**HIST 1301 PRE- AND POST- TEST**

**Instructions: This test consists of 25 multiple choice questions. Please read each question carefully and mark the best answer on your scantron.** *Please do not write on this exam.*

1. Historians call sources that come from the time period being studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Written sources
	2. Secondary sources
	3. Primary sources
	4. Valid sources
2. When studying George Washington, what would be considered a primary source?
	1. A biography of George Washington written by an expert in American History
	2. Washington’s diary
	3. A textbook that discusses the political history of early America
	4. All of the above
3. Which European nations competed to settle North America?
	1. France, Spain, and England
	2. Germany, Spain, and England
	3. Spain, Portugal, and France
	4. England, France, and Portugal
4. What was the primary goal of the Puritans settling in America?
	1. To provide all settlers with freedom of religion
	2. To establish a religious colony free from the persecution of the Church of England
	3. To legalize polygamy
	4. To promote freedom of speech
5. What is the site of the first successful English colony?
	1. Jamestown
	2. Roanoke Island
	3. Plymouth
	4. Charleston
6. Which of these was NOT a major crop of the English colonies in America?
	1. Cotton
	2. Tobacco
	3. Oranges
	4. Rice
7. What was a major concern for Jamestown settlers?
	1. Disease
	2. Difficulty growing crops
	3. Conflict with Native Americans
	4. All of the above
8. The first African slaves to arrive in colonial America in 1619 were delivered by:
	1. German ships
	2. Spanish ships
	3. Dutch ships
	4. English ships
9. The Columbian Exchange resulted in the transfer of:
	1. Smallpox to Eurasia from the Americas
	2. The potato and tomato from the Americas to Eurasia
	3. The horse to Eurasia from America
	4. All of the above
10. The goal of English mercantilism was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Convert the Indians to Christianity
	2. Increase England’s wealth by controlling colonial trade
	3. Improve public health in the colonies
	4. Lower taxes in the colonies
11. Which of the following was a consequence of the French and Indian War?
	1. Britain lost the western 1/3 of Virginia to France.
	2. Spain declared war on Britain.
	3. France permanently severed its diplomatic relations with the American colonies.
	4. Britain imposed heavy taxes on the colonists to pay its war debt.
12. Which of the following documents included these words? “We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.”
	1. The Declaration of Independence
	2. The Bill of Rights
	3. Common Sense
	4. The Article of Confederation
13. During George Washington’s presidency, what was the major reason for conflict between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton?
	1. Washington’s decision not to seek a third term.
	2. The distribution of power between the judicial branch and the legislative branch.
	3. The U.S. government’s decision to remain neutral in the war between France and Britain.
	4. Hamilton’s objection to Jefferson’s strict interpretation of the Constitution.
14. Which statement BEST explains the lack of political participation by American Indians in the United States during the Federalist period?
	1. American Indians did not believe they were affected by U.S. government decisions.
	2. American Indians were denied U.S. citizenship.
	3. American Indians refused to vote because of different views on land ownership.
	4. American Indians did not support the United States’ desire to expand west of the Mississippi River.
15. In 1803, the United States suddenly doubled its size when
	1. It seized Louisiana from the Spanish empire
	2. It bought Louisiana from Napoleon of France for $15 million
	3. Daniel Boone cleared a road through a gap in eastern Tennessee called the Wilderness Road
	4. It bought Louisiana from Spain for $15 million
16. In the early 1800s, a minority of southern whites owned slaves:
	1. And non-slaveholders dominated the political system in the region.
	2. But the slaveholding planters exercised power and influence far in excess of their numbers.
	3. So slavery was not very important in the lives of most whites.
	4. And most whites bitterly opposed slavery
17. As a result of President Jackson’s policy, most Native Americans who lived east of the Mississippi River
	1. Lost the right to vote
	2. Gained the right to sue in court
	3. Were forced to give up land
	4. Supported Jackson in his reelection
18. Prior to Andrew Jackson’s presidency, who could vote in America?
	1. Only white male citizens
	2. Only white male property-owning citizens
	3. Only white and black male citizens
	4. Only white male and female citizens
19. The Monroe Doctrine issued in 1823 by James Monroe was an expression of the United States’ expanding nationalism when Monroe:
	1. Warned all European powers not to interfere with the affairs in the Western hemisphere.
	2. Warned Napoleon to withdraw from his occupation of Spain and Portugal.
	3. Told Mexico and Cuba that the United States intended to take over their countries.
	4. Took over the Isthmus of Panama in order to build a short route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.
20. Which is an example of the concept of Manifest Destiny in action?
	1. The Missouri Compromise
	2. The annexation of Mexican territory
	3. The Transatlantic Slave Trade
	4. The Compromise of 1850
21. All of the following were reasons Americans went west **except** for:
	1. Gold and Silver
	2. Factory work
	3. Farmland
	4. Religious freedom
22. The Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions stated the position of a group of people who were seeking equal rights for
	1. People without property
	2. Women
	3. Immigrants
	4. Freed slaves
23. The term “popular sovereignty” refers to resolving the slave issue by
	1. A referendum in all slave states
	2. Elections in Texas and California
	3. Popular vote in the western territories
	4. A vote in the House of Representatives
24. The event causing the first southern states to secede from the Union was
	1. The Dred Scott Decision
	2. John Brown’s raid
	3. Lincoln’s election as president
	4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
25. One agent of the Underground Railroad, often called “The Moses of her People,” was
	1. Elizabeth Stanton
	2. Elizabeth Blackwell
	3. Harriet Tubman
	4. Harriet Beecher Stowe