

CGI Economic History Test • *From Colonies to the Constitution*

Choose the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. In general, European society in the sixteenth century was

- [A] hierarchical.
- [B] communistic.
- [C] egalitarian.
- [D] matriarchal.
- [E] all of these

2. In England, Puritanism's primary appeal lay among the

- [A] Catholic leadership, Spanish exiles, and Lutheran dissenters.
- [B] doctors, lawyers, and architects.
- [C] desperate poor, social outcasts, and criminal classes.
- [D] titled nobility, military elite, and government bureaucracy.
- [E] shopkeepers, yeoman farmers, and university-educated intellectuals.

3. Which of the following is *not* a legacy of the Reformation?

- [A] the major Christian traditions of America
- [B] pursuit of wealth and replacement of traditional reciprocity with marketplace values
- [C] the ideas that all work is dignified and clergy have no special powers
- [D] a belief in the importance of reading
- [E] a new crusading spirit in Europe

4. Which of the following characterized English society in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?

- [A] declining per capita output and real household income
- [B] a stagnant economy
- [C] political upheavals
- [D] a rapidly growing population
- [E] all of these

5. Which of the following was *not* a development of the "maritime revolution" of the fifteenth century?

- [A] a new type of sail
- [B] mastering of the compass
- [C] a more maneuverable ship
- [D] new materials for constructing ships
- [E] better use of the astrolabe

6. Which of the following nations was first in the new explorations that began in the fifteenth century?

- [A] England
- [B] The Netherlands
- [C] Spain
- [D] Portugal
- [E] France

7. Which of the following statements about the slave trade that developed from the fifteenth century onward is correct?

- [A] Those sold into slavery by African kings were primarily undesirables such as lawbreakers or persons accused of witchcraft.
- [B] Slavery already existed in West African societies and was a much harsher, less humane form of slavery than that practiced by the Europeans.
- [C] The only motivation was economic, and race had no role.
- [D] The trade began accidentally because of a linguistic misunderstanding between Portuguese seamen and Olaudah Equiano.
- [E] Africans taken into slavery were often frightened by the horrible looks, red faces, and long hair of whites.

8. The European slavery that arose in the fifteenth century differed from other forms of European slavery because

- [A] slaves were regarded as property rather than merely as persons of low status.
- [B] slaves taken under the “new slavery” were treated harshly and were destined for exhausting, mindless labor rather than domestic service.
- [C] the “new slavery” was a high-volume business.
- [D] the “new slavery” was based explicitly on the blackness and cultural differences of Africans.
- [E] all of these

9. Which of the following statements does *not* correctly portray an aspect of the “Columbian exchange”?

- [A] Europeans transported silver to the Americas to finance new settlements.
- [B] The Americas sent horses and sheep to Europe.
- [C] The Americas sent corn and potatoes to Europe.
- [D] Europe sent coffee and sugar to the Americas.
- [E] Europe sent deadly germs to the Americas.

10. What was the primary object of Spanish explorers in the Northwest?

- [A] furs
- [B] land
- [C] gold
- [D] a fountain of youth
- [E] agricultural land

11. The first permanent European settlement on future United States soil was

- [A] Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- [B] Jamestown, Virginia.
- [C] St. Augustine, Florida.
- [D] Quebec, Canada.
- [E] Santa Fe, New Mexico.

12. Which of the following was the location of a successful early French settlement in North America?

- [A] South Carolina
- [B] Fort Nassau
- [C] the St. Lawrence Valley
- [D] Jacksonville, Florida
- [E] none of these

13. In the 1570s, what were England’s objectives in the Western Hemisphere?

- [A] to find the Northwest Passage and to harass the Spanish
- [B] to convert the Native Americans to Protestantism and to establish colonies
- [C] to find a steady source of furs for aristocratic English women
- [D] to lay claim to new fishing beds and to find an outpost to which they could exile Irish rebels
- [E] to discover new sources of gold and to develop new markets for English goods

14. In their dealings with which of the following people did the English learn important lessons and establish valuable precedents that they would later use in handling the North American Indians?

- [A] the Africans
- [B] the Spanish
- [C] the French
- [D] the Dutch
- [E] the Irish

15. What was the main problem that crippled the Roanoke colony?

- [A] The blacks brought by the English refused to live in harmony with the Native Americans.
- [B] The British refused to send more supplies.
- [C] The nearby French settlement monopolized the Native American labor supply.
- [D] The Native Americans refused to trade with the English settlers.
- [E] The English settlers refused to work.

16. Roanoke's brief history illustrates several stubborn realities about early European experiences in North America, including the fact that

- [A] only the plantation system could provide an adequate financial return.
- [B] in order to succeed, a colony needed to be well-financed by the monarch.
- [C] settlers who might have fought each other at home in Europe cooperated with each other in North America.
- [D] English settlers assumed the Indians would submit to the settlers' authority and feed the settlers while they looked for gold.
- [E] large-scale colonizing efforts were best suited to adapt to the American environment.

17. After fifteen years, the Virginia colony still faced serious problems, including

- [A] corrupt local officials who defrauded the shareholders.
- [B] financial bankruptcy.
- [C] deteriorating relations with the Native Americans.
- [D] an exceptionally high death rate.
- [E] all of these

18. How were the early English efforts at settlement paid for?

- [A] through deficit spending by the government
- [B] through the floating of government bonds
- [C] through the sale of slaves
- [D] through the issuance of company stock
- [E] through the raising of income taxes

19. What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?

- [A] to reach an agreement on who would pay for the *Mayflower* should the vessel be lost in a storm
- [B] to establish a civil government, because the settlers had no legal right to be where they were
- [C] to force the Native Americans to agree to abide by English laws and customs
- [D] to ensure that their settlement would be the first democracy in the New World
- [E] none of these

20. The primary aim of the explorations of Balboa, Magellan, Verrazano, and Cartier was to find

- [A] the fabled fountain of youth.
- [B] the Seven Cities of Gold.
- [C] a water passage through the Americas and reach Asia.
- [D] new sources of water.
- [E] favorable places for their respective nations to establish new colonies.

21. Sugar production

- [A] was hindered by the New England preference for fishing and shipping.
- [B] was an example of the Columbian Exchange.
- [C] was most successful when it was conducted by small family farms.
- [D] tended to draw capital away from the Atlantic slave trade.
- [E] remained a minor element of the Atlantic economy because of its intense labor requirements.

22. The country with the greatest number of people emigrating in the seventeenth century was

- [A] Germany.
- [B] France.
- [C] Ireland.
- [D] Spain.
- [E] England.

23. The typical English immigrant to the Americas was

- [A] sponsored by the English government as part of an official plan for colonial expansion.
- [B] a criminal sentenced to deportation.
- [C] young.
- [D] wealthy enough to afford the passage.
- [E] all of these

24. The Pilgrims migrated to New England mainly in search of

- [A] fertile land for farming.
- [B] employment.
- [C] political rights.
- [D] religious freedom.
- [E] private economic gain.

25. Who was likely to have said the following, about whom? "Having gotten our land, they with scythes cut down the grass, and with axes fell the trees; their cows and horses eat the grass, and their hogs spoil our clam banks, and we shall all be starved."

- [A] William Bradford, about the Narragansett Indians
- [B] a Barbados sugar planter, about pirates from the Bahamas
- [C] a Narragansett sachem, about the English settlers
- [D] William Penn, about his Swedish neighbors
- [E] Nathaniel Bacon, about the Virginia tobacco farmers

26. How did colonial New England farmers alter their ecosystem?

- [A] by introducing crop rotation and soil conservation techniques
- [B] by ending the time-honored Indian practice of fencing the land, thereby allowing pigs and deer to roam freely
- [C] by requiring that Native Americans live on reservations that would specialize in only one product
- [D] by introducing the one-crop plantation system
- [E] by clearing extensive stands of trees, introducing domestic livestock, and consolidating scattered parcels of land

27. Economic conditions in England in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were marked by

- [A] the bankruptcy of three-quarters of English merchants.
- [B] depressions and unemployment.
- [C] boom-bust cycles and inflation.
- [D] high prices for agricultural products.
- [E] increased demand for cloth because the Thirty Years' War required Germany to import English cloth.

28. What was described as "a city upon a hill"?

- [A] Plymouth, Massachusetts
- [B] Plymouth, England
- [C] London, England
- [D] Massachusetts Bay colony
- [E] New London, Connecticut

29. What was the most fundamental threat to the Puritan social order?

- [A] conversion
- [B] socialism
- [C] feminism
- [D] the market economy
- [E] theocracy

30. Which of the following epitomized the democratic nature of New England government?

- [A] the church governing council
- [B] universal suffrage
- [C] the town meeting
- [D] communal ownership of property
- [E] all of these

31. The first generation of New England land settlement was characterized by

- [A] a few elite families acquiring rights to most of the property.
- [B] households situated in the village, with farmland placed outside the village.
- [C] communal ownership of property.
- [D] farms scattered around the countryside, away from village centers.
- [E] large cities connected by private stagecoach lines.

32. Early-seventeenth-century New Englanders depended primarily on which of the following for labor?

- [A] indentured servants
- [B] hired laborers
- [C] slaves
- [D] their children
- [E] Native Americans

33. Late-seventeenth-century New England was characterized by

- [A] a subsistence economy in which farmers and artisans produced their own necessities or bartered for them.
- [B] a complex occupational structure.
- [C] a population that was tightly clustered in town centers.
- [D] the decline of the family farm.
- [E] all of these

34. Conflict in Salem, Massachusetts, in the late seventeenth century arose between

- [A] farmers and merchants.
- [B] farmers and ministers.
- [C] fishermen and merchants.
- [D] artisans and sheep herders.
- [E] fishermen and sailors.

35. In which of the following ways did the West Indies not influence British North America?

- [A] New Englanders became acquainted with beliefs about witchcraft from Caribbean islanders.
- [B] The Caribbean islands became the major market for New England's surplus foodstuffs, dried fish, and lumber.
- [C] The West Indies pioneered techniques of racial control that would later appear in the mainland colonies' plantation societies.
- [D] After 1660 a large outmigration of English islanders added significantly to British North America's population.
- [E] all of these.

36. Which crop changed the British West Indies from a society of independent small landowners utilizing white servant labor to a society of large plantation owners utilizing black slave labor?

- [A] wheat
- [B] tobacco
- [C] peanuts
- [D] cotton
- [E] sugar

37. Which of the following statements about Virginia is correct?

- [A] The indentured servants' chances of upward social mobility improved in the second half of the 1600s.
- [B] By 1640 the great majority of its plantation laborers were African slaves.
- [C] It was dominated by small farms and villages.
- [D] Unlike Massachusetts, it had no established church.
- [E] It was governed by an appointed royal governor and governor's council and a House of Burgesses elected by landowners.

38. Which of the following characterized life in the Chesapeake region in the early seventeenth century?

- [A] a plantation economy dominated by slave labor
- [B] a relatively long life expectancy compared with that in the harsh environment of New England
- [C] a population density which required residents to live in close proximity to neighbors
- [D] rapidly developing urbanization
- [E] the presence of many more men than women, giving women somewhat greater status because of their scarcity

39. The economy in the Chesapeake in the second half of the seventeenth century

- [A] boomed as tobacco prices skyrocketed.
- [B] was in the midst of a transition from a plantation economy to a trading economy.
- [C] was marked by depression as tobacco prices fell.
- [D] remained stable because self-sufficient Chesapeake farmers concentrated on subsistence farming.
- [E] was marked by boom-bust cycles linked to fluctuations in the price of cotton.

40. Bacon's Rebellion stemmed from violent attacks of

- [A] poor white settlers against Native Americans.
- [B] Native Americans against Protestant missionaries.
- [C] black slaves against plantation owners.
- [D] Protestants against wealthy Catholics.
- [E] white indentured servants against plantation owners.

41. Class tension in the Chesapeake lessened after 1690 because

- [A] poor whites shared a common interest with upper-class whites in maintaining social control over Native Americans.
- [B] more land became available to small farmers.
- [C] poor whites shared a common interest with upper-class whites in maintaining social control over blacks.
- [D] an influx of Native Americans solved the labor shortage.
- [E] the rise in tobacco prices allowed small farmers a better standard of living.

42. Seventeenth-century New England and the West Indies

- [A] had virtually nothing to do with each other because the vast distance between them prohibited economic or cultural exchange.
- [B] were mirror images in every way except social structure.
- [C] were interdependent because the sugar islands could not feed themselves or supply their own lumber, and New England relied on the Caribbean to purchase its surpluses.
- [D] were interdependent because New Englanders used the Caribbean as a "safety valve" for excess population in search of farmland.
- [E] were interdependent because New England's short growing season required the importation of food from the Caribbean islands.

43. A man's right to vote for governor and members of the General Court in seventeenth-century Massachusetts was based on

- [A] wealth.
- [B] length of residence in America.
- [C] land ownership.
- [D] his ancestry.
- [E] church membership.

44. The main purpose of France's North American Empire was to

- [A] provide a location for French Protestants to worship without fear of persecution.
- [B] pressure the British into ending their expansion.
- [C] support trade with the Indians for furs.
- [D] block attempts by the Dutch to gain a monopoly of the sugar trade.
- [E] convert native Americans to Christianity.

45. What was the most important factor in France's ability to hold its vast North American domain against Spanish and English expansion?

- [A] technological superiority
- [B] the construction of fortified missions by the coureurs de bois
- [C] the presence of a large and expensive French army
- [D] good relations with the Native Americans
- [E] the establishment of thriving and stable communities throughout New France

46. After 1660, the English

- [A] outlawed royal ownership of overseas colonies.
- [B] began a new wave of colony building.
- [C] abandoned Canada to the French.
- [D] turned inward to reform their own society rather than establish new societies across the seas.
- [E] embarked on an era of free trade by repealing most parliamentary acts dealing with overseas commerce.

47. The only British colony on the North American mainland to have a black majority in the eighteenth century was

- [A] South Carolina.
- [B] Delaware.
- [C] Virginia.
- [D] Maryland.
- [E] Georgia.

48. The treatment of the Tuscarora and Yamasee Indians in North Carolina during the early eighteenth century demonstrated that

- [A] Native American resistance would not significantly hinder white expansion in the Carolinas.
- [B] English settlers should have been able to use Native Americans instead of black slaves for rice and tobacco cultivation.
- [C] Plantation agriculture provided ideal conditions for Indians.
- [D] Native American tribes could resist white expansion by remaining unified.
- [E] the British Parliament was too quick to send troops when it thought that English settlers were in danger.

49. As a result of the Stono Rebellion,

- [A] Native Americans won the right to use English ships of war.
- [B] a harsh new code was instituted to keep slaves under constant surveillance and ensure that masters disciplined their slaves.
- [C] South Carolina planters engineered a series of reforms that helped create a more open and equal society.
- [D] the last vestiges of Native American resistance to white expansion were eliminated.
- [E] the king of England took direct control by ending proprietary rule and transforming North and South Carolina into royal colonies.

50. How was eighteenth-century colonial settlement affected by the Native American populations?

- [A] Native Americans negotiated treaties that contained European settlers to a 100-mile-wide strip along the Atlantic coast.
- [B] Native Americans encouraged English settlement as a way of protecting themselves from the French and Spanish.
- [C] Resistance from various Native American tribes restricted the growth of European settlements.
- [D] Through the depopulation and dislocation of Native Americans, European colonial settlements were able to expand rapidly.
- [E] all of these.

51. Eighteenth-century European immigrants to the British North American colonies

- [A] stayed in the colonies, on average, only four years before returning to live in Europe.
- [B] were usually middle- and upper-middle-class professionals or skilled artisans.
- [C] included large numbers of murderers dumped on American shores by the British government.
- [D] tended to settle in large urban areas in New England, New York, and New Jersey.
- [E] included large numbers of Irish and Germans and declining proportions of English.

52. Which of the thirteen colonies was the last to be settled and the only one to receive some financial assistance from the British government?

- [A] the Carolinas
- [B] Georgia
- [C] Pennsylvania
- [D] Vermont
- [E] Delaware

53. Mercantilism was

- [A] a colonial American policy of trading primarily with England in order to strengthen political and economic ties.
- [B] an economic theory carefully elaborated by Adam Smith in *The Wealth of Nations*.
- [C] a government policy aimed at achieving national economic self-sufficiency.
- [D] a theory of business organization in which merchants formed joint stock companies to pool their capital.
- [E] all of these

54. The British Navigation Acts affected the economics of colonial America in all the following ways *except* that

- [A] colonial clothing manufacturers were heavily subsidized so that they could meet the demand in England.
- [B] British West Indian sugar producers benefited at the expense of their French rivals.
- [C] American producers of items such as silk, iron, dyes, hemp, and lumber were paid bounties by the British government.
- [D] imperial trade goods had to be carried in British ships.
- [E] colonial products such as tobacco, rice, furs, indigo, and naval stores had to be shipped through England before going to foreign nations.

55. Why did few colonial Americans object to the British navigation system after 1700?

- [A] The restrictions stimulated the development of an American merchant marine and American maritime industries.
- [B] Tobacco growers were given a monopoly of the British market, and their income was reduced only slightly.
- [C] The regulations primarily burdened tobacco and rice exporters, whose income was reduced by less than 3%.
- [D] Parliament never restricted products such as grain, livestock, fish, lumber, or rum, which accounted for 60 percent of colonial exports.
- [E] all of these

56. Which of the following statements about women in eighteenth-century America is correct?

- [A] Women could not inherit their parents' land. Only sons could legally inherit family estates.
- [B] Women could not choose their own husbands. The choice was made by their parents.
- [C] Women were encouraged to join local militias as a way of establishing their independence from their husbands.
- [D] Women in rural and urban families played an important part in helping to support their households.
- [E] Women had legal control over their dowries and other property that they brought with them into marriage.

57. Which of the following correctly suggests the conditions of landownership among farm families in well-settled areas?

- [A] The great majority of landowners could not provide their children with land when they married.
- [B] Because of the rapid growth in population, land was becoming scarce and the price of land made it difficult for average people to own their own homes.
- [C] Land was usually cheaper than manure.
- [D] Those who wished to own land usually had to concentrate on full-time agricultural work.
- [E] Because of low interest rates and small down payments, families were able to pay off their mortgages within five years.

58. Which of the following was not a typical condition in eighteenth-century American cities?

- [A] contagious disease running rampant because of poor sanitation
- [B] longer spells of unemployment and declining wages
- [C] declining population because of out-migration to regions beyond the mountains where land was available
- [D] inhabitants who were caught in a downward spiral of declining opportunity
- [E] poor rolls that were bulging with the survivors of mariners lost at sea

59. Compared with indentured servants, slaves

- [A] ate more. [D] were healthier.
- [B] worked for a far longer portion of their lives. [E] all of these
- [C] had a shorter work week but less vacation time.

60. If you lived in 1750 and were talking about a member of the gentry, what might you say about him?

- [A] "He doesn't fit in because of his extreme wealth. He should return to England."
- [B] "The town gossip is that he is deeply in debt and has yet to accumulate enough savings to purchase a farm of his own."
- [C] "He recently received a shipment of costly English fashions and expensive chinaware that he is going to use at the elegant formal he is holding three weeks hence."
- [D] "He says that it is more sensible to buy land, servants, or slaves than luxuries."
- [E] "I often see him driving his wagon to cockfights."

61. After the middle of the eighteenth century, what was the generally accepted objective of Chesapeake landowners such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson?

- [A] to free themselves from the economic cycles of the English market by developing new markets in France or Spain
- [B] to refinance their operations by using slaves as collateral for new loans
- [C] to achieve self-sufficiency on their estates and to diversify away from dependence on a single crop
- [D] to concentrate all the estate's resources on the profitable cultivation of one crop
- [E] to have a simpler life by selling off land and retiring to the country

62. What was the typical qualification for holding office in eighteenth-century English colonies, outside of New England?

- [A] there were none; any voter could hold office
- [B] property ownership of at least 1,000 acres
- [C] a high school diploma and the \$100 registration fee
- [D] being born in the colonies, or having lived there at least thirty-five years
- [E] membership in the Anglican church

63. The considerable powers that colonial governors possessed included all of the following EXCEPT

- [A] the power to call or dismiss assembly sessions at will.
- [B] the right to veto acts.
- [C] the authority to schedule elections at any time.
- [D] control over taxes and the budget.
- [E] These were all powers possessed by colonial governors.

64. Which of the following was not one of Benjamin Franklin's accomplishments?

- [A] establishing Philadelphia's first volunteer fire company
- [B] earning enough money to retire by the age of forty-two
- [C] initiating a movement to encourage organized churches to resolve their theological differences
- [D] organizing the American Philosophical Society
- [E] inspiring the creation of a circulating library

65. Deists

[A] claimed that the best argument against the existence of God could be derived through the study of nature's harmony and order.

[B] believed that the Church of England had to be purged of Roman Catholic influences and merged with the Presbyterian church.

[C] believed in a God who had created a perfect universe and then allowed it to operate according to natural laws.

[D] insisted that where the Bible conflicted with reason, one should follow the words of the Bible rather than the false dictates of reason.

[E] argued that the only true knowledge was religious truth, and that God was unknowable.

66. The Great Awakening was

[A] the realization by the colonial elites that regulations imposed upon them by the Board of Trade were restricting their liberties.

[B] a scientific movement in which people were encouraged to observe the natural world with the naked eye.

[C] a revival movement that emphasized the corruption of human nature, the fury of divine wrath, and the need for immediate repentance.

[D] a movement by American religious leaders to reunite many warring sects into one Protestant church.

[E] an attempt at opening the eyes of Americans to the need for a more rational American religion.

67. The Sugar Act

[A] required captains to fill out a confusing series of documents to certify his trade as legal.

[B] required that colonists exporting lumber, iron, whalebone, and other commodities to foreign countries first land their shipments in Britain.

[C] placed a 3 pence per gallon duty on foreign molasses.

[D] slapped a heavy tax on American merchants carrying duty-free Portuguese wines to the colonies.

[E] all of these

68. Colonial objections to the Sugar Act were based on

[A] its violation of the no-taxation-without-representation principle.

[B] its economic consequences or its denial of traditional guarantees of a fair trial.

[C] its unconstitutional goal of regulating imperial trade.

[D] a realization that united action would save money in the long run.

[E] all of these

69. An important difference between the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act was that the latter

[A] affected relatively few colonists, since few wrote letters.

[B] was an internal tax intended to raise revenue and therefore have wide-ranging effects, rather than an external tax intended to regulate trade and hence affect mainly merchants and ship captains.

[C] received united support from members of Parliament and therefore could be effectively enforced.

[D] was merely a revision of a previously existing tax, so colonists could not object.

[E] instituted a tax that was to be paid mainly by merchants, shippers, and lawyers and would therefore not upset the average colonist.

70. Which of the following statements represents the conception of parliamentary power held in the 1760s by most American colonists?

[A] Parliament had limited powers of legislation that included authority to regulate imperial trade but excluded the authority to tax the colonists.

[B] Parliament represented all citizens of the empire and therefore had the authority to legislate on all matters relevant to American colonists.

[C] Since Parliament was made up of corrupt politicians who represented only large landholders, Parliamentary law had no authority in the North American colonies.

[D] Because Parliament created the colonies, the colonial assemblies possessed no more power than Parliament permitted them.

[E] Parliament included no Americans among its members and therefore had no authority to interfere with colonial trade.

71. American opposition to the Stamp Act took which of the following forms?

- [A] a congress that, in the end, was able to protest the Stamp Act on only narrow economic grounds
- [B] a wide-spread boycott of stamps, led by prominent women throughout the colonies
- [C] street fighters who maimed or murdered anyone who supported the act
- [D] primarily violence against property
- [E] gangs of seamen who tarred and feathered stamp distributors

72. In the face of the colonial reaction to the Stamp Act the British government

- [A] concluded that the colonies were incapable of cooperating and that the next phase of imperial restructuring should begin.
- [B] reinforced all British garrisons in North America and prepared for a long conflict.
- [C] revoked the act and slowly began to return its colonial policies to those of salutary neglect.
- [D] imposed harsh martial law on the colonies and revoked all civil liberties.
- [E] revoked the act but reaffirmed parliamentary power to legislate for the colonies in all cases.

73. The chief reason for Parliament's repeal of the Stamp Act and the Townshend duties was the

- [A] pleas of Burke and Pitt to conciliate with the colonists by recognizing their right to tax themselves.
- [B] conviction that the colonists were on the verge of revolution.
- [C] fear that civil war would spread throughout the colonies.
- [D] expectation that the colonial assemblies would voluntarily vote for higher taxes.
- [E] harmful effects of colonial boycotts and non-importation agreements on British business.

74. The Townshend Duties

- [A] raised large amounts of revenue and helped to reduce the British treasury's serious deficit.
- [B] set only moderate tax rates that did not price goods out of the colonial market.
- [C] required that all legal documents and newspapers be printed on special watermarked paper.
- [D] imposed such heavy duties on imported goods that colonists could no longer afford to buy them.
- [E] removed taxes on all items except those being shipped to the British West Indies.

75. Who wrote twelve *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* arguing that Parliament could regulate trade but could not tax for the purpose of raising revenue?

- [A] James Otis
- [B] Benjamin Franklin
- [C] John Dickinson
- [D] Samuel Adams
- [E] Patrick Henry

76. Which of the following is typical of the role that colonial women played during the Townshend crisis?

- [A] encouraging the men to be moderate and peaceful
- [B] leading street protests and bread riots
- [C] providing refreshments at Sons of Liberty meetings
- [D] remaining at home to ensure that family affairs continued to function in an orderly fashion
- [E] organizing spinning bees

77. Who was the prominent American whose experience with the customs commissioners forced many Americans to conclude that Parliament had no lawmaking authority over the colonies except on matters of imperial trade?

- [A] John Dickinson
- [B] Thomas Hutchinson
- [C] Samuel Adams
- [D] Thomas Paine
- [E] John Hancock

78. Events in the late 1760s and early 1770s helped to bring about a new consensus in the colonies. What was that consensus?

- [A] that Parliament had no lawmaking authority over the colonies except for the right to regulate imperial commerce
- [B] that the American colonies would be free from tyranny only when they were independent of British rule
- [C] that only by working within the British constitution could the colonies safeguard their liberties
- [D] that the British constitution could be altered by the passage of new laws
- [E] that the government could not tax the colonies because they were not represented in Parliament

79. In 1773 the British government passed the Tea Act, which

- [A] eliminated the additional import duties on tea and, as a result, significantly lowered the price of tea in the colonies.
- [B] raised import duties on tea and thereby caused the cost of tea to skyrocket.
- [C] granted the British East India Company a monopoly on all tea sold in the colonies, thereby permitting the company to raise tea prices across the board.
- [D] ended all tea monopolies, thereby opening up competition and putting American smugglers out of business.
- [E] prohibited the consumption of any tea that had not been shipped in British vessels.

80. Americans objected to the Tea Act because

- [A] there was still a tax on tea and the customs duties collected on it would be used to pay the salaries of royal governors.
- [B] it forced them to buy from the British East India Tea Company, which sold low-quality, overpriced tea.
- [C] it would raise the price they had to pay for tea.
- [D] it forced them to drink tea when they preferred coffee.
- [E] it demonstrated that the colonial economy depended on the British West Indies.

81. The purpose of the Continental Association was to

- [A] provide a forum in which representatives of all the colonies would be able to share plans for resisting British oppression.
- [B] create a free-trade zone within the thirteen colonies.
- [C] abolish individual colonial governments and replace them with a unified colonial government under royal control.
- [D] boycott British goods and cease exporting almost all goods to Britain.
- [E] devise a method of collecting all taxes until the former Massachusetts charter was restored.

82. Why did relations between the elites and the common people change as a result of the American Revolution?

- [A] The elites learned that they would have to treat the common people with respect in order to receive their support.
- [B] The new state constitutions radically democratized politics and reduced the power of the elites.
- [C] The departure of the loyalists removed most of the pre-Revolutionary elite from the nation.
- [D] The distribution of wealth changed dramatically during the Revolutionary era.
- [E] all of these

83. All of the following states ended slavery between 1777 and 1804 *except*

- [A] Pennsylvania.
- [B] New York.
- [C] Maryland.
- [D] New Jersey.
- [E] Rhode Island.

84. In general, what approach to slavery did the Revolutionary generation favor?

- [A] gradual steps to weaken the institution and bring about its eventual demise
- [B] There was no common approach. Each state had its own policy on the issue.
- [C] support of slavery as the foundation of national prosperity
- [D] immediate abolition by state law
- [E] deportation of most slaves to the West Indies

85. Who was the author of Virginia's Statute for Religious Freedom and bills abolishing entails and primogeniture?

- [A] Thomas Jefferson
- [B] Patrick Henry
- [C] George Washington
- [D] Richard Henry Lee
- [E] Robert Morris

86. Which of the following was *not* one of the features or powers of government under the Articles of Confederation?

- [A] a single-chamber Congress, elected by state legislatures, in which each state had one vote
- [B] no congressional power to regulate interstate or foreign commerce
- [C] a national congress in which each state had only one vote
- [D] a president elected by the state legislatures
- [E] unanimous approval of the states required before Congress could enact any tax measure

87 The basic unit of settlement in the territory north of the Ohio River was established by the

- [A] Articles of Confederation.
- [B] Federal Constitution of 1787.
- [C] Northwest Ordinance.
- [D] Ordinance of 1785.
- [E] Connecticut Compromise.

88. The British justified their refusal to evacuate their military forts in the Ohio Valley after the Revolution by pointing to America's failure to

- [A] return or pay for loyalists' property and pay British creditors.
- [B] pay for damage done to British shipping during the war.
- [C] allow British goods to enter the United States duty free.
- [D] abolish slavery and return blacks to the British West Indies.
- [E] stop Indian attacks against Canada.

89. Robert Morris proposed to solve the nation's financial crisis by

- [A] amending the Articles of Confederation to allow the national government to levy taxes without state approval.
- [B] encouraging the army to mutiny and seize control of the national government.
- [C] cutting taxes and reducing the size of the federal bureaucracy.
- [D] levying a national import duty to finance the congressional budget and to guarantee interest payments on the war debt.
- [E] all of these

90. The conditions which led to Daniel Shays's Rebellion included

- [A] balance of payments problems.
- [B] economic recession.
- [C] farm foreclosures.
- [D] huge tax increases.
- [E] all of these

91. What would an urban artisan, a merchant, a land speculator, and a western settler have had in common in 1787?

- [A] They all were dissatisfied with the Confederation and wanted a stronger national government that could protect their interests.
- [B] They were the main groups represented at the Constitutional Convention.
- [C] They all tended to have local viewpoints and therefore were indifferent to national politics, specifically the debates over the Articles of Confederation.
- [D] They all benefited from the Confederation's decentralized authority and therefore stood to lose if the government were changed.
- [E] They all felt alienated from the new American society that was evolving.

92. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution represents an abandonment of one or more of the principles on which the Articles of Confederation had rested?

- [A] Congress had the authority to levy and collect taxes, regulate commerce, and conduct diplomacy.
- [B] The states had full freedom to act autonomously on purely internal matters.
- [C] There was to be a system of shared power and dual lawmaking by the national and state governments.
- [D] No one could interfere with the return of runaway slaves.
- [E] none of these

93. Which of the following was *not* one of the Constitution's provisions about slavery?

- [A] Restrictions against slavery passed under the Confederation government were repealed.
- [B] Individuals could not prevent the return of runaway slaves to another state.
- [C] Congress could ban the importation of slaves after 1808.
- [D] Three-fifths of all slaves would be counted for congressional representation.
- [E] None of these was a provision because the Constitution avoided the issue entirely.

94. If you had visited the United States in 1789, which state would you have found the *least* healthy economically?

- [A] New York
- [B] Massachusetts
- [C] Maryland
- [D] Virginia
- [E] Pennsylvania

95. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the nature of "work" in the United States before the nineteenth century?

- [A] Most unmarried daughters worked in department stores in order to supplement family income.
- [B] Nearly everyone worked at what was temporarily or permanently "home."
- [C] Because the "service sector" of the economy had not yet developed, nearly everyone worked in factories.
- [D] Unmarried males tended to be unemployed and viewed with suspicion.
- [E] all of these

96. Which of the following is an example of the growing complexity of American society after independence?

- [A] There was a shift away from small-scale subsistence farming.
- [B] Free blacks had suffered a noticeable erosion of the political gains made after 1776.
- [C] Thousands of white Americans and black slaves migrated westward.
- [D] Slavery experienced a renewal as a viable economic system.
- [E] all of these

97. Which of the following was *not* one of the innovative business ventures that American entrepreneurs began during the two decades after the American Revolution?

- [A] association for trading government bonds
- [B] water-powered textile factory
- [C] shipbuilding and global shipping
- [D] private banks
- [E] None of these were innovations of this period

98. At the end of the 18th century, farm women applied new technologies to butter production, while many farmers built barns to shelter cows. Why?

- [A] European competition was forcing many small farms out of business.
- [B] A new movement for the humane treatment of animals was sweeping the East Coast.
- [C] Men and women wanted to be able to work in separate buildings.
- [D] There was less acreage available for growing hay.
- [E] There was a desire to increase dairy production to meet growing urban demand.

99. Who might have agreed with the statements that “the many do not think at all,” and that democracy means “government by the passions of the multitude”?

- [A] Edmond Genet
- [B] Alexander Hamilton
- [C] Thomas Jefferson
- [D] Stephen Girard
- [E] Aaron Burr

100. Who might have agreed with the statement “liberty is safe only if power is diffused among virtuous, independent citizens”?

- [A] John Adams
- [B] George Washington
- [C] Thomas Jefferson
- [D] Alexander Hamilton
- [E] Fisher Ames

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