**American History I: Final Exam Review 🡪 Unit 4**

1. What document ended the Mexican War and allowed the US to purchase California?
	1. The Gadsden Purchase c. Adams Onis Treaty
	2. American System d. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
2. *“Not only was this an unlawful event but it will surely be remembered as one of Virginia’s most horrifying as well. Let this be a warning, to us all, that the abolitionists would shed many a tear for the black slave, but not one for the white who dies at the hand of the slave who rises up against him.”*

The above statement is most likely referring to what event?

* 1. The Trail of Tears C. The Seneca Falls Conference
	2. The introduction of Wilmot Proviso D. Nat Turner’s Rebellion
1. Which best explains the meaning of James Polk’s 1844 campaign slogan “Fifty-Four-Forty or Fight”?
	1. The US government should refuse to make peace with the American Indians
	2. The US should refuse to make a treaty with Mexico
	3. He promised to fight Canada
	4. He was willing to fight Britain for Oregon Country north of the 54 40’ parallel
2. What did the Wilmot Proviso call for?
	1. stricter fugitive slave law
	2. the abolition of slavery in territories won from Mexico including California
	3. popular sovereignty in the territories
	4. the abolition of slavery in all of the states and territories
3. Who was the editor of *The North Star,* who stressed political action to end slavery?
4. David Walker C. William Lloyd Garrison
5. Frederick Douglass D. Nat Turner
6. Who were the “forty- niners”?
	1. People who favored Mexico’s admittance as the 49th state
	2. Prospectors who poured into California after the discovery of gold
	3. US Senators who voted in favor of the Mexican-American War
	4. Abolitionists who wanted slavery to end by 1849
7. Famous names most associated with transcendentalism included
8. Noah Webster & Alex de Tocqueville
9. Edgar Allen Poe & Washington Irving
10. Nathaniel Hawthorne & James Fennimore Cooper
11. Ralph Waldo Emerson & Henry David Thoreau
12. Which of the following best describes the ideology of transcendentalists?
13. Humans are naturally bad
14. Individuals should rely on outward rituals and group worship
15. People’s lives have been predetermined by God
16. Humans should be self-reliant, live simply and act on their beliefs
17. Manifest Destiny was used to justify an American desire to
18. limit the number of immigrants entering the country
19. control the area located east of the Appalachian Mountains
20. expand the United States to the Pacific Ocean
21. warn European countries against colonizing Latin America
22. The abolitionist who called for the immediate emancipation of slavery, he was the founder the antislavery newspaper, the *Liberator,*
23. The Grimke sisters C. Frederick Douglass
24. William Lloyd Garrison D. David Walker
25. Brook Farm, New Harmony, and the Shakers were examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communities, or perfect societies.
26. Utopian C. Transcendentalist
27. Unitarian D. Mormon
28. Which development reflected the hard work of reformer Dorothea Dix?
	1. The emancipation of slaves
	2. The creation of mental health hospitals
	3. The amendment giving women the right to vote
	4. The creation of free public elementary schools
29. In its statement that “all men and women are created equal,” the Seneca Falls Convention paraphrased the
	1. Declaration of Independence
	2. Preamble to the Constitution
	3. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
	4. Monroe Doctrine
30. Horace Mann was the chief leader in the movement for
	1. Public education C. Temperance
	2. Racial equality D. Prison reform
31. What development helps to prove that Horace Mann’s reform movement had some success?
	1. The formation of utopian communities such as Brook Farm
	2. The shift from putting the mentally ill in prisons to putting them in mental hospitals
	3. The dramatic decrease in the number of slaves owned by Southerners
	4. The shift toward mandatory elementary school education paid for with tax money
32. What two key issues were highlighted in speeches like “Ain’t I a Woman,” spoken by Sojourner Truth with one of these issues also reflected in the work of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony?
	1. Women’s rights and mental health reform
	2. Women’s rights and temperance
	3. Abolition of slavery and education
	4. Abolition of slavery and women’s rights
33. What was the religious basis that Southern planters used to justify slavery?
	1. The passages in the Bible commanding slaves to be obedient
	2. The sermons of Charles Grandison Finney and other Northern preachers
	3. The Unitarian idea of gradual conversion based on reason
	4. The Puritan idea of visible sainthood
34. Which long-term result did the Missouri Compromise of 1820 provide?
	1. The bill incorporated Missouri into the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state.
	2. The Congress made the decision to allow territorial populations to determine if the soon-to-be-state would be free or slave.
	3. The Compromise stated that slavery could no longer extend into newly appointed states.
	4. The bill established a physical line across the nation to determine the future placement of slave and free states.
35. What was the MOST important issue highlighted by James K. Polk’s 1844 campaign for the presidency?
	1. The concept of manifest destiny
	2. Women’s suffrage and manifest destiny
	3. The third party system and the expansion of slavery
	4. Women’s suffrage and the rights of recent immigrants
36. 1) Christianity

 2) Revivals

 3) Charles G. Finney

The above list is MOST associated with which of the following?

* 1. education and prison reform C. The abolition of slavery
	2. the Second Great Awakening D. Utopia
1. Which of the following is true of the Abolitionist Movement?
	1. It was founded by Abraham Lincoln
	2. Religion had little influence on the movement
	3. African-Americans and whites from both the North and the South took part
	4. Because of sexual discrimination, no women of note became prominent leaders until after the Civil War

Support For?

Moral Dilemma

Christian Groups

 **+ =**

1. Which **best completes** the equation above?
	1. Education c. Abolition
	2. Suffrage d. Child Labor
2. In the early-mid 1800s the United States placed few restrictions on immigration because
	1. The Constitution did not allow restrictions
	2. Labor unions welcomed new workers
	3. Southern landowners needed additional workers
	4. The industrial economy was creating new jobs
3. As the United States acquired more territory from 1803-1850, controversy over these territories focused on the
	1. Need for schools and colleges
	2. Failure to conserve natural resources
	3. Possible expansion of slavery
	4. Construction of transcontinental railroads
4. *Speaker A: I believe that the United States will one day spread across all of North America. It is an inevitability.*

*Speaker B: It is unfair to say that the United States is an invader that only wants to extend its borders into Mexico. Our nation will bring peace and prosperity to these people. We will save them from tyranny.*

Both of these speakers are talking about

* 1. Manifest destiny C. Democracy
	2. Imperialism D. Colonialism
1. By 1830, American settlers in Texas had displeased Mexican authorities by
	1. Refusing to emancipate their slaves
	2. Insisting on local self-government
	3. Failing to convert to Catholicism
	4. All of the above
2. The invention of the telegraph by Samuel F. B. Morse
	1. Helped create a stronger sense of connection among Americans
	2. Produced few economic changes for the country during the inventor’s lifetime
	3. Ensured a successful political career for the inventor
	4. Resulted from the inventor’s study of art
3. The major issue of the election of 1844 concerned
	1. Recharter of the Bank of the United States
	2. Abolition of slavery
	3. Nullification of tariffs
	4. Territorial expansion
4. All of the following resulted in territorial acquisitions for the United States. Which was the LAST to occur?
	1. Gadsden Purchase C. Pinckney’s Treaty
	2. Annexation of Texas D. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
5. The temperance movement was an effort to
	1. stop the spread of slavery
	2. give women more political power
	3. restrict the consumption of alcohol
	4. improve working conditions in factories