

Questions that apply to SUNY SLO #1

“1. Knowledge of a basic narrative of American history: political, economic, social, and cultural, including knowledge of unity and diversity in American society”

c_____

1. The Ottawa chief who led a general Indian rebellion against English and American authority in 1763 was:
- a.) King Philip,
 - b.) Wampanoag,
 - c.) Pontiac
 - d.) Tecumseh

b_____

2. President Andrew Jackson’s open willingness to fire political opponents from government jobs and hire political supporters came to be known as the
- a.) Kitchen Cabinet,
 - b.) spoils system,
 - c.) convention system,
 - d.) crown system.

d_____

3. The Emancipation Proclamation:
- a.) freed all black slaves
 - b.) freed only the slaves in the loyal border states,
 - c.) freed only the slaves in the Confederate states,
 - d.) freed only the slaves in areas militarily occupied by the North

c_____

4. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson narrowly failed because:
- a.) of Johnson’s cooperative attitude toward Congress,
 - b.) most radical Republicans were beginning to support his view of Reconstruction,
 - c.) a few radical Republicans feared that removing him from office for political reasons would upset the constitutional balance of powers,
 - d.) he had lost the support of most Democrats

b_____

5. The Spanish conquistadore who led the conquest of Mexico was:
- a.) Christopher Columbus
 - b.) Herman Cortes
 - c.) Ferdinand Magellan
 - d.) Francisco Coronado

c_____

6. A major reason for the failure of the proposed Albany Plan in 1754 was its:
- a.) hope of ending Indian hostility
 - b.) close ties with the government of New France
 - c.) authority to collect taxes
 - d.) attempt to establish its own navy.

b_____

7. By the late 1790s, the Federalist Party had divided into factions with the followers of Alexander Hamilton known as:
- a.) low Federalists
 - b.) high Federalists
 - c.) democratic Republicans
 - d.) Whigs

a_____

8. In response to the claim that the proposed national bank was unconstitutional, Hamilton developed the constitutional doctrine of
- a.) implied powers
 - b.) states' rights
 - c.) strict construction
 - d.) judicial review

a_____

9. James Madison's proposal for a two-house legislature, representation based on Population, and an executive elected by Congress was known as the:
- a.) Virginia Plan
 - b.) New Jersey Plan
 - c.) Connecticut Plan
 - d.) New York Plan

b_____

10. The vice-president of the United States who once favored Henry Clay's "American System" but later came to be the greatest champion of 'states' rights and southern sectionalism was:
- a.) Martin Van Buren
 - b.) John C. Calhoun
 - c.) Nicholas Biddle
 - d.) William Crawford

b_____

11. In the Dred Scott decision of 1857, the Supreme Court decided that:
- a.) although slaves were citizens, he could not sue in federal courts,
 - b.) the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, therefore Dred Scott could not be freed
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b

d _____

12. The upper South seceded from the Union after:
- a.) Lincoln was elected
 - b.) Lincoln was inaugurated
 - c.) South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter
 - d.) Lincoln requested their military assistance in suppressing the “insurrection” of the lower South.

Questions that apply to SUNY SLO #2

“2. Knowledge of common institutions in American society and how they have affected different groups”

a _____

1. The English philosopher John Locke had lasting influence on the colonies through his:
- a.) theory that all men possessed the natural rights of life, liberty, and property,
 - b.) argument that men were born with innate moral values,
 - c.) justification of absolute monarchy,
 - d.) belief that the basic natural law of society is conflict.

a _____

2. With the coming of the Spanish, the Native American population of South America declined because of
- a.) the introduction of European diseases,
 - b.) the Spanish policy of mass extermination,
 - c.) forced migration to the North,
 - d.) all of the above.

c _____

3. The central belief in the theology of John Calvin was:
- a.) salvation by works,
 - b.) the necessity of ordained priests in the salvation process,
 - c.) predestination, the belief that God simply chose some people to be saved and others to be damned,
 - e.) the primacy of the Roman Catholic Church.

d _____

4. The staple product of the Chesapeake economy was:
- a.) rice
 - b.) corn
 - c.) cotton
 - d.) tobacco

d _____

5. The relatively small force of Spaniards was able to conquer the Aztec nation because:
- a.) the Spaniards had horses,
 - b.) the firepower they enjoyed because of their guns,
 - c.) the Aztecs believed the Spaniards were gods,
 - d.) all of the above.

d _____

6. At the outset of the revolutionary war, Britain faced several disadvantages, including:
- a.) the superior training of the American soldiers,
 - b.) an overpowering American navy,
 - c.) superior American economic assets,
 - d.) severe logistical problems in fighting a war in a vast, distant land.

b _____

7. The first constitution of the United States was:
- a.) the Declaration of Independence,
 - b.) the Articles of Confederation,
 - c.) the Continental Constitution,
 - d.) the Articles of Unity.

a _____

8. The man who might be called the “Father of the Constitution” because of the major role he played in its creation is:
- a.) James Madison,
 - b.) Thomas Jefferson,
 - c.) Patrick Henry,
 - d.) Samuel Adams.

d _____

9. Slavery endured in the South during the nineteenth century mainly because:
- a.) the conservative Federalist political tradition prevailed,
 - b.) white men were unfit for manual labor,
 - c.) blacks themselves were largely contented with the status quo,
 - d.) slavery was profitable, adaptable, and the product of enormous capital investment by plantation owners

d _____

10. During the Civil War, President Lincoln decided to pursue a military strategy designed to:
- a.) put pressure on Virginia in hope of capturing it,
 - b.) advancing down the Mississippi Valley and isolating Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas,
 - c.) blockading and starving the South
 - d.) all of the above

c _____

11. Which Supreme Court decision denied the right of a state to extend its jurisdiction over tribal lands?:
- a.) *Jackson v. Choctaw*
 - b.) *Georgia v. Cherokees*
 - c.) *Worcester v. Georgia*
 - d.) *Adams v. Alabama*

Questions that apply to SUNY SLO #3

“3. Understanding of America’s evolving relationship with the rest of the world.”

d _____

1. Pinckney’s Treaty was significant because:
- a.) it acquired Ohio from the Indians,
 - b.) it offered Spanish recognition of American independence,
 - c.) it ended the Quasi-War with France,
 - d.) it opened New Orleans and the Mississippi to navigation and deposit.

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c _____

2. Spain sold Florida to the United States for \$5 million in 1819 under the terms of the:
- a.) Treaty of East Florida,
 - b.) Randolph-Onis Treaty,
 - c.) Adams-Onis Treaty,
 - d.) Marshall-Adams Treaty.

c _____

3. When President Jefferson sent James Monroe and Robert Livingston to France in 1802 to negotiate a treaty keeping the Mississippi River open to American Commerce, they returned with:
- a.) no treaty at all
 - b.) a declaration of war,
 - c.) the Louisiana Purchase
 - d.) news of another Anglo-French war

d _____

4. Which of the following is not a provision of the Monroe Doctrine?
- a.) The Western Hemisphere is closed to further colonization by European powers
 - b.) The United States will protest any European attempts to overthrow independent Western hemisphere government,
 - c.) The United States will not intervene in strictly European affairs
 - d.) the United States will not intervene in independent or uncolonized territories within the Western Hemisphere

a _____

5. Which of the following was **not** a major premise of Manifest Destiny?
- a.) American expansion must come only through peaceful means,
 - b.) God was a supporter of American expansion,
 - c.) Democratic institutions would spread across the continent,
 - d.) Westward expansion would provide an outlet for excess population and prevent European-like class divisions

d _____

6. War between the United States and Mexico erupted in 1846 because:
- a.) Mexico claimed the Nueces River as its northern border,
 - b.) the United States claimed the Rio Grande as its southern border,
 - c.) the United States wanted to secure large amounts of Mexican land,
 - d.) all of the above

c _____

7. After winning its independence from Mexico in 1836, Texas:
- a.) remained loosely federated with Mexico for 10 years
 - b.) was immediately annexed by the United States
 - c.) became an independent republic
 - d.) none of the above