

Multiple Choice: Carefully read each passage. Based on the passages, and your knowledge of APUSH, answer the questions that are associated with each passage.

The next two questions refer to the excerpt below.

“Millions of years ago, continental drift carried the Old World and New Worlds apart, splitting North and South America from Eurasia and Africa. That separation lasted so long that it fostered divergent evolution; for instance, the development of rattlesnakes on one side of the Atlantic and vipers on the other. After 1492, human voyagers in part reversed this tendency. Their artificial re-establishment of connections through the commingling of Old and New World plants, animals, and bacteria... is one of the more spectacular and significant ecological events of the past millennium.

--[Alfred W. Crosby](#), 1972

1. Which of the following was a **direct effect** of the situation described in the excerpt?
 - a. By 1491, Native Americans had established facilities for manufacturing steel weapons.
 - b. European populations were decimated by the introduction of the smallpox microbe from North America.
 - c. European settlements pushed Native American tribes further and further west.
 - d. A group of northeastern Indian tribes formed a powerful confederation that was able to successfully resist European encroachment until 1800.
2. The excerpt could serve as evidence to support the argument that
 - a. new sources of mineral wealth from the Americas facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism.
 - b. Indian labor in the economies of Spanish colonies was gradually replaced by African slavery.
 - c. native societies responded to the lack of natural resource in the western Great Plains by developing nomadic lifestyles.
 - d. European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange.

The next two questions refer to the following excerpt.

“In the name of God, amen, we, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and the honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant [a] colony...; do... covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid: and by virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the reign of our sovereign lord King James, of England, France, Ireland, and Scotland...”

--[Mayflower Compact](#), 1620

3. The document referenced above anticipates the ideas of the Enlightenment in that it refers to
 - a. the right of every man, regardless of social station or religion, to participate in government.
 - b. government as a social contract made to promote the good of society as a whole.
 - c. the God-given rights and numerous titles of a hereditary absolute monarch, James I.
 - d. the importance of unquestioning obedience to a state-established religion.

4. The passage serves as evidence to support the contention that
- the middle colonies were demographically, religiously, and ethnically diverse.
 - the development of legal structures based on English models promoted Anglicization in the British colonies.
 - the economies of New England colonies were based on whaling and lumbering rather than large-scale commercial agriculture.
 - Colonial Puritan communities valued individualism, self-expression, and tolerance of non-Christian religions.

The next three questions refer to the following excerpt.

“...We are a company professing ourselves fellow members of Christ... It is by a mutual consent, through a special overvaluing providence and a more than an ordinary approbation of the churches of Christ, to seek out a place of cohabitation and consortship under a due form of government both civil and ecclesiastical. In such cases as this, the care of the public must overweigh all private respects... For it is a true rule that particular estates cannot subsist in the ruin of the public.

We see [our goals as] extraordinary, therefore we must not content ourselves with usual ordinary means. Whatsoever we did, or ought to have done, when we lived in England, the same must we do, and more also, where we go. That which the most in their churches maintain as truth in profession only, we must bring into familiar and constant practice... We must bear one another's burdens. We must not look only on our own things, but also on the things of our brethren.”

--[A Model of Christian Charity](#)

John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630

5. Winthrop's point of view reflects the
- differences in motives for settling the New England colonies and colonies further to the south.
 - influence of European Enlightenment ideas regarding religious toleration.
 - similarity of motives for the establishment of all thirteen British colonies.
 - motives of early settlers in the Chesapeake Bay colonies.
6. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
- British colonists were critical of societal and political practices in Europe.
 - New England colonies were largely secular in nature.
 - Puritans were influenced by the individualistic ideas of Enlightenment authors.
 - Puritan legal structures were tolerant of different Christian sects and denominations.
7. The excerpt above demonstrates a continuity over time in American History with regard to
- an emphasis on individual rights.
 - the separation of church and state.
 - American exceptionalism.
 - initiatives for democracy and inclusion.

The next three questions refer to the excerpt below.

“The state of nature has a law of nature to govern it, which obliges everyone. That law is reason, and it teaches all mankind, that since we are all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another's life, health, liberty or possessions.

Since men are, as has been said, by nature all free, equal, and independent, no one can be put out of this estate and subjected to the political power of another without his own consent. Giving this consent is done by agreeing with other men, to join and unite into a community to promote their comfortable, safe, and peaceable living, and a secure enjoyment of their property. When any number of men have so consented to make one government, the majority has a right to act and conclude the rest.

Wherever law ends, tyranny begins. A situation may arise in which the law is transgressed and someone is harmed, and then the monarch exceeds the power given him by the law by making use of force to compass that upon the subject which the law allows not. If this occurs, the monarch may be opposed, just as would any other man who by force invades the right of another."

--[Second Treatise of Government](#)

John Locke, 1690

8. The excerpt reflects the intellectual influence of

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Protestant Reformation. | c. Great Awakening. |
| b. Puritan theology. | d. Enlightenment. |

9. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that

- a. colonies existed to promote the financial interests of their mother countries.
- b. colonists are virtually represented by the members of Parliament.
- c. government is responsible for protecting the people's interests.
- d. the needs of individuals are more important than are the needs of the majority.

10. Reasoning similar to that used in the excerpt was eventually used to justify

- a. toleration for groups of Christians in Maryland.
- b. colonial resistance to the British Crown and Parliament.
- c. the imprisonment of accused witches in Massachusetts.
- d. stricter British regulation of colonial trade.

The next two questions refer to the excerpt below.

"The Salem trials, now being busily commemorated, were not the first or the last time that charges of witchcraft were heard in New England, but the extent of the alarm was unparalleled in the American colonies. The trials were the theme of Arthur Miller's play "The Crucible", written in the 1950s, which implicitly connected the 17th-century witch hunt with the communist scare triggered by Senator Joseph McCarthy. Since then, a spate of new studies has appeared.

Feminists see the frenzy as part of the misogyny of Puritan culture, and the witch-hunts as a backlash against unconventional women--or those climbing the economic ladder. Racial interpretations see in Salem a colonial outpost where the slave Tituba embodies white fears of alien peoples in an unconquered continent.

Religious and political historians are having their say, too. The town of Salem was becoming prosperous (and secular) more quickly than the surrounding rural areas. Rivalries had developed, and the charges of witchcraft, which came first from the poorer, more devout countryside, helped to feed the tension...

The climate was ripe for an emotional eruption, and here medical science steps in. Some physicians...suggest that the wet winter may have led to the growth of ergot, a delusion-causing fungus, in the local grain supply.”

--‘the Salem Witch-trials: Misogyny, Ergot, or Envy?’
[the Economist](#), published 1992

11. Which of the following later developments addressed fears similar to those referenced in the racial interpretation mentioned in the excerpt?

- a. arguments for American neutrality in the 1930s
- b. amendments to the Constitution in the 1790s
- c. restrictions on immigration in the 1920s
- d. legal guarantees of civil rights for minority groups in the 1960s

12. Which of the following represents evidence that would support the feminist theory of the Salem witchcraft trials?

- a. Most of those who accused others of witchcraft were forced to adhere to strict rules and do excessive amounts of housework.
- b. Most of the women accused of witchcraft were the obedient wives of local magistrates or ministers.
- c. Most of the women accused of witchcraft were unmarried and supported themselves economically.
- d. Most of those who accused others of witchcraft worked in occupations related to milling flour and baking.

The next four questions refer to the following excerpt.

“Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us! We are not your slaves. . . .

Englishman... the King of France employed our young men to make war upon your nation. In this warfare many of them have been killed, and it is our custom to retaliate until such time as the spirits of the slain are satisfied. But the spirits of the slain are to be satisfied in either of two ways; the first is by the spilling of the blood of the nation by which they fell; the other by covering the bodies of the dead, and thus allaying the resentment of their relations. This is done by making presents.

Englishman, your king has never sent us any presents, . . . wherefore he and we are still at war; and until he does these things we must consider that we have no other father, nor friend among the white men than the King of France. . . .”

--[Minavavana](#), Chippewa chief, 1761

13. For which of the following arguments would the excerpt above best serve as evidence?

- A) Conflicts between whites and Indians continued throughout the 18th century, even after the British victory in the struggle for North America.
- B) Europeans’ willingness to supply Indians with deadly weapons led to French victories in late 18th-century wars.
- C) Native American tribes forged alliances with each other to create powerful confederacies in the late 18th century.
- D) European expansion in the late 18th century disrupted existing Indian fur-trade networks with disastrous economic effects.

14. In effort to address some of the issues mentioned in the above excerpt,
- A) the new American government attempted to raise the social status of Indians living within towns along the Atlantic seaboard,
 - B) the British government attempted to reduce European encroachment on tribal lands with the Proclamation of 1763.
 - C) the new American government attempted to better govern white settlers along the frontier with the Northwest Ordinance.
 - D) the British government attempted to placate the Indians with cash settlements to compensate them for their loss of land.
15. Which of the following continuities over time does the excerpt illustrate?
- A) France's more amicable relations with Native Americans
 - B) efforts to assimilate Native Americans into white society
 - C) Native Americans' rejection of European trade goods
 - D) efforts to honor British treaties signed with Native Americans
16. The excerpt was written within the context of
- A) King Philip's War.
 - B) the Glorious Revolution.
 - C) the French and Indian War.
 - D) Pontiac's Rebellion.

The next two questions refer to the excerpt below.

"And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds. We do therefore... declare... that no governor or commander in chief in any of our colonies...[may] grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments.

...We do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements."

King George III, [royal proclamation](#), 1763

17. The excerpt above serves as a response to
- A) the need to raise revenue to defray the costs of the French and Indian War.
 - B) French dominance of North American fur-trading networks.
 - C) English population growth and expansion in the colonies.
 - D) colonial protests of taxation without representation.
18. A major effect of the document excerpted above was that
- A) colonial dissatisfaction with it and other restrictions fueled revolutionary fervor.
 - B) conflicts between colonists and Native Americans became virtually nonexistent.
 - C) its provisions were strictly enforced even after American independence.
 - D) the British Crown financially compensated colonists who had been displaced by it.

The next five questions refer to the following excerpt.

"... by the authority of [Parliament], that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs, and successors, throughout the colonies and plantations in America...

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, demurrer or other pleading, or any copy thereof; in any court of law within the British colonies and plantations in America, a stamp duty of three pence...

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any such order or warrant for surveying or setting out any quantity of land above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred acres, within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of one shilling..."

--[Parliamentary legislation](#), March 22, 1765

19. The primary purpose of the legislation excerpted above was to
 - A) ensure that colonial lawyers and surveyors were properly transmitting and notarizing legal documents.
 - B) recover some of the money Britain had expended upon the defense of the colonies in the French and Indian War.
 - C) further develop legal structures and commercial ties to promote Anglicization in the colonies.
 - D) pursue mercantilist economic goals by strictly regulating trans-Atlantic trade between North America and Great Britain.
20. The evidence presented in the document above would best support the argument that
 - A) under the Articles of Confederation, the legislative branch of government retained the most power in order to curb Americans' fears of excessive centralization and popular influence.
 - B) after the Seven Years' War, gaining revenue from North American colonies was less of an issue for Parliament because the British Empire had greatly expanded to include more profitable colonies.
 - C) what benefited the British Empire as a whole took precedence over the desires of North American colonists, who were virtually represented in Parliament.
 - D) all British citizens, including North American colonists, should only be taxed with their own consent through actual representation in Parliament.
21. The legislation excerpted above resulted in
 - A) such a surplus of revenue for the British Crown that no further colonial taxes were needed.
 - B) the endorsement of colonial legislatures who recognized that the government needed an additional source of revenue.
 - C) strict enforcement of the act from its inception in 1765 until American independence was recognized by Britain in 1783.
 - D) a gathering of colonial representatives who repudiated the act, leading to its repeal by Parliament.
22. From which document was the excerpt above most likely taken?
 - A) Stamp Act
 - B) Coercive Acts
 - C) Townshend Acts
 - D) Molasses Act
23. The document excerpted above was most similar in purpose to the
 - A) Townshend Acts.
 - B) Declaratory Act.
 - C) Quartering Act.
 - D) Proclamation of 1763.



The inhabitants of New York pulling down the statue of George III.

--[American woodcut](#), 1776

24. The image above would best support the argument that
- A) government was based on a social contract in which an absolute monarch was obligated only to protect citizens from foreign invasion.
 - B) government was derived to protect its citizens' natural rights, and if it failed to do so, citizens had the right to rebel.
 - C) a failure to follow local and national laws was a sign that a citizen was not among the predestined elect and thus not guaranteed salvation.
 - D) absolute monarchs were selected by God to rule, thus disobedience to the monarch was equivalent to disobedience to God.
25. Political leanings like those expressed in the image above would eventually lead to
- A) the addition of a Bill of Rights to the constitution in order to appease anti-Federalists who had refused to ratify the original document.
 - B) the Constitutional Convention's decision to allow each state an equal number of Senators while basing representation in the House on each state's population.
 - C) emphasis on the power of the legislative branch and a lack of centralized power in the Articles of Confederation.
 - D) the granting of strong executive powers to the President and vice-President in the Constitution.
26. The image above best represents the point of view of a
- A) Tory.
 - B) colonial governor.
 - C) Loyalist.
 - D) Whig.

The next three questions refer to the following excerpt.

"...Were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform and irresistibly obeyed, man would need no other lawgiver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest...Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows that whatever form thereof appears most likely to ensure it to us, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others....

...as [a] colony increases, the public concerns will increase likewise, and the distance at which the members may be separated, will render it too inconvenient for all of them to meet on every occasion as at first, when their number was small, their habitations near, and the public concerns few and trifling. This will point out the convenience of their consenting to leave the legislative part to be managed by a select number chosen from the whole body.... And as this frequent interchange will establish a common interest with every part of the community, they will mutually and naturally support each other, and on this, (not on the unmeaning name of king,) depends the strength of government, and the happiness of the governed."

--[*Common Sense*](#), pamphlet
Thomas Paine, 1776

27. The excerpt could serve as evidence to support the argument that
- A) European tensions with Britain and France fueled partisan debates in the 1790s.
 - B) American colonists were united by the economic constraints placed on them by Great Britain.
 - C) many new state constitutions maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship.
 - D) a republican form of government was a superior to a monarchy.
28. The excerpt shows the intellectual influence of the Enlightenment in that it
- A) seeks to justify political systems with religious theories.
 - B) emphasizes the natural rights and equality of all men.
 - C) characterizes government as being based on a social contract.
 - D) emphasizes the importance of the executive branch of government.
29. Which of the following documents could also serve as evidence to support the main argument of the excerpt?
- A) the Declaration of Independence
 - B) *Report on the Subject of Manufactures*
 - C) Kentucky Resolution
 - D) Northwest Ordinance

The next three questions refer to the following excerpt.

"Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever...

For the most convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed... to meet in Congress...every year... The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war.... The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other causes whatever.”

--[Articles of Confederation](#), 1777

30. The document excerpted above was written in order to
- A) promote a federal system with balanced judicial and executive branches.
 - B) create a functional, decentralized government during the American Revolution.
 - C) establish a uniform currency to be used in all thirteen states.
 - D) publish official information regarding the war during the American Revolution.
31. The excerpt above serves as evidence to support the argument that
- A) some colonists supported Great Britain’s attempts to consolidate greater political control over its colonial empire.
 - B) the United States’ first constitution made provisions to gradually eliminate slavery.
 - C) republican fears of centralized government led to the creation of a system with power in the hands of the legislative branch.
 - D) newspapers provided North American colonists with accurate descriptions of the affairs of local colonial legislatures.
32. When compared to the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution as written in 1787 represented a
- A) continuity over time with regard to separation of powers.
 - B) continuity over time with regard to taxation and economic regulation.
 - C) change over time with regard to the consolidation of federal power.
 - D) change over time with regard to regulation of slavery.

The next three questions refer to the following excerpt.

“While every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionately greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves... which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter...

All combinations and associations... serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community...

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.”

--George Washington, [farewell address](#), 1796

33. Which of the following quotes most directly contradicts George Washington's argument in the excerpt above?
- A) "The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them..."
 - B) "Two political sects have arisen within the U. S., the one believing that the executive is the branch of our government which the most needs support; the other that... it is already too strong for the republican parts of the Constitution."
 - C) "That from and after the first day of September, [1764], no act, order, resolution, or vote of assembly, in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, shall be made, for creating or issuing any paper bills, or bills of credit of any kind or denomination whatsoever..."
 - D) "It is proposed that... one general government may be formed in America, including all the said colonies... [and] that the said general government be administered by a President-General."
34. Which of the following would serve as evidence to support the argument made in the excerpt above?
- A) In 1793, the US proclaimed its neutrality regarding the war in Europe.
 - B) In 1795, Pinckney's Treaty established friendly relations between the US and Spain.
 - C) In 1794, Jay's Treaty strengthened American economic ties with Great Britain.
 - D) In the late 1780s, Federalists and anti-Federalists debated the nature of the Constitution.
35. The recommendations made in the speech were given in the context of debates over
- A) whether the Supreme Court had the authority to declare laws unconstitutional.
 - B) a constitutional amendment to provide for presidential term limits.
 - C) America's position on wars that were occurring in Europe due to the French Revolution.
 - D) whether the Articles of Confederation should be amended or completely replaced.

The next five questions refer to the excerpt below.

"So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect a representative from their counties or townships to represent them in the general assembly...As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating but not voting during this temporary government.

...And, for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory: to provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest."

--[Northwest Ordinance](#), July 13, 1787

36. One additional result of the legislation excerpted above was that
- A) Congress appropriated federal funds for internal improvements in the territory.
 - B) residents of the new territory were not entitled to all forms of due process.
 - C) slavery was restricted in the new territory.
 - D) all male heads of household received free lands grants of 1,000 acres.

37. The legislation was enacted in direct response to
- A) concern over the establishment of a bipartisan political system.
 - B) conflicts between whites and Native American tribes.
 - C) debates over individual civil liberties.
 - D) westward expansion.
38. The excerpt above represents which of the following continuities over time in 19th-century US History?
- A) orderly incorporation of new territories
 - B) respect for squatters' rights in new territories
 - C) careful observation of Native American land claims
 - D) establishment of infrastructure in the West
39. Which of the following 19th-century groups would be most supportive of the provisions of the legislation excerpted above?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A) Southern Democrats | C) Free-Soilers |
| B) Border Ruffians | D) Know-Nothings |
40. Which later legislation was most similar in purpose to the legislation excerpted above?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 | C) Sedition Act of 1798 |
| B) Embargo Act of 1807 | D) Homestead Act of 1862 |