

## 1<sup>st</sup> Semester Exam SG

### Unit 1 Stuff: Chs. 1-2

- 1 – What helped lead Scientist Matthew Maury to the discovery of ocean currents?
- A – a proper study of American History
  - B – Charles Darwin’s ideas about Evolution
  - C – other scientists had discovered them before him
  - D – all the explorers that talked about not being able to control their ships on the water
  - E – his reading of the Bible specifically a certain chapter in the book of Psalms
- 2 – What important discovery does Psalm 8:8, 18:4 & 24:2 each mention?
- A – water
  - B – ships
  - C – currents
  - D – ships
  - E – explorers & sailors
- 3 – What area considered a “history mystery” does Genesis 11:1-9 shed some light on?
- A – the discovery of currents
  - B – Exploration & settlement
  - C – unexplained migration
  - D – being lost at sea
  - E – the 13 colonies
- 4 – One historical theory our textbook mentions of how Natives got to the New World in the first place is
- A – they were just always there
  - B – an earthquake caused the continents to split with people ending up on that side of the world
  - C – inhabitants may have crossed a once frozen/ice land bridge that connected Siberia to Alaska
  - D – they evolved from other species of animals but just on that side of the world
- 7 – African kingdoms of the past once fought each other for both of the following things EXCEPT
- A – Land
  - B – Power
  - C – the spread of Christianity
- 8 – How did African kingdoms deal with their conquered enemies?
- A – killed them, no survivors
  - B – befriended them, made them regular citizens in the newly gained territory
  - C – enslaved them & traded them for other products
  - D – nobody knows, it’s a history mystery
- 9 – Which two movements also contributed to the Age of Exploration motivation?
- A – Renaissance & Reformation
  - B – First & Second Great Awakening
  - C – great famine & Black Death
  - D – Protestants & Catholics
- 10 – Which movement resulted in a type of “rebirth” of education & learning according to what was done in ancient Greece & Rome plus more curiosity and interest in the world in general?
- A – Renaissance
  - B – Reformation
  - C – Great Awakenings
  - D – Black Death

- 11 – Which movement led to a church split into Catholics & Protestants as well as more desire to rethink other long-standing, traditional beliefs and practices?  
A – Renaissance      B – Reformation      C – Great Awakenings      D – Great Famine

**Unit 2 Stuff: Chs. 3-5**

- 3 – Which group wanted to leave the Anglican/Church of England?  
A – Separatists      B – Puritans      C – Catholics
- 4 – Anne Hutchinson clashed with the Puritans because one of the things she believed was that many of their clergy (church leaders) were not actually  
A – true, church leaders  
B – Christian  
C – “elect” or chosen by God for salvation.  
D – Puritans
- 5 – The first group to flee religious persecution happening in England were the  
A – Catholics      B – Puritans      C – Pilgrims      D – Quakers
- 6 – Three major influences Puritans had on America’s foundation include each of the following EXCEPT  
A – hard work ethic as a way to worship God too  
B – Bible based education in order to be able to defeat Satan  
C – dictatorship government where God’s church leaders should be the ones in charge of all  
D – representative government with town meetings and self-government
- 7 – Roger Williams clashed with the Puritans because he believed all of the following EXCEPT  
A – colonists should not be taking land from Native Americans by force  
B – church attendance should not be forced  
C – Puritan ways should not be forced on others  
D – church matters and government matters should be kept separate  
E – Puritans are not true believers
- 8 – Which group wanted to reform or “purify” the Anglican/English Church?  
A – Separatists      B – Puritans      C – Catholics
- 9 – Roger Williams was banished or “kicked out” from which religious colony in the New World?  
A – Pilgrims      B – Puritans      C – Catholics      D – Baptists

- 11 – The founder of the First Baptist Church during Colonial times was  
 A – Anne Hutchinson B – Roger Williams C – John Winthrop D – John Wesley E – the Quakers
- 12 – The first successful English Colony was A – Jamestown C – Plymouth  
 B – Roanoke D – Powhatan
- 13 – Which statement best describes how King James I felt about those who disagreed with Anglican Church ways?  
 A – he appreciated & welcomed the input of others about how to run the Church  
 B – he changed many practices of the Anglican Church based on the advice his subjects gave him  
 C – he persecuted and hated on those who disagreed with the official English Church  
 D – he made them become Catholics if they had any problems with England’s Church
- 14 – Quakers believed all of the following things EXCEPT  
 A – believers should “tremble or quake at the word of the Lord”  
 B – people can only know God through an inner light  
 C – women are spiritually equal to men and are allowed to serve as preachers and missionaries  
 D – Puritan sermons & ministers get in the way of people having real, direct experiences with God  
 E – Puritans should be opposed and banned from all churches because they rule by majority force
- 15 – The first group of colonists to preach and fight against slavery were the  
 A – Puritans B – Baptists C – Quakers D – Huguenots
- 16 – Maryland was originally started as a haven or protection colony for persecuted  
 A – Catholics C – Puritans E – former prisoners & poor people  
 B – Baptists D – Anglicans
- 17 – Protestants who were French were known as  
 A – Anglicans C – Quakers  
 B – Baptists D – Huguenots

**Unit 3 Stuff Chs. 6—7**

- 1 – Ecclesiastes 3:8 can relate to the American Revolution because  
 A – the British and the Colonists had to decide when to keep the peace between them and when it was time to go to war with each other.  
 B – the Quakers stood against many of the other religious colonists to say that slavery was wrong  
 C – the Puritans stood against the ways of the Anglican church being too much like Catholicism  
 D – Roger Williams & the Baptists told the Puritans they should treat the Native Americans as THEY wanted to be treated themselves!

2 – Why did British Parliament pass so many new laws to govern the colonies?

- A – the colonies were rebelling too much against British rule
- B – the new laws would protect the colonies from interference by the French & Spanish
- C – they needed to raise money to pay off their French & Indian War debt
- D – the colonies needed better governing than they already had

3 – The Colonists opposed the new, English acts by doing all of the following things EXCEPT

- A – boycotting
- B – secret support groups like the sons and daughters of liberty
- C – newspaper articles and comic pictures against British ways
- D – smuggling goods when they felt necessary

4 – What does the Declaration of Independence say about government and the rights of the people?

- A – that citizens must always respect their government at all times no matter what
- B – the government determines the rights of the people
- C – that the people determine the rights of the government
- D – that if the government does not honor or respect the rights of the people properly, the people can abolish or get rid of the government and create/form a new one

5 – Why did it take the colonists so long to declare independence?

- A – Britain wouldn't let them
- B – they didn't know how to do it
- C – they were hesitant and still desired peaceful resolve
- D – the colonists couldn't agree on why, how or when

6 – How many colonies fought for independence against Great Britain?

- A – 5
- B – 6
- C – 7
- D – 12
- E – 13

7 – How long did the Revolutionary War last?

- A – 3 years
- B – 4 years (like most wars)
- C – 7 years
- D – 8 years

8 – It is surprising that the patriots won the Revolutionary war because one statistical chart shows that there were just as many who as patriots?

- A – Loyalists
- B – neutrals
- C – Minutemen
- D – Redcoats

9 – Who was chosen to be the main leader or General over the entire Continental Army?

- A – Thomas Paine
- B – Patrick Henry
- C – Samuel Adams
- D – John Adams
- E – Thomas Jefferson
- F – Benjamin Franklin
- G – George Washington
- H – John Paul Jones

10 – One of the main Revolutionary Naval Commanders was

- A – Thomas Paine    C – Samuel Adams    E – Thomas Jefferson    G – George Washington  
B – Patrick Henry    D – John Adams    F – Benjamin Franklin    H – John Paul Jones

11 – On both sides of the Revolutionary Conflict, Loyalists & Patriots there were each of the following types of people EXCEPT

- A – African Americans    C – Clergy or religious people    E – kings, queens & royalty  
B – Native Americans    D – Judges, governors and councilors

12 – Why was the first shot of the American Revolution known as the “shot heard round the world”?

- A – all the world was watching to see if the underdog colonies could overthrow their oppressive “mother country” England  
B – because the first shot was a nuclear bomb explosion  
C – all the nations of the world were directly involved  
D – every national newspaper talked about that first battle

13 – The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point in favor of the    A – colonies    B – British

14 – The nations who eventually came to the aid of the Colonies were each of the following EXCEPT

- A – France    B – Spain    C – England    D – German officers

15 – What’s the difference between formal battle and guerrilla warfare battle?

- A – guerrilla warfare is out in the open  
B – formal battles involved sneak attacks or hit-and-runs  
C – formal battles were not so out in the open like guerrilla warfare was  
D – in guerrilla warfare distinct uniforms are worn to distinguish enemies from allies  
E – formal battle is out in the open, straight lines of attack and distinguishing uniforms; guerrilla warfare happens in a hide-attack-hide or hit-and-run style behind rocks, trees, tunnels, etc.

**Matching: Use each answer only once. See pp. 262-64**

- |                         |                        |  |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| A – Antifederalists     | F – Federalism         | K – Separation of Powers                   |
| B – Federalists         | G – Limited Government | L – “loose” Constitutional interpretation  |
| C – Bill of Rights      | H – Checks & Balances  | M – “strict” Constitutional interpretation |
| D – ratification        | I – Individual Rights  | N – Cabinet                                |
| E – Popular Sovereignty | J – Republicanism      | O – precedent                              |

1 – an example or practice first done and then followed by others.

2 – each governmental branch keeps the other branches from power abuse but must work together.

- 3 – opposers of the Constitution who feared the Central Government might gain TOO MUCH power.
- 4 – approval of the Constitution.
- 5 – those who favored and supported the Constitution.
- 6 – a system in government in which the people elect their leaders from among their nation.
- 7 – when governing power is shared between the States AND the Central Government.
- 8 – the people of the population govern themselves through elected leaders.
- 9 – the first 10 Amendments that enabled Feds and Antifeds to ratify the Constitution once & for all.
- 10 – Government power is restricted, but ALL citizens including leaders must obey it.
- 11 – Constitutional Framers were sure to divide the government into specific branches.
- 12 – personal liberties and privileges guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
- 13 – “If the Constitution doesn’t specifically say it, then you can’t do it!”
- 14 – “The Constitution doesn’t say you can, but it also doesn’t say you can’t, so do what you must to govern the nation rightly & well.”
- 15 – the men Washington chose to put in charge of specific government areas and to help him govern.

**Unit 4 Stuff: Chs. 8 S3 – 9 S1 only**

**Matching II: Use each answer only once. Some answers will not be used at all. See p. 314**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A – Alexander Hamilton | E – mail delivery     |
| B – Thomas Jefferson   | F – John Jay          |
| C – cabinet            | G – George Washington |
| D – Edmund Randolph    | H – Henry Knox        |

- 16 – President (point guard)

17 – Secretary of State (2/shooting guard)

18 – Secretary of the Treasury (center/\$)

19 – Secretary of War (power forward)

20 – postal service (small forward)

21 – attorney general (6<sup>th</sup> man)

28 – The Constitution is a “Living Document” because it can never be changed! A – true B – false

29 – The Bible is a living document because it was inspired by the One, true, living God.

A – true B – false

30 – What do the Bible and the Constitution both have in common?

A – both can never be changed

C – both are inspired by God alone

B – both can be amended as needed

D – both were written long ago, but are still needed & used in today’s times

31 – The “cabinet” idea was one of Washington’s first (p. 314) A – President’s B – precedents

### **Unit 5 Stuff: Ch. 12 S1-S2 – Ch. 13 S1**

1 – Andrew Jackson was our A – 3<sup>rd</sup> President B – 4<sup>th</sup> President C – 5<sup>th</sup> President D – 7<sup>th</sup> President

2 – The president who promised to look out for the interest of the common people was

A – Adams B – Jefferson C – Monroe D – Madison E – Jackson

3 – How did democracy differ during Jackson’s presidency compared to other presidencies before him?

A – all white men, women & children could now vote

B – some free African-Americans, mainly in the North could now vote

C – anyone who owned land could now vote

D – he extended voting rights to all white men, not just the wealthy or land owning ones

4 – Under Jackson, women and African Americans, even if free still could not vote. A – true B – false

5 – Jackson was a commanding officer of a troop during which war?

A – Revolutionary War

B – War with Mexico

C – War of 1812

D – Texas Revolution

- 6 – One of the main political issues during the Jacksonian Democracy Era was
- A – slavery
  - B – quality imports & exports
  - C – Federal Government vs States rights
  - D – war with England and other foreign superpowers
- 8 – The major minority issue being dealt with during Jackson’s presidency was
- A – African Americans & slavery
  - B – Native Americans & land
  - C – foreign immigration
- 9 – Why did some Native Americans try to assimilate with white culture?
- A – they were forced too by one of Jackson’s policies
  - B – their Native American laws required it in times of conflict with others
  - C – they saw it as a way to bring peace to the land situation and maintain their independence
  - D – they saw it as a way to teach whites their cultural ways
- 11 – Which side won the court case over land when gold was discovered in Cherokee territory in Georgia?
- A – Jackson’s
  - B – the Cherokees
  - C – the state of GA
  - D – the Supreme Court
- 12 – What did Jackson approve of and sign in 1830?
- A – Land Restoration Act
  - B – Decreased Tariffs Act
  - C – Foreign Powers Trade Act
  - D – Immigration Acceptance Act
  - E – Indian Removal Act
- 13 – Although the government was supposed to negotiate treaties with Native Americans,
- A – the Natives did not keep the treaties and attacked whites who came onto their land
  - B – backed by the government, whites did not keep the treaties and attacked Natives who came onto their land
  - C – many Natives had no choice but to sign these treaties and were removed from their homes
  - D – many whites felt the Natives were giving them no choice but to remove them from their homes
- 14 – Oklahoma, parts of Kansas and Nebraska came to be known as
- A – the Trail of Tears
  - B – Home of the Five Civilized Tribes
  - C – the Indian Removal Act
  - D – Indian Territory
- 15 – The Trail of Tears was the harsh journey further west to Indian Territory suffered by
- A – the Cherokee at the hand of government leadership in Jackson’s day
  - B – the Cherokees at the hand of other Native American tribes
  - C – Native and African Americans at the hand of government leadership in Jackson’s day
  - D – those who fought for land during the Battle of Tippecanoe
- 16 – Native Americans resisted relocation in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- A – escaping & hiding
  - B – fighting back for their homes & land
  - C – appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court
  - D – attacking other tribes for their land



- 19 – Who or What made it possible for more people to move to and live in the West in the later 1800s?  
A – Native Americans                      C – mountain men pioneers              E – Lewis & Clark  
B – Andrew Jackson’s land policies    D – land speculators
- 20 – A person who does something for the first time, blazing the trail for others to follow is known as a  
A – land speculator    B – Mormon    C – convert    D – rendezvous    E – pioneer
- 21 – Mountain Men & travellers faced all of these difficulties in moving west EXCEPT  
A – a different kind of harsh weather  
B – different species of wild animals such as grizzlies  
C – high, Rocky mountains  
D – possible attack from Natives  
E – crossing rivers & deserts  
F – running out of water, food or supplies  
G – diseases or loss of life  
H – all of the above were challenges they faced
- 22 – One of the most famous trails west that even eventually became a video game in the 1980s was the  
A – Santa Fe Trail    C – Old Spanish Trail              E – Oregon Trail  
B – Mormon Trail    D – California Trail
- 23 – All of the following are reasons why people moved west during Jackson’s times EXCEPT  
A – money                      C – jobs              E – work in gold mines  
B – land                      D – trade              F – hiding from the law
- 13 – Had Matthew 7:12 been applied during the time of Jackson’s presidency, what issue could have been handled in a more considerate and caring way?  
A – the War of 1812                      C – the discovery of gold & rush to the West for it  
B – the War with Mexico              D – land negotiations between Native Americans and white settlers