1. The American Colonization Society was established in the early nineteenth century with the goal of
   - encouraging immigration from Ireland and Germany
   - encouraging Chinese contract laborers to emigrate to the United States
   - settling White Americans on western lands
   - settling American Indians on reservations
   - transporting African Americans to Africa

2. The Second Great Awakening increased support for all of the following causes EXCEPT
   - the abolition of slavery
   - mental health care reform
   - education reform
   - women's rights
   - the creation of a theocratic state

3. The women's movement in the antebellum period was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) close links with the antislavery and temperance movements
   (B) conventions in the Northeast and the Midwest, but not the South
   (C) involvement of middle-class women
   (D) a broad-based platform of legal and educational rights
   (E) demands for equal compensation for equal work

4. Which of the following was LEAST involved in the struggle for women's rights?
   (A) Elizabeth Cady Stanton  (B) Margaret Fuller  (C) Lucretia Mott  (D) Carrie Chapman Catt  (E) Dorothea Dix

5. Writings that encouraged individualism and a connection to nature were most evident in the works of
   (A) George Whitefield
   (B) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
   (C) Washington Irving
   (D) Henry David Thoreau
   (E) Booker T. Washington

   “Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members...
   The virtue in most request is conformity. Self-reliance is its aversion.”

6. The passage above was written by
   (A) Ralph Waldo Emerson
   (B) Charles Finney
   (C) George Ripley
   (D) James Fenimore Cooper
   (E) Harriet Beecher Stowe

7. Reform movements during the first half of the nineteenth century attempted to accomplish all of the
   following EXCEPT
   (A) convince people not to drink alcohol
   (B) widen the division between church and state
   (C) rehabilitate criminals
   (D) induce humane treatment for the insane
   (E) bring about an end to slavery

8. The greatest of the revival preachers of the Second Great Awakening was
   (A) Joseph Smith  (B) Horace Greeley  (C) Carl Schurz  (D) Charles G. Finney  (E) Angelina Grimke.
9. New England reformer Dorothea Dix is most notable for her efforts on behalf of
(A) prison and asylum reform
(B) the peace movement
(C) the temperance movement
(D) abolitionism
(E) women's education.

10. The Oneida Community declined due to
(A) widespread criticism of its sexual practices
(B) the loss of the colony's property to the government
(C) their adoption of communism
(D) its inability to pay state and federal taxes
(E) its move from New York to California.

11. The "cult of domesticity"
(A) gave women more opportunity to seek employment outside the home
(B) resulted in more pregnancies for women
(C) restricted women's moral influence on the family
(D) glorified the traditional role of women as homemakers
(E) was especially strong among rural women.

12. The origins of the Age of Reform can be found in all of the following EXCEPT
(A) the defeat of the South and slavery in the Civil War
(B) the democratic influences of the American Revolution
(C) the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans
(D) the Antifederalists of the 1780s and 1790s
(E) the profound social and economic changes and conditions of the early nineteenth century.

13. The Seneca Falls Convention is associated with which of the following reform movements?
(A) women's rights
(B) abolition
(C) education reform
(D) opposition to Jackson's policies toward Native Americans
(E) urban reform.

14. Which of the following is FALSE regarding the Second Great Awakening?
(A) It promoted individualism.
(B) It was not experienced by southerners.
(C) It placed reason over faith.
(D) It challenged the Enlightenment's reliance on reason.
(E) It came about in response to the perception that piety was declining.

15. An early leader for public schools was
(A) Alice Grimke    (B) Samuel Slater    (C) James Oberlin    (D) James Harvard    (E) Horace Mann

16. In the 1840s, manifest destiny represented the widespread American belief that
(A) Americans were destined to uphold democracy and freedom
(B) there was bound to be a civil war over slavery in the future
(C) new western territory could be acquired only by war
(D) God had destined the U.S. to expand across the whole North American continent
(E) Americans had already claimed all the western land destined for the U.S.

17. The nomination of James K. Polk as the Democrats' 1844 presidential candidate was secured by
(A) expansionists    (B) anti-Texas southerners    (C) Henry Clay    (D) eastern business interests    (E) proslavery forces.
28. Which of the following states the principle of Manifest Destiny?
(A) The colonists were destined to leave the British empire because of the distance between the New World and England
(B) Women are biologically predestined to lives of child rearing and domestic labor
(C) America’s expansion to the West Coast was inevitable and divinely sanctioned
(D) The abolition of slavery in the United States was certain to come about, because slavery was immoral
(E) American entry into World War 1 was unavoidable and was in America’s long-term interests

19. Which pair of acquisitions completed America’s Manifest Destiny?
(A) Louisiana Purchase and Florida Purchase
(B) Mexican Cession and Oregon Treaty
(C) Treaty of Paris and Oregon Treaty
(D) Florida Purchase Treaty and Mexican Cession
(E) Mexican Cession and Annexation of Texas.

20. The Ostend Manifesto (1854), which declared America’s ambitions to acquire Cuba by force if Spain refused to sell,
(A) was revised to include the Philippines as another option
(B) was accepted by both houses of Congress
(C) was rejected by Congress, although President Franklin Pierce supported it
(D) was denounced as a plot to extend slavery and the offer was withdrawn
(E) led to a second meeting of the delegation in an attempt to discuss a peaceful resolution to the situation

21. The Wilmot Proviso stipulated that
(A) the status of slavery in the Mexican Cession should be decided on the basis of "Popular Sovereignty"
(B) slavery should be prohibited in the lands acquired as a result of the Mexican War
(C) the Missouri Compromise line should be extended through the Mexican Cession to the Pacific, lands north of it being closed to slavery
(D) no lands should be annexed to the United States as a result of the Mexican War
(E) California should be a free state while the rest of the Mexican Cession should be reserved for the formation of slave states

22. All of the following were causes of the Mexican War except
(A) American desire for California
(B) Mexican failure to pay debts & damages owed to the U.S.
(C) Mexican abolition of slavery and insistence upon Roman Catholicism in Texas
(D) the disputed southern boundary of Texas
(E) U.S. annexation of the formerly Mexican-held Republic of Texas

23. Which of the following decisions by the Mexican government angered Americans who settled in Texas?
(A) The Americans were required to pay enormous taxes to the Mexican government.
(B) The Mexicans forbade the Americans from farming on the most fertile land.
(C) The Mexicans forbade the American settlers from trading with the United States.
(D) The American settlers were prohibited from becoming citizens of Mexico.
(E) The Mexicans abolished slavery.

24. Which of the following changes in westward migration occurred in 1848?
(A) The number of pioneers headed for the Oregon Territory decreased while the number headed for California greatly increased
(B) The first great wave of migration ended, and the number of migrants remained extremely low until after the Civil War
(C) For the first time, pioneers began to settle areas west of the Mississippi River
(D) Large numbers of free black, unwelcome in the East, began to resettle in the West
(E) The government began to enforce quotas limiting the number of people who could migrate each year
25. By what means did the United States take possession of the Oregon Territory?
(A) The United States was granted the territory in a postwar treaty with France
(B) The United States bought it from the Native Americans who lived there
(C) United States settlers were the first to arrive in the region; they claimed it for their country
(D) Great Britain ceded it to the United States as part of a negotiated treaty
(E) The French sold it to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase

26. One argument against annexing Texas to the United States was that the annexation
(A) could involve the country in a series of ruinous wars in America and Europe
(B) might give more power to the supporters of slavery
(C) was not supported by the people of Texas
(D) offered little of value to America
(E) would lead to tensions and possible war with Mexico

27. "Fifty-four forty or fight" refers to
(A) the Federalists' opposition to the war with Britain
(B) the amount of money Mexico demanded from the United States in return for allowing it to annex Texas
(C) the boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico
(D) the war hawks' demand for concessions from the British for violating American neutrality rights
(E) the dispute between Britain and the United States over the Oregon Territory

28. Slavery in the South was characterized by all of the following situations EXCEPT
(A) both men and women being sold at auction
(B) children of slaves being sold to a neighboring plantation as a form of punishment
(C) kinship within the slave community not being possible
(D) both male and female slaves working in the fields, and a small percentage of females performing domestic duties and a small percentage of men working in other areas around the plantation
(E) the largest plantation owners comprising the smallest percentage of the Southern White population but holding the largest percentage of slaves

29. The most common form of resistance on the part of black American slaves prior to the Civil War was
(A) violent uprisings in which many persons were killed
(B) arson of plantation buildings and cotton gins
(C) passive resistance, including breaking tools and slightly slowing the pace of work
(D) attempts to escape and reach Canada by means of the “Underground Railroad”
(E) poisoning the food consumed by their white masters

30. Nativists in the 1850s were known for their
(A) support of Native Americans
(B) support of slavery
(C) opposition to old-stock Protestants
(D) anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant attitudes
(E) opposition to alcohol and Sabbath-breaking

31. Which one of the following events did NOT occur during the antebellum period?
(A) The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment
(B) The development of the cotton gin
(C) The dispute over slavery in Missouri
(D) The dispute over the tariff in South Carolina
(E) The rise of the abolitionist movement.

32. The majority of White families in the antebellum South owned
(A) more than 100 slaves   (B) 50 to 100 slaves   (C) 10 to 50 slaves   (D) 5 to 10 slaves   (E) no slaves

33. Between 1820 and 1854, the greatest number of immigrants to the United States came from
(A) France   (B) Germany   (C) Ireland   (D) England   (E) Spain
34. Besides mass production through the use of interchangeable parts, Eli Whitney also influenced American history by his invention of the

(A) cotton gin 
(B) steam locomotive
(C) incandescent light bulb
(D) telegraph
(E) practical river steamboat

35. The population of the Southern United States increased dramatically between 1810 and 1860 due to

(A) the Louisiana Purchase
(B) the natural birth rate of African slaves
(C) an increase in the number of imported slaves
(D) Indian Removal policies
(E) the advent of the Lowell System

36. The best example of rising sectional tensions caused by westward expansion in antebellum America can be seen in

(A) the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hildago
(B) the Bear Flag revolt
(C) the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
(D) the Wilmot Proviso
(E) the failure to annex Texas