  
B: Indentured servant  
C: Military officer  
D: Colonial Governor
165. Who would have said this in Colonial America?
- "Life is good. Our crops are doing well this year. I often have friends and guests at my large home."
- A: Plantation owner  
B: Indentured servant  
C: Artisan  
D: Shopkeeper
166. What country placed economic control over the American colonies?
- A: France  
B: England  
C: Spain  
D: Italy
167. All of the following were problems the colonists had with English control EXCEPT -
- A: representation in Parliament.  
B: power of the colonial governors.  
C: controlling the spread of the French.  
D: settling west of the Appalachians.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

168. **What advantage did the American colonists have that helped them win the Revolutionary War?**  
A: Stronger navy  
B: Strong leadership  
C: More manufactured goods  
D: Support of Portugal
169. **What advantage did the American colonists have that helped them win the Revolutionary War?**  
A: Stronger navy  
B: Fighting on their own land  
C: More weapons  
D: Support of the Indians
170. **What was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?**  
A: Congress could tax the states  
B: One common currency for everyone  
C: Each state had one vote regardless of its size  
D: Executive branch was too powerful
171. **What was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?**  
A: Weak central government  
B: One common currency  
C: Larger states had more votes  
D: Powerful executive branch
172. **Which of the following was a difference of opinion between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton?**  
A: Role of the national government  
B: Trade with the Indians  
C: Treaty with England  
D: Rights of immigrants
173. **Which political party did Thomas Jefferson lead?**  
A: Federalists  
B: Democratic Republicans  
C: Know Nothings  
D: Whigs
174. **Which political party did Alexander Hamilton lead?**  
A: Southern Dixiecrats  
B: Democratic Republicans  
C: Federalists  
D: Loyalists
175. **Which political party favored a weak national government and more power for the states?**  
A: Progressives  
B: Democratic Republicans  
C: Federalists  
D: Loyalists

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

176. **Which political party favored a national bank and the development of industry?**  
A: Republicans  
B: Democratic Republicans  
C: Federalists  
D: Whigs
177. **Of the first five United States' presidents, who was NOT from Virginia?**  
A: George Washington  
B: John Adams  
C: Thomas Jefferson  
D: James Madison
178. **A major success of George Washington as president was -**  
A: establishing different political parties.  
B: winning the War of 1812.  
C: buying the Louisiana Territory.  
D: establishing the federal court system.
179. **A major success of George Washington as president was -**  
A: moving all Indians to the Ohio Valley.  
B: keeping Europe out of the Western Hemisphere.  
C: exploring the Louisiana Purchase.  
D: beginning plans for the national capital.
180. **What did the abolitionists demand?**  
A: Freedom for slaves  
B: Equal right for women  
C: Westward settlement  
D: Control of alcohol
181. **Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Stanton were all strong leaders for what movement?**  
A: Abolition  
B: Suffrage  
C: Temperance  
D: States' rights

## United States History I ~ Review Questions



182. Use the map to help you answer the following question. Which was a state that seceded from the Union?
- A: Maryland
  - B: West Virginia
  - C: Rhode Island
  - D: Texas
183. Use the map to help you answer the following question. Which was a state that seceded from the Union?
- A: Arkansas
  - B: Delaware
  - C: Maine
  - D: New Hampshire
184. Use the map to help you answer the following question. Which was a state that remained with the Union?
- A: Arkansas
  - B: Delaware
  - C: South Carolina
  - D: Mississippi
185. Use the map to help you answer the following question. Which was a state that remained with the Union?
- A: Florida
  - B: North Carolina
  - C: California
  - D: Mississippi

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

186. Use the map to help you answer the following question. Which was a state that remained with the Union?
- A: Georgia
  - B: Massachusetts
  - C: Tennessee
  - D: Louisiana
187. The United States grasslands region located east of the Rocky Mountains is called the-
- A: Coastal Range.
  - B: Great Plains.
  - C: Coastal Plain.
  - D: Interior Lowlands.
188. The United States' Continental Divide determines the-
- A: lowest point in the country.
  - B: directional flow of rivers.
  - C: oldest rock formations in the east.
  - D: mineral wealth of the grasslands.
189. The colonial gateway to the American west was the-
- A: Mississippi River
  - B: Columbia River
  - C: Hudson River
  - D: Ohio River
190. The first country to claim the Mississippi River Valley was-
- A: Spain.
  - B: France.
  - C: England.
  - D: Portugal.
191. During exploration, which of the following countries enslaved masses of American Indians (First Americans)?
- A: Spain
  - B: France
  - C: England
  - D: Portugal
192. Action between Europeans and American Indians (First Americans) included all of the following EXCEPT-
- A: practicing cultures.
  - B: spread of Christianity.
  - C: new tools and methods.
  - D: disease and conquest.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

193. **Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were located in-**  
A: Northern Europe  
B: South America  
C: East Asia  
D: West Africa
194. **Ghana, Mali, and Songhai built empires through-**  
A: trade.  
B: manufacturing.  
C: war.  
D: religion.
195. **Which of the following was a problem for European exploration in North America?**  
A: Religious beliefs  
B: Disease  
C: Wealth  
D: Natural resources
196. **What was the reason for England's efforts to settle Roanoke Island and Jamestown?**  
A: Economics  
B: Religion  
C: Politics  
D: War
197. **The two major reasons for Europe establishing colonies in North America were religion and -**  
A: war.  
B: disease.  
C: hunger.  
D: economics.
198. **Humid Climate Cash Crops Few Cities Church of England**  
**The above characteristics describe the colonies of -**  
A: New England.  
B: Mid-Atlantic.  
C: South.  
D: Ohio Valley.
199. **Rocky Soil - Shipbuilding - Church - Town Meeting**  
**The above characteristics describe the colonies of -**  
A: New England.  
B: Mid-Atlantic.  
C: South.  
D: Ohio Valley.
200. **Which colonial region had an economy based on livestock, grains, and trade?**  
A: New England  
B: Mid-Atlantic  
C: Ohio Valley  
D: Southern

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

201. **The major author of the Declaration of Independence was -**  
A: Thomas Paine  
B: Benjamin Franklin  
C: Thomas Jefferson  
D: George Washington
202. **During the Revolutionary War, who was Commander of the Continental Army?**  
A: Paul Revere  
B: George Washington  
C: John Adams  
D: Patrick Henry
203. **What was the turning point of the Revolutionary War?**  
A: Battle of Saratoga  
B: Battle of Lexington  
C: Battle of Monmouth  
D: Battle of Trenton
204. **How did Phyllis Wheatley support the American Revolution?**  
A: Produced uniforms for soldiers  
B: Purchased and sold war bonds  
C: Fought in the continental army  
D: Wrote poems and plays
205. **What was important about the Revolutionary War battle at Yorktown?**  
A: Turning point of the war  
B: Brought French support for the colonies  
C: First English military victory  
D: Ended the war
206. **During the Revolutionary War, which of the following was NOT a colonial advantage?**  
A: Support from France  
B: Plenty of supplies  
C: Defense of own land  
D: Strong leadership
207. **No common currency    No power to collect taxes    No executive  
No strong central government    These items describe weaknesses of the -**  
A: Declaration of Independence  
B: Articles of Confederation  
C: Bill of Rights  
D: Mayflower Compact
208. **The President appoints federal judges.    The Senate approves the appointments.  
Federal judges serve a life term.    This is an example of -**  
A: checks and balances.  
B: separation of powers.  
C: federal system.  
D: judicial review.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

209. **The Articles of Confederation was a-**  
A: treaty with Spain.  
B: pamphlet supporting independence.  
C: list of grievances against the king.  
D: written constitution.
210. **A system of government that shares powers between the national and state levels is called -**  
A: unitary.  
B: bicameral.  
C: dual.  
D: federal.
211. **"The British are coming!"**  
**Who is known for giving the above warning to the American colonists?**  
A: Samuel Adams  
B: Paul Revere  
C: Patrick Henry  
D: Benjamin Franklin
212. **All of the following are true of Thomas Jefferson EXCEPT -**  
A: he favored a weak central government.  
B: he supported farmers.  
C: he favored a national bank.  
D: he led the Democratic Republicans.
213. **Which African American completed the design for Washington, D.C.?**  
A: Crispus Attucks  
B: Frederick Douglass  
C: Dred Scott  
D: Benjamin Banneker
214. **Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the -**  
A: Hudson River Valley.  
B: Florida Territory.  
C: Louisiana Purchase.  
D: Appalachian Mountains.
215. **Between 1801 and 1861, all of the following territories were added to the United States EXCEPT-**  
A: Alaska  
B: Florida  
C: Oregon  
D: Texas
216. **Westward expansion in the United States was helped by all of the following EXCEPT -**  
A: cheap land.  
B: crop rotation.  
C: improved transportation.  
D: discovery of gold.

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

217. **Those who believed in Manifest Destiny supported -**  
A: higher tariffs.  
B: states' rights.  
C: women's suffrage.  
D: westward expansion.
218. **Use of the cotton gin and the reaper resulted in -**  
A: reduced need for workers.  
B: fewer farms to grow crops.  
C: increased farm production.  
D: workers earning more pay.
219. **Who invented the steamboat?**  
A: Eli Whitney  
B: Cyrus McCormick  
C: Thomas Edison  
D: Robert Fulton
220. **Harriet Tubman, William Lloyd Garrison, and Frederick Douglass were all supporters of -**  
A: manifest destiny.  
B: women's suffrage.  
C: abolition of slavery.  
D: child labor laws.
221. **- No right to vote    -Limited ownership of property    -Limited educational opportunities  
-Limited business opportunities    The list describes the early 19th century limits on -**  
A: women.  
B: immigrants.  
C: artisans.  
D: ministers.
222. **During the first half of the 19th century the Abolitionist Movement opposed -**  
A: child labor.  
B: slavery.  
C: westward expansion.  
D: trade with Mexico.
223. **What effect did the cotton gin have on the south?**  
A: Increased the number of subsistence farms.  
B: Increased the need for slavery.  
C: Reduced cotton sales to Europe.  
D: Reduced the time to ship cotton to market.
224. **In the first half of the 1800s, which of the following statements did NOT apply to the Northern United States?**  
A: Manufacturing region  
B: Opposed slavery  
C: Favored high tariffs  
D: Weak national government

## United States History I ~ Review Questions

- 225. Supporters of popular sovereignty believed -**  
A: high tariffs were good for producers.  
B: women should have the right to vote.  
C: people in new territories should vote on slavery.  
D: states had more power than the central government.
- 226. How did the South react to the election of Abraham Lincoln as President?**  
A: Stopped cotton production  
B: Elected more Republicans  
C: Voted to increase tariffs  
D: Seceded from the union.
- 227. Which of the following was NOT an effect of the Civil War?**  
A: Much of the south was destroyed  
B: Women operated businesses  
C: Friends fought on different sides  
D: Southern money became more valuable
- 228. During the first half of the 1800s, settlement of new territories in the western United States brought compromises about -**  
A: slavery.  
B: immigrants.  
C: voting rights.  
D: land ownership. ides
- 229. During the Civil War which of the following states had slaves but remained in the union?**  
A: Tennessee  
B: Maryland  
C: Ohio  
D: Texas came more valuable
- 230. During the Civil War, which of the following statements was NOT true of African American soldiers?**  
A: They were paid less  
B: They were led by white officers  
C: They fought for both sides  
D: They served with white soldiers
- 231. What is promised to all citizens by the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution?**  
A: Right to own property  
B: Freedom of religion  
C: Civil right to an education  
D: Equal protection of the law