

SAT US History Practice Paper 5

The Articles of Confederation

1. The Articles of Confederation

- A. was ratified by 9 of the 13 states and then became law
- B. fixed the amount of the Revolutionary War debt Congress would have to repay
- C. did not provide for an executive or judicial branch of the national government
- D. established a strong central authority over the individual states
- E. apportioned representation of each state according to its population

2. James Madison objected to the Articles of Confederation on all these grounds EXCEPT:

- A. States were violating one another's rights.
- B. Congress could not force states to pay their fair share of taxes.
- C. States were making separate treaties with Native Americans.
- D. Congress included delegates from each state.
- E. States would never work together in their own best long-term interests.

3. All the following were direct or indirect consequences of the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT:

- A. The United States acquired a large war debt.
- B. The states gave up individual claims to lands outside their borders east of the Mississippi.
- C. The Northwest Territory was divided into smaller territories, each with its own governor.
- D. An economic depression hit the United States in 1784.
- E. Daniel Shays led a farmers' rebellion in Massachusetts.

The Constitution

1. The Anti Federalists opposed the Constitution primarily because

- A. they thought the United States should be ruled by a constitutional monarchy
- B. they did not want the central government to have too much control over the states
- C. they opposed slavery and wanted a constitution that would outlaw it
- D. they demanded equal representation for all the states

- E. they wanted the Constitution to include The Northwest Ordinances
2. Which of the following wrote the majority of the Federalist Papers?
- A. Benjamin Franklin
 - B. Alexander Hamilton
 - C. John Jay
 - D. James Madison
 - E. George Washington
3. Why did the delegates agree to keep the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention secret?
- A. They knew their work would be unpopular with their constituents.
 - B. They did not want to be subjected to any outside pressures or influences.
 - C. They had received a number of threats to their lives.
 - D. They knew there were many foreign spies hoping to betray them.
 - E. They did not want to provoke an uprising among the people.
4. All the following were important influences on the framers of the Constitution EXCEPT:
- A. the Magna Carta
 - B. the English Bill of Rights
 - C. the Roman republic
 - D. The Spirit of the Laws
 - E. the Federalist Papers

Establishing a New Nation

1. Around which two central figures were the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties organized?
- A. George Washington and John Adams
 - B. Alexander Hamilton and John Adams
 - C. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson
 - D. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
 - E. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
2. What was the major aim of George Washington's foreign policy?

- A. To remain friendly with but neutral toward all nations
 - B. To support the French monarchy during the French Revolution
 - C. To support the revolutionaries during the French Revolution
 - D. To stake a claim to the Louisiana territory
 - E. To settle the Northwest Territory as soon as possible
3. What was the Democratic-Republican response to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts?
- A. The Treaty of Ghent
 - B. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions
 - C. The Battle of Tippecanoe
 - D. The Judiciary Act
 - E. The Embargo Act

The Early Nineteenth Century

1. All the following major changes first occurred in U.S. society between 1790 and 1825 EXCEPT:
- A. More than 100,000 Americans migrated westward.
 - B. The Industrial Revolution changed the economy and the way people worked.
 - C. The Erie Canal was completed.
 - D. Voting rights were expanded to include white men who did not own property.
 - E. Political leaders began disagreeing over the question of slavery.
2. The Missouri Compromise stated all the following EXCEPT:
- A. Missouri would be admitted to the Union as a slaveholding state.
 - B. Maine would be admitted to the Union as a free state.
 - C. Slavery would be outlawed north of Missouri's southern border, except in Missouri itself.
 - D. No future state would be admitted to the Union as a slaveholding state.
 - E. The balance of power in Congress would remain even, with 12 free states and 12 slaveholding states.
3. How did the invention of the cotton gin affect the South?
- A. Planters divided their large plantations into smaller farms.
 - B. The economy boomed because one gin could do the work of 1,000 slaves.

- C. Slavery began to be less profitable and started to die out.
 - D. Southerners began to build textile mills and make their own cloth for export and trade.
 - E. Southerners began building factories to manufacture more cotton gins.
4. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
- A. To support democracy all over the world
 - B. To ally the United States with European interests
 - C. To encourage Latin American revolutionaries to rise up against the European colonial powers
 - D. To warn European nations not to invade or colonize the western hemisphere
 - E. To declare American neutrality in relations between Latin America and Europe

Religion and Reform

1. Who among the following did not belong to the literary community in Concord, Massachusetts?
- A. Louisa May Alcott
 - B. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - C. Bronson Alcott
 - D. Edgar Allan Poe
 - E. Henry David Thoreau
2. What happened at the Seneca Falls Convention?
- A. A constitutional amendment was passed granting women the right to vote.
 - B. A Declaration of Sentiments listing women's grievances was signed and published.
 - C. A riot broke out between those who supported and those who opposed women's rights.
 - D. The president of the United States pledged to make women's rights a major campaign issue.
 - E. Newspaper articles supporting the abolition of slavery were read and discussed.
3. The rebellion of Nat Turner had all the following effects EXCEPT:
- A. Fifty or sixty white people were killed.
 - B. The Southern states passed harsh new laws limiting the rights of slaves.
 - C. Southerners blamed William Lloyd Garrison and The Liberator for the uprising.
 - D. Nat Turner and several of his followers were hanged as criminals.

E. The rebellion inspired other successful uprisings throughout the South.

4. The Second Great Awakening gave rise to or supported all the following movements EXCEPT:

A. women's education

B. temperance

C. abolition

D. women's suffrage

E. the Whig Party

The Market Revolution, 1812–1845

1. All these inventions helped revolutionize the U.S. economy in the early nineteenth century EXCEPT:

A. the cotton gin

B. the locomotive

C. the incandescent lightbulb

D. the steamboat

E. the spinning jenny

2. Which of the following social classes did NOT make up a significant part of Southern society?

A. Wealthy planters

B. Immigrants

C. Slaves

D. Small farmers

E. Poor whites

3. Which of the following was the primary reason for the wave of Irish immigration in the 1840s?

A. Desire to buy land

B. Desire for economic opportunity

C. Widespread starvation in the wake of the potato famine

D. Religious oppression

E. Political oppression from Great Britain

National Expansion and Sectional Division, 1830–1850

1. Between 1830 and 1850, the United States gained the land that would become all the following present-day states EXCEPT:

- A. California
- B. North Dakota
- C. Washington
- D. Oregon
- E. Texas

2. The Gold Rush of 1849 had all the following immediate effects on California society EXCEPT:

- A. The population became more ethnically diverse.
- B. Many entrepreneurs made their fortunes from the miners.
- C. The population grew by many thousands.
- D. More and more people turned to farm to make a living.
- E. Society became violent and lawless.

3. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 made it legal to do which of the following?

- A. Prevent an African American from testifying in his or her own defense
- B. Help a slave escape to a free state
- C. Become a free person simply by crossing the border into a free state
- D. Join the Free-Soil Party and speak out in favor of abolition
- E. Execute any slave who was proved to have escaped from his or her owner

A House Divided, 1820–1860

1. The immediate cause of Southern secession from the Union was

- A. the raid on Harpers Ferry
- B. the Pottawatomie Massacre
- C. the election of Abraham Lincoln
- D. the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- E. the determination of Kansas to be a free state

2. In his opinion in the case of Dred Scott v. Sanford, Chief Justice Taney stated all the following EXCEPT:

- A. The Fifth Amendment protected slaveowners' rights to their property.

- B. The Missouri Compromise had been unconstitutional because it violated slaveowners' property rights.
- C. The framers of the Constitution clearly had not intended the Constitution to apply to anyone of African descent.
- D. Slave status did not depend on geography but traveled everywhere with a person who was a slave.
- E. As long as society provided separate but equal opportunities to African slaves, it did not have to do anything more for them.

3. Why did Thoreau and other abolitionists praise John Brown?

- A. They approved of using violence to change laws.
- B. They looked forward eagerly to a war between North and South.
- C. They wanted to see as many slavers killed as possible.
- D. They admired his long history of helping African Americans and dealing fairly with them.
- E. They felt that Brown had taken an act of appropriate revenge for Congressman Brooks's attack on Senator Sumner.

The Civil War, 1861–1865

1. The Union strategy for winning the war included all the following EXCEPT:

- A. dividing the Confederacy along the Mississippi River and conquering both halves in turn
- B. taking control of the Mississippi so that the South could not use it for trade or communication
- C. blockading Confederate ports so that no supplies or reinforcements could come in
- D. capturing and killing Confederate President Jefferson Davis
- E. capturing the capital city of Richmond, Virginia

2. The Union was more likely to win a war of attrition because

- A. it had a larger pool of available reinforcements and could resupply its troops
- B. the Confederates had not been able to march farther north than Maryland
- C. the Confederate officers did not know how to fight a war of attrition
- D. African Americans fought only on the Union side
- E. its military leaders had no command of strategy and tactics

3. The Emancipation Proclamation, by implication, extended which of the following offers to Confederate states?

- A. They could keep their slaves if they abandoned the Confederacy and rejoined the Union.

- B. The war would continue until they freed their slaves.
- C. The Union would pay them for their slaves if they would agree to free them.
- D. The Union would surrender if they agreed to free their slaves.
- E. The Confederacy could exist as an independent nation if it would build an impregnable border between its territory and that of the United States.