

AP PRACTICE QUIZ # 1 (1492 – 1848)

****Please do not write on this version; I will make this copy available online after the quiz is taken by all classes. (½ score w/ modified grading)**

1. Which crop provided the foundation for the economy of 17th century Virginia?
a. rice b. cotton c. tobacco d. indigo e. corn
2. Representative self-government in British North America was first demonstrated in the
a. Mayflower Compact
b. Virginia House of Burgesses
c. Fundamental Constitution of Carolina
d. First Continental Congress
e. Dominion of New England
3. Among the traditions which the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay brought from England was a commitment to
a. honoring the independence of each town
b. following the guidance of Puritan leaders in Boston
c. growing commercial agriculture
d. building the city of Boston to protect smaller towns
e. welcoming strangers into their towns
4. By the late 17th century, African slaves in British North America outnumbered the white indentured servants because
a. former indentured servants were welcomed as equals by farmers
b. the treatment of slaves in the middle passage improved
c. wages for factory workers in England declined
d. African slavery traders competed with British merchants
e. living conditions for black slaves worsened
5. One factor that explains the appeal of Bacon's Rebellion in 17th Century Virginia was the colonial government's
a. opposition to African slavery
b. refusal to respond to Indian attacks on the frontier
c. use of capital punishment for indentured servants
d. positive diplomatic relations with Britain
e. unfriendly relations with the Indians
6. The two churches that were officially "established" (that is, tax supported) in the British North American colonies during the 18th century were
a. Presbyterian and Anglican
b. Baptist and Congregational
c. Congregational and Quaker
d. Anglican and Congregational
e. Roman Catholic and Anglican
7. One of the most important aspects of the Great Awakening of the 1730s and 1740s was its emphasis on
a. formal sermons given by traditionally trained clergy
b. evangelical preaching
c. elaborate theological doctrines
d. funding by established churches
e. salvation through good works
8. All of the following occurred shortly after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763 EXCEPT
a. France yielded Canada to Britain
b. British colonists were not allowed to move west of the App Mts
c. Chief Pontiac led an uprising in the Ohio Valley
d. Spain was eliminated from Florida
e. Ben Franklin prepared the Albany Plan of Union
9. *"I have heard it asserted by some, that as America hath flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness... Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. We may as well assert that because a child has thriven upon milk, that it has no need of meat."*
As suggested in the above question, Thomas Paine believed that
a. Britain and the colonies should settle their differences
b. Britain should continue to govern the colonies
c. Britain and the colonies should adopt a plan for economic dev.
d. the colonies would gain economically by separating from Britain
e. mercantilism benefits both the colonies and Britain
10. A significant strength of the Articles of Confederation government was its ability to
a. resolve the future of the western lands
b. create a strong executive branch
c. regulate commerce
d. enforce tax collection
e. develop a uniform currency
11. 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
12. The Federalist Party was identified with all of the following EXCEPT
a. powerful central government d. national debt
b. pro-French foreign policy e. protective tariff
c. loose interpretation of the Constitution

13. In 1798, Congress enacted the Sedition Act, which prescribed imprisonment for anyone who
- defamed government officials
 - supported the Democratic-Republican party
 - encouraged the immigration of lower class Europeans
 - gained citizenship in less than fourteen years
 - promoted the cause of the French Revolution
14. In *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), the Supreme Court established its right to
- review all acts of Congress
 - punish journalists for sedition
 - require citizens to quarter soldiers in their homes
 - declare the imposition of martial law during national crises
 - remove a president for high crimes and misdemeanors
15. “War Hawks” supported war with Britain in 1812 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT as a way to
- wipe out Indian resistance to western expansion
 - add all of Canada to the United States
 - stop British impressments of American sailors
 - add Florida to the United States
 - support the Federalist Party’s agenda
16. One of the most significant traits of the Second Great Awakening was that
- preachers used reason to appeal to audiences
 - the Episcopal and Congregational churches were the primary audiences
 - the values of traditional religions were reinforced
 - female converts outnumbered male converts
 - its appeal was greatest in major cities
17. The “Corrupt Bargain” of the presidential election of 1824 occurred primarily because
- John Quincy Adams won a majority of the electoral college vote
 - Henry Clay was most qualified to become president
 - no candidate won a majority of the electoral college vote
 - Henry Clay was dishonest
 - Andrew Jackson lost the popular vote
18. One of the most important reasons for President Jackson’s response to South Carolina’s threat of nullification in 1832 was that Jackson
- lost South Carolina’s vote in the presidential election
 - favored high tariffs
 - planned to drive South Carolina out of the Union
 - disliked John C. Calhoun
 - hoped to precipitate a Civil War

19. New England emerged as the center of industry in the early 19th century for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- rocky soil discouraged large scale farming
 - abundant slave labor worked the mills
 - established seaports allowed for easy exports
 - rapid rivers provided power for machines
 - New England’s inventors provided needed innovation