Learning Objectives Test 1

Essay Questions

1. Discuss the rivalry between Spain and England in the 16th century.
2. Examine the English migrations to North America. Who was coming, why were they coming, and where were they settling?
3. Who were the Puritans, what motivated them, and what were their settlements like?
4. Compare and contrast the Virginia and Massachusetts colonies.
5. Discuss what the various English North American colonies thought of one another during the Colonial period (early 17th Century to 1763), and what cooperation was like between them.
6. Discuss the French and Indian War (Seven Years War) 1756-1763. -- What was the issue for France and England? How did this involve Americans, and what were its results?
7. Detail the events that led to the American Revolution (1761-1775).
8. Discuss the American Revolutionary War, from Lexington and Concord through Monmouth (1775-1778).
9. Explain the English “Southern Strategy”, and give the general outline of this last campaign (1778-1781).

Short Answer— Students should be able to discuss, explain, or describe the following:

1. The Aztec world.
2. The Indian Eastern Woodland Culture.
3. How did trade and disease affect Indian/European relations?
4. The effects of the transfer of Old World plants and animals to the New World, and the effects of the transfer of New World crops to the Old World.
5. The Protestant Reformation.
6. French colonization in the New World.
7. Spain’s rise to empire in the New World.
8. The early (Raleigh) English attempts at colonization in the New World.
10. How did a “joint-stock” company work?
11. What were the problems for the early English settlers in Jamestown, and how were they solved?
12. The Pilgrims in America. What were they attempting to do?
13. The colony of Pennsylvania.
14. The colony of Georgia.
15. The English-Dutch rivalry in the 17th century.
17. The Salem witch trials.
20. The social structure of 17th century Chesapeake region.
21. Life for blacks in the various American colonies.
22. Bacon’s Rebellion.
23. The economic system that Adam Smith called “mercantilist”, and how England used it to build her empire.
25. The transformation of slavery in Virginia from 1619 until 1700.
26. Who were the Scots-Irish? The Borderers? What were their characteristics?
27. The changing German migration during the 18th century.
28. The Indians during the colonial period.
29. The Spanish Borderlands of the 18th century.
30. The 1st Great Awakening and its affects upon colonial society.
31. Politics in England during the 18th century.
32. Colonial administration during the 18th century.
33. A great series of Imperial wars began in 1689, in which the American colonials were increasingly caught up. Discuss these wars. How did they affect the colonists?
34. The English view: Parliamentary Sovereignty. The American view: No Taxation Without Representation. What are the issues?
36. What England was attempting to do with her colonial policies following the French and Indian War (Seven Years War).
37. Thomas Paine's “Common Sense”, and the results of its publication.
38. The Declaration of Independence.
39. The Battle of Saratoga (1777), and its aftermath.

Identification

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Learning Objectives Test 2

Essay Questions

1. Compare and contrast Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, and the political factions that grew around them, the Federalist and Jeffersonian parties.
2. Detail the major points President Washington made in his Farewell Address.
3. Discuss the Quasi-War and the related XYZ Affair. How did this impact the United States?
4. Give a brief military overview of the War of 1812.
5. What was the Missouri Compromise and how did it come about?
6. What led to the Monroe Doctrine, and what were its principal points?
7. Compare and contrast John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.
8. Explain the theory of States-Rights. How did John C. Calhoun use this in the Nullification Crisis of 1832? What was the crisis all about?
9. Contrast the Democratic and Whig Party platforms and ideologies during the Age of Jackson.

Short Answer-- Students should be able to discuss, explain, or describe the following:

1. What did the term “Republican” mean to the people of the early American Republic.
2. Why slavery was well on the road to extinction in the northern states by 1800.
3. A woman’s role was according to republican political ideology.
4. Natural Rights.
5. The weakness’ of the Articles of Confederation.
6. What did the Federalists stand for?
7. What did the Anti- Federalists stand for?
8. The Bill of Rights.
10. The fundamental issue in the “Bank Controversy”.
11. The Proclamation of Neutrality of 1793.
12. The effect that the Whiskey Rebellion had on the United States government.
13. How did the events of the French Revolution impact the United States?
14. The election of 1800, and its importance.
15. Tecumseh, and what he attempted to do.
16. The economy of the United States in the early 1800’s.
17. The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson.
18. The Louisiana Purchase.
19. The Lewis and Clarke expedition.
20. The Burr Conspiracy.
21. How did the Napoleonic Wars affect the United States?
22. Detail the steps which led to the War of 1812.
23. Discuss the dangerous regional split in the United States during the War of 1812.
24. The lasting effects of the War of 1812 upon the American nation.
25. The Adams-Oniz Treaty (1819), and how it came about.
26. The revolution in transportation brought about by roads, steamboats, and canals.
27. Why did the deep South become the world’s greatest producer of cotton?
28. Why was credit a crucial element in the rise of the market economy?
29. What were the elements of Henry Clay’s “American System”?
30. The achievements of John Marshall, and what was his idea on the role of the United States Supreme Court?
31. The Romantic Movement.
32. The effect democracy or popular sovereignty had on painting, literature, architecture, and sculpture. What was assumed to be the responsibility of the artist?
33. Why were the Indians removed from east of the Mississippi River during the first half of the nineteenth century?
34. How did political campaigns change by the broadening of the electorate in the 1820’s and 1830’s, and how did this lead to the foundation for the first modern American political party? How did this differ from the vision of the Founders?
35. What is meant by “the spoils system”.
36. Why was the Bank of the United States viewed with such hostility by men such as Andrew Jackson?
37. Who did the new Whig party appeal to?
38. Who did the Democratic Party of the Age of Jackson appeal to?
39. The Presidency of Andrew Jackson.

Identification

Northwest Ordinance  Alexander Hamilton  Newburgh Conspiracy  Shay’s Rebellion
Reign of Terror  Genet Mission  Jay’s Treaty  Fallen Timbers
Alien and Sedition Acts  Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
Marbury v. Madison  Tippecanoe  War Hawks
Hartford Convention  USS Constitution  Fort Mims
Era of Good Feelings  Mountain Men  Peggy Eaton Affair  Kitchen Cabinet
Martin Van Buren  William Henry Harrison  Jim Bowie
“Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too”  John C. Calhoun  Daniel Webster  Henry Clay
Stephen Decatur  “Remember the Raisin”  Barbary Wars  James Madison
Battle of New Orleans  Battle of the Thames River

Learning Objectives Test 3

Essay Questions

1. What was the doctrine of Manifest Destiny? What were its roots?
2. Discuss the steps that led to war between Mexico and the United States, and give a military overview of the war.
3. Discuss the Compromise of 1850.
4. Discuss the Kansas-Nebraska Act. What were its effects?
5. Discuss John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry, and its results.
6. Discuss the secession of the Deep South. Why was this a very conservative and defensive kind of revolution?
7. Give a military overview of the Civil War through the Battle of Chancellorsville (May 1863).
8. Give a military overview of the Civil War, Gettysburg (July 1863) until the end.
9. Discuss the Impeachment Crisis.

**Short Answer— Students should be able to discuss, explain, or describe the following:**

1. The effect Nat Turner’s rebellion (1831) had on the Southern states
2. The upper and lower South divergence during the pre-Civil War period.
3. The Cotton Kingdom.
4. The Planter’s world.
5. The world of the yeoman in the white South.
6. The pro-slavery argument.
7. The divide within the pre-Civil War white South.
8. How the Second Great Awakening took a different turn in the North as opposed to the South.
9. The changes in the American family during the mid-nineteenth century.
10. The Cult of Domesticity.
11. The perceived role of public education during the period 1820--1850.
12. In what ways was the Abolitionist movement of the 1830’s and early 1840’s a failure? A success?
13. How did the Woman’s Rights movement evolve out of the Abolition movement?
14. The Transcendental movement.
15. The events that led to the Texas Revolution, and the fighting itself.
16. The Mormon trek.
17. The platform James K. Polk ran on in 1844.
18. The Oregon Question and its resolution.
19. In what ways did the war with Mexico divide the American public?
20. How the railroad transformed the American economy during the 1840’s and 1850’s.
22. Contrast the Northern and Southern view of the Brooks/Sumner affair.
23. The problem of slavery in the Mexican cession.
25. “Bleeding Kansas”.
26. The growing cultural and intellectual split in the United States in the 1800’s, which led to Southern nationalism.
27. The Dred Scott case.
28. The election of 1860. What was peculiar about the Republican victory?
29. The efforts to find a new compromise to avert war between the North and the South.
30. What were the strengths of the North in the Civil War? Strengths of the South?
31. How Southerners viewed the onset of the Civil War.
32. The change in war goals for the North.
33. Why was the Battle of Atlanta an important political victory for the North?
34. The effects of this “total War” upon America.
35. The basic debate between the President and Congress over Reconstruction policies.
36. How did President Lincoln see the Confederate States in a Constitutional sense? How did Congress?
37. What were “Black Codes”, and why did they upset the North?
38. How President Johnson wanted to restore the Union, and why he was opposed by Congress.
39. How did the Radical Reconstructionists envision reshaping the South? In what did they succeed? Fail?
40. The part corruption played in the retreat from Reconstruction.
41. The political crisis that came from the election of 1876, and how it was resolved.

**Identification**
Yeoman                  Hinton R. Helper             Cassius M. Clay                    Underground Railroad
Unitarians                      William Lloyd Garrison                    American Colonization Society
Ralph Waldo Emerson             Henry David Thoreau
Herman Melville                Walt Whitman             San Jacinto                      Zachary Taylor
Winfield Scott                 Buena Vista            John C. Fremont                  Chapultepec Castle
Wilmot Proviso                Squatter sovereignty                Fugitive Slave Law
Know-Nothing Party            Uncle Tom’s Cabin                    Stephen Douglas              William H. Seward
Jefferson Davis                Alexander Stephens               Fort Sumter                     Anaconda Policy
Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson  George McClellan           Robert E. Lee               Antietam
Ulysses S. Grant              Vicksburg                     “High Tide of the Confederacy”
William Tecumseh Sherman       John Wilkes Booth                14th Amendment
Thaddeus Stevens               Freedman’s Bureau                Carpetbaggers                 Scalawags
Ku Klux Klan                   Spoilsment                    Credit Mobilier                  Redeemers