

This assignment is due no later than Friday, November 2, 2007

*Instructions: Determine the correct answer for each multiple choice question below. Then, write a **brief** explanation as to why you chose that answer (be specific).*

Grading: Each question will be scored out of five (5) points: two (2) points for having the correct answer, and three (3) points for having a sufficient explanation.

*Total points earned / 65 = % **quiz grade** (this assignment will count as a take-home quiz)*

Critical Thinking Questions:

1. All of the following actions in the English colonies during the early colonial period suggest a tendency toward democracy EXCEPT
 - a. Mayflower Compact
 - b. Penn's Charter of Privileges
 - c. Dominion of New England
 - d. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - e. Virginia House of Burgesses
2. All of the following are characteristics of 17th Century New England society EXCEPT
 - a. the average life expectancy was less than thirty years
 - b. entire families migrated together
 - c. population growth was largely due to natural reproduction
 - d. early marriages led to large families
 - e. children were spaced approximately two years apart
3. Which of the following statements about Africans brought as slaves to the British North American colonies is true?
 - a. They were the primary labor source for plantations in the Chesapeake by 1630.
 - b. They had a much lower life expectancy in the Chesapeake than in South Carolina or the West Indies.
 - c. They greatly outnumbered Europeans in every colony south of the Mason-Dixon Line by 1776.
 - d. They maintained cultural practices brought from Africa.
 - e. They were the primary labor source in Pennsylvania until 1720.
4. The colonists who ultimately embraced the vision of America as an independent nation had in common all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
 - a. the desire to create an agricultural society.
 - b. learning to live lives unfettered by the tyrannies of royal authority.
 - c. learning to live lives unfettered by the tyrannies of official religion.
 - d. an unwillingness to subjugate others.
 - e. learning to live lives unfettered by the tyrannies of social hierarchies.
5. In the wake of the Proclamation of 1763
 - a. American colonists obeyed the law they hated.
 - b. relations with France improved.
 - c. relations between the American colonies and the British government improved.
 - d. the American colonies believed their destiny had been destroyed.
 - e. American colonists moved west, defying the Proclamation.
6. Which one of the following was a major success of the Articles of Confederation?
 - a. They ended the French and Indian War.
 - b. They led to the creation of a powerful U.S. military.
 - c. They paved the way for closer economic ties with Great Britain.
 - d. They devised land policies that would allow for the systematic incorporation of new states.
 - e. They resolved the dispute over the powers of the central government and the powers of the states.
7. The delegates to the 1787 Philadelphia convention who wrote the Constitution hoped to accomplish all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. create a strong central government.
 - b. preserve the union.
 - c. eliminate the fear of anarchy.
 - d. guarantee property rights.
 - e. give the vote to the poor.

8. *"Men are like plants; the goodness and flavour of the fruit proceeds from the peculiar soil and exposition in which they grow. We are nothing but what we derive from the air we breathe, the climate we inhabit, the government we obey, the system of religion we profess and the nature of our employment."* In this passage from Letters from An American Farmer, Crèvecoeur meant that
- only English colonists should emigrate to America.
 - government will control the lives of American colonists.
 - immigrants have no control over their destiny.
 - religion determines the quality of colonial experience.
 - emigration to America would transform European colonists.
9. In the Report on Manufacturers
- Hamilton sought to promote the agrarian sector of the economy.
 - Hamilton and Jefferson promoted an excise tax.
 - Jefferson argued that the nation should develop its infrastructure.
 - Hamilton maintained that a small government would be more efficient.
 - Hamilton supported policies that would protect American industry from foreign competition.
10. The primary goal of President Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory was to
- prevent the British from claiming it.
 - provide more land for American farmers.
 - strengthen the Democratic-Republican party.
 - demonstrate his belief in strict interpretation of the Constitution.
 - acquire New Orleans and gain control of the Mississippi River.
11. At the peace conference at Ghent, the British began to withdraw many of its earlier demands for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- reverses in upper New York.
 - a loss at Baltimore.
 - increasing war weariness in Britain.
 - concern about the still-dangerous France.
 - the American victory at New Orleans.
12. Which of the following best articulates the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine?
- It reaffirmed the concept of self-determination for all nations.
 - It was used to justify U.S. intervention in Texas.
 - It warned the European powers not to attempt re-colonization in the Western Hemisphere.
 - It became the basis for American isolationism in the early nineteenth century.
 - It established the principle that the United States was justified in excluding European nations from the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico.
13. Which of the following political developments during the age of Jackson did the LEAST to promote democracy?
- Party nominating conventions
 - "kitchen cabinet"
 - Universal manhood suffrage
 - Popular vote for presidential electors
 - Rotation of officeholders and spoils system