Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below.

“And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds. We do therefore... declare... that no governor or commander in chief in any of our colonies...[may] grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments.

...We do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.”

King George III, royal proclamation, 1763

1. The excerpt above serves as a response to
   A) the need to raise revenue to defray the costs of the French and Indian War.
   C) English population growth and expansion in the colonies.
   D) colonial protests of taxation without representation.

2. A major effect of the document excerpted above was that
   A) colonial dissatisfaction with it and other restrictions fueled revolutionary fervor.
   B) conflicts between colonists and Native Americans became virtually nonexistent.
   C) its provisions were strictly enforced even after American independence.
   D) the British Crown financially compensated colonists who had been displaced by it.

3. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
   A) supported by the bonded labor of the local Indians, the Spanish expanded their mission settlements and enabled a blending of European and native cultures.
   B) westward expansion in the North American colonies led to ethnic disputes among different national groups of European settlers.
   C) after the colonial war for independence, various tribes attempted to form advantageous political alliances with one another.
   D) after the French and Indian War, Great Britain renewed its efforts to consolidate imperial control over North American affairs.
Questions 4-8 refer to the following excerpt.

“... by the authority of [Parliament], that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs, and successors, throughout the colonies and plantations in America...

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, demurrer or other pleading, or any copy thereof; in any court of law within the British colonies and plantations in America, a stamp duty of three pence...

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any such order or warrant for surveying or setting out any quantity of land above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred acres, within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of one shilling...”

--Parliamentary legislation, March 22, 1765

4. The primary purpose of the legislation excerpted above was to
   A) ensure that colonial lawyers and surveyors were properly transmitting and notarizing legal documents.
   B) recover some of the money Britain had expended upon the defense of the colonies in the French and Indian War.
   C) further develop legal structures and commercial ties to promote Anglicization in the colonies.
   D) pursue mercantilist economic goals by strictly regulating trans-Atlantic trade between North America and Great Britain.

5. The evidence presented in the document above would best support the argument that
   A) under the Articles of Confederation, the legislative branch of government retained the most power in order to curb Americans’ fears of excessive centralization and popular influence.
   B) after the Seven Years’ War, gaining revenue from North American colonies was less of an issue for Parliament because the British Empire had greatly expanded to include more profitable colonies.
   C) what benefited the British Empire as a whole took precedence over the desires of North American colonists, who were virtually represented in Parliament.
   D) all British citizens, including North American colonists, should only be taxed with their own consent through actual representation in Parliament.

6. The legislation excerpted above resulted in
   A) such a surplus of revenue for the British Crown that no further colonial taxes were needed.
   B) the endorsement of colonial legislatures who recognized that the government needed an additional source of revenue.
   C) strict enforcement of the act from its inception in 1765 until American independence was recognized by Britain in 1783.
   D) a gathering of colonial representatives who repudiated the act, leading to its repeal by Parliament.

7. From which document was the excerpt above most likely taken?
   A) Stamp Act
   B) Coercive Acts
   C) Townshend Acts
   D) Molasses Act

8. The document excerpted above was most similar in purpose to the
   A) Townshend Acts.
   B) Declaratory Act.
   C) Quartering Act.
   D) Proclamation of 1763.
Questions 9-12 refer to the excerpt below.

“So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect a representative from their counties or townships to represent them in the general assembly...As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating but not voting during this temporary government.

...And, for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory: to provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.”

--Northwest Ordinance, July 13, 1787

9. One additional result of the legislation excerpted above was that
   A) Congress appropriated federal funds for internal improvements in the territory.
   B) residents of the new territory were not entitled to all forms of due process.
   C) slavery was restricted in the new territory.
   D) all male heads of household received free lands grants of 1,000 acres.

10. The legislation was enacted in direct response to
    A) concern over the establishment of a bipartisan political system.
    B) conflicts between whites and Native American tribes.
    C) debates over individual civil liberties.
    D) westward expansion.

11. The excerpt above represents which of the following continuities over time in 19th-century US History?
    A) orderly incorporation of new territories
    B) respect for squatters’ rights in new territories
    C) careful observation of Native American land claims
    D) establishment of infrastructure in the West

12. Which later legislation was most similar in purpose to the legislation excerpted above?
    A) Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
    B) Embargo Act of 1807
    C) Sedition Act of 1798
    D) Homestead Act of 1862
Questions 13-15 refer to the following excerpt.

“While every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionately greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves... which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter...

All combinations and associations... serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community...

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.”

--George Washington, farewell address, 1796

13. Which of the following quotes most directly contradicts George Washington’s argument in the excerpt above?

A) “The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them...”

B) “Two political sects have arisen within the U. S., the one believing that the executive is the branch of our government which the most needs support; the other that... it is already too strong for the republican parts of the Constitution.”

C) “That from and after the first day of September, [1764], no act, order, resolution, or vote of assembly, in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, shall be made, for creating or issuing any paper bills, or bills of credit of any kind or denomination whatsoever...”

D) “It is proposed that... one general government may be formed in America, including all the said colonies... [and] that the said general government be administered by a President-General.”

14. Which of the following would serve as evidence to support the argument made in the excerpt above?

A) In 1793, the US proclaimed its neutrality regarding the war in Europe.
B) In 1795, Pinckney’s Treaty established friendly relations between the US and Spain.
C) In 1794, Jay’s Treaty strengthened American economic ties with Great Britain.
D) In the late 1780s, Federalists and anti-Federalists debated the nature of the Constitution.

15. The recommendations made in the speech were given in the context of debates over

A) whether the Supreme Court had the authority to declare laws unconstitutional.
B) a constitutional amendment to provide for presidential term limits.
C) America’s position on wars that were occurring in Europe due to the French Revolution.
D) whether the Articles of Confederation should be amended or completely replaced.
Questions 16-18 refer to the following excerpt.

“Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever...

For the most convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed... to meet in Congress...every year... The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war.... The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other causes whatever.”

--Articles of Confederation, 1777

16. The document excerpted above was written in order to
   A) promote a federal system with balanced judicial and executive branches.
   B) create a functional, decentralized government during the American Revolution.
   C) establish a uniform currency to be used in all thirteen states.
   D) publish official information regarding the war during the American Revolution.

17. The excerpt above serves as evidence to support the argument that
   A) some colonists supported Great Britain’s attempts to consolidate greater political control over its colonial empire.
   B) the United States' first constitution made provisions to gradually eliminate slavery.
   C) republican fears of centralized government led to the creation of a system with power in the hands of the legislative branch.
   D) newspapers provided North American colonists with accurate descriptions of the affairs of local colonial legislatures.

18. When compared to the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution as written in 1787 represented a
   A) continuity over time with regard to separation of powers.
   B) continuity over time with regard to taxation and economic regulation.
   C) change over time with regard to the consolidation of federal power.
   D) change over time with regard to regulation of slavery.
Questions 19-21 refer to the following excerpt.

“...Were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform and irresistibly obeyed, man would need no other lawgiver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest...Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows that whatever form thereof appears most likely to ensure it to us, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others.....

...as [a] colony increases, the public concerns will increase likewise, and the distance at which the members may be separated, will render it too inconvenient for all of them to meet on every occasion as at first, when their number was small, their habitations near, and the public concerns few and trifling. This will point out the convenience of their consenting to leave the legislative part to be managed by a select number chosen from the whole body.... And as this frequent interchange will establish a common interest with every part of the community, they will mutually and naturally support each other, and on this, (not on the unmeaning name of king,) depends the strength of government, and the happiness of the governed.”

---Common Sense, pamphlet
Thomas Paine, 1776

19. The excerpt could serve as evidence to support the argument that
   A) European tensions with Britain and France fueled partisan debates in the 1790s.
   B) American colonists were united by the economic constraints placed on them by Great Britain.
   C) many new state constitutions maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship.
   D) a republican form of government was a superior to a monarchy.

20. The excerpt shows the intellectual influence of the Enlightenment in that it
   A) seeks to justify political systems with religious theories.
   B) emphasizes the natural rights and equality of all men.
   C) characterizes government as being based on a social contract.
   D) emphasizes the importance of the executive branch of government.

21. Which of the following documents could also serve as evidence to support the main argument of the excerpt?
   A) the Declaration of Independence
   B) Report on the Subject of Manufactures
   C) Kentucky Resolution
   D) Northwest Ordinance
22. Alexander Hamilton’s financial program consisted of all of the following EXCEPT
A. the creation of a U.S. Bank
B. the collection of a federal excise tax on Whiskey
C. payment of state debts by the federal government
D. payment of subsidies to farmers
E. tariffs to protect infant U.S. industries

23. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions presented the argument that
A. states had the power to organize political parties
B. congress had no power to legislate on questions of immigration
C. states could nullify acts of Congress
D. Congress should consult the states before declaring war
E. the Constitution should be amended

24. The decline in support for the Federalists party can be traced most directly to its handling of the issue of
A. the Bill of Rights
B. the XYZ Affiar
C. Citizen Genet
D. the Alien and Sedition acts
E. Marbury v. Madison

25. The Boston Tea Party had which of the following causes
A. the Boston Massacre
B. Parliament’s efforts to improve the profits of the British East India Company
C. the Intolerable Acts
D. the arguments of the committees of correspondence
E. the imperial policies of Lord Grenville

For the following questions, please complete the charts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virginia Plan</th>
<th>New Jersey Plan</th>
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<tr>
<td>How many houses in the Legislative?</td>
<td>28. 29.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representation will be based on?</td>
<td>30. 31.</td>
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<td>Federalists</td>
<td>The First Party System</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Leaders (One will do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Federalism (government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Constitution (interpretation)</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Support Base</td>
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For the following questions…fill in the blank

What were THREE points of Washington’s Farewell Address?

40.  
41.  
42.  

43. This Act allowed the President to deport undesirable aliens

44. This Act extended the residency requirement for citizenship from 5 to 14 years

45. This Act stated that the press could not talk in a negative manner about the President or any member of Congress

46. What were TWO accomplishments of America’s first government?

1.  
2.  

47. What were TWO weaknesses of America’s first government?

1.  
2.  

48. This was a colonial resistance movement that used intimidation and mass protest to reject British taxes.

49. The first ten amendments in the Constitution are called the...

50. This line was created by British Parliament in 1763 to keep the colonies from expanding west
SAQ's – CHOOSE TWO AND COMPLETE

**Question 1** - Answer parts A, B and C.

a. Explain one specific difference between the Federalists and the Republicans during the years 1788 to 1800.
b. Explain another specific difference between the Federalists and the Republicans during the years 1788 to 1800.
c. Explain one specific similarity between the Federalists and the Republicans during the years 1788 to 1800.

**Question 2** - Answer parts a, b, and c.

a. Explain one specific cause of European colonial expansion during the years of 1491-1607.
b. Explain one specific short term effect of European colonial expansion.
c. Explain one specific long term effect of European colonial expansion.

**Question 3**: Answer a, b, and c

During the 1790s, the new American nation faced a series of challenges.

a. Briefly explain ONE political or economic challenge faced by the U.S. government during the 1790s.

b. Briefly explain ONE foreign policy challenge faced by the U.S. government during the 1790s.

c. Briefly explain ONE action taken by the federal government to respond to the challenge explained in Part A or Part B.
Question 4

The following are among the principal advantages of a bank: First. The augmentation of the active or productive capital of a country. Gold and Silver, when they are employed merely as the instruments of exchange and alienation, have been not improperly denominated dead Stock; but when deposited in Banks, to become the basis of a paper circulation, which takes their character and place, as the signs or representatives of value, they then acquire life, or, in other words, an active and productive quality… It is evident, for instance, that the money which a merchant keeps in his chest, waiting for a favourable opportunity to employ it, produces nothing, until that opportunity arrives. But if instead of locking it up in this manner, he either deposits it in a Bank, or invests in the Stock of a Bank, it yields a profit, during the interval.

- Alexander Hamilton

If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their Fathers conquered… I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies… The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs.

- Thomas Jefferson

Based on the passages concerning the creation of the Bank of the United States in 1791, complete the following tasks

a. Briefly explain the main point made by Passage 1
b. Briefly explain the main point made by Passage 2

c. Explain how one of the perspectives above reflected debates about the Constitution in the 1790’s. Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation