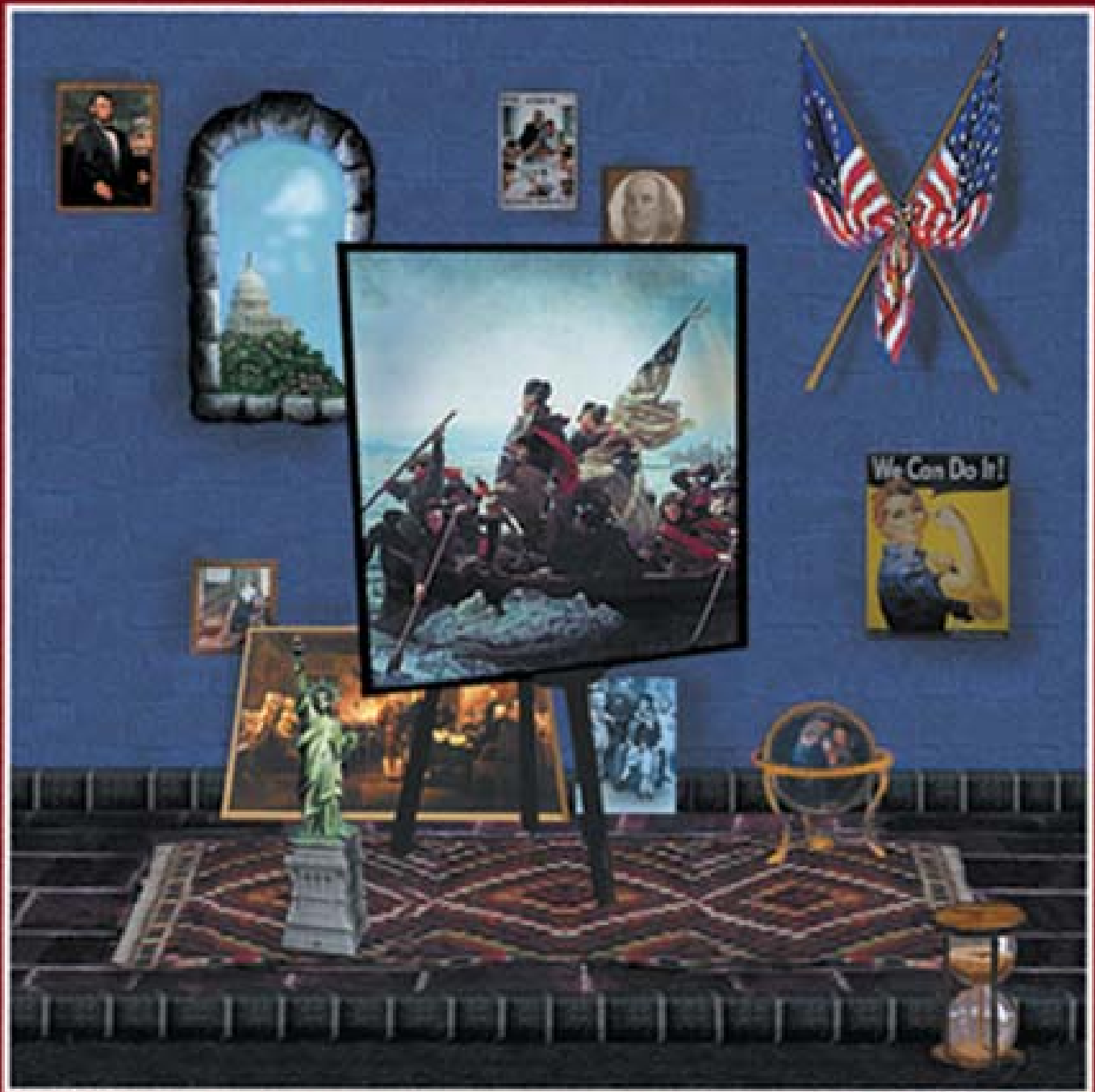


AP UNITED STATES HISTORY



QUESTION CATALOGUE

AP United States History

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I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763

736. Which two colonies became known for practicing religious toleration?
- (A) **Maryland and Rhode Island**
(B) New York and New Jersey
(C) Virginia and Maryland
(D) Massachusetts and Connecticut
(E) Connecticut and Pennsylvania
739. What was one of the central differences between the colony of South Carolina and the Chesapeake colonies of Virginia and Maryland?
- (A) South Carolina was a joint-stock colony whereas Virginia and Maryland were proprietary colonies.
(B) Cotton was the staple crop of the South Carolina colony.
(C) **The institution of slavery was fully-embraced in the South Carolina economy.**
(D) The South Carolina colony practiced religious toleration.
(E) The Chesapeake colonies had their own armies.
743. Until it came under English control, the New Netherlands colony practiced the patroon system which was a
- (A) mixed social structure consisting of peoples from all over Europe
(B) method of farming that employed indentured servants
(C) form of government that gave all people living in the colony equal rights
(D) **a system of granting large landed estates to those wealthy men who brought at least 50 families to the colony**
(E) a form of religion introduced by the Dutch settlers
745. Around 1650 this economic philosophy boasted of a limit to the world's wealth and inspired England's policy of trade regulation in the colonies.
- (A) Capitalism (D) Socialism
(B) **Mercantilism** (E) Feudalism
(C) Colonialism
750. As proprietor of the Pennsylvania Colony, William Penn issued a written form of government known as the Great Charter and Frame of Government that affirmed which of the following?
- I. All colonists would have freedom of religion.
II. All men who owned land or paid taxes would have the right to vote for representatives to make the colony's laws.
III. The laws would have to be approved by the governor who would be appointed by the proprietor.
- (A) **I only** (D) II and III only
(B) II only (E) I, II and III
(C) I and II only

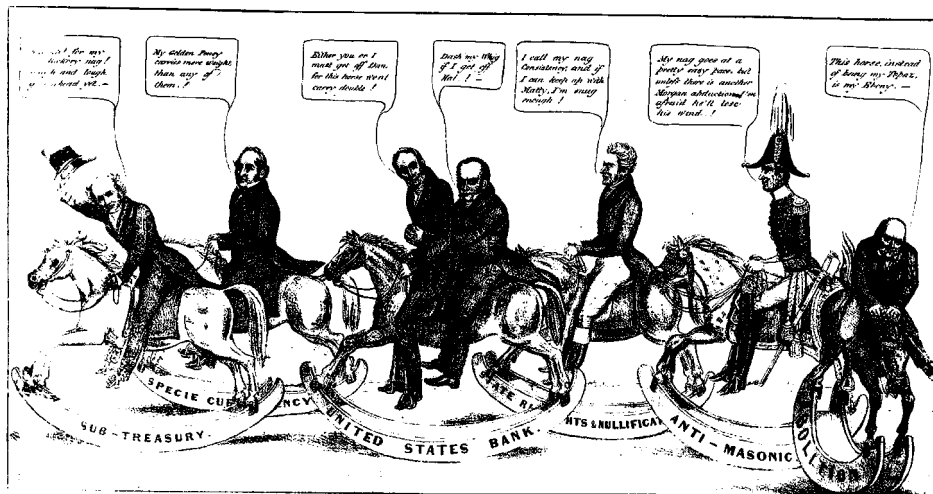
B. America under the British Empire

1. The Thirteen Colonies

754. Although the colony of Georgia eventually became another haven for persecuted Protestants, it was of great importance to the British Empire because
- (A) the arable farmland and warm climate made it an ideal area for agriculture
(B) the settlers who James Oglethorpe recruited from English debtor prisons were eager to start a new life
(C) **it served as a buffer between the prosperous colony of South Carolina and Spanish Florida**
(D) it was rich in raw materials and natural resources
(E) of the elaborate laws devised to govern the colony
757. As the seventeenth century came to a close, the Puritans of New England established the Half-Way Covenant as a way of
- (A) making the religious practices of the period even more rigid
(B) establishing additional churches in the New England colonies
(C) improving relations with the Native Americans present in the region
(D) **maintaining church membership and influence in an increasingly secular America**
(E) claiming authority from the British Empire
762. The main difference between an indentured servant and a slave was
- (A) indentured servants were rarely treated as poorly as slaves
(B) **indentured servants had to work for a certain period of time as payment for transportation to America**
(C) indentured servants received payment for their labor
(D) indentured servants were recruited by the local military
(E) the voyage to America for the indentured servant was safer and more accommodating
768. ONE difference between the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut and the governing system instituted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony was
- (A) the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony gave colonists the right to elect the governor and representatives of the legislative houses
(B) the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut limited voting rights to just men who owned property
(C) **the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut gave the right to vote to all citizens and was not limited to just church members**
(D) the Massachusetts Bay Colony gave full authority to the British Crown
(E) the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut required church membership to become a colonial leader

II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION A. Grouped Questions
 6. Grouped and Thematic Questions 1. Grouped Questions

Base your answers to questions 1537 through 1630 on the image below and your knowledge of U.S. history.



ALL ON HOBBIES, GEE UP, GEE HO.!

1537. In this cartoon which satirizes 1838 politics, who is most likely riding the rocking horse that advocates support of the “United States Bank”?
- (A) Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren
 (B) John Calhoun and Henry Clay
 (C) Daniel Webster and Henry Clay
 (D) William Henry Harrison and John Tyler
 (E) John Quincy Adams and William Morgan
1629. Martin Van Buren is sitting on the horse which states “Sub-treasury” in the far left of the cartoon. What was the purpose of this program?
- (A) It was a campaign by Van Buren to empower the Bank of the United States.
 (B) It demonetized silver and put the United States back on the gold standard.
 (C) It attempted to strengthen the U.S. treasury system by implementing the Tariff of Abominations.
 (D) **It was a system whereby federal funds were to be administered by revenue-collecting agencies or local banking institutions.**
 (E) It was an attempt to reconstruct the Bank of the United States destroyed by his political nemesis, Andrew Jackson.
1630. All of the following was true about the Anti-Masonic party as advocated by William Henry Harrison in the above cartoon EXCEPT
- (A) it was the first political party to hold a Presidential nominating convention
 (B) it was formed after the disappearance of a New York Mason
 (C) in the election of 1832, William Wirt ran for the presidency on the Anti-Masonic ticket
 (D) Thaddeus Stevens, William Seward, and Francis Granger were supporters
 (E) **they were a secretive organization which promoted laws favoring the wealthy minority of the U.S.**

Base your answers to questions 1530 and 1531 on the quotation below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

“Our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent, which Providence has given us for the great experiment of liberty” –John L. O’Sullivan

1530. Which of the following events is not supported by this quotation?
- (A) Louisiana Purchase
 (B) **Spanish-American War**
 (C) Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
 (D) Webster-Ashburton Treaty
 (E) Gadsden Purchase

1531. What period of time was the concept of “manifest destiny” most relevant?

- (A) **1820s to the 1840s**
 (B) 1870s to the 1900s
 (C) 1780s to the 1800s
 (D) 1960s to the 1990s
 (E) 1750s to the 1770s

III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA

1. Events Leading up to the Civil War 1850-1861

597. Attempting to avoid the issue of slavery in the territories, Zachary Taylor proposed
- (A) **to disallow territories from joining the union**
 - (B) that California should seek admission directly as a state
 - (C) that slavery in the territories should be voted on by residents
 - (D) that America should end its Westward expansion
 - (E) that slavery in the territories should continue below the 36°30' line
615. After nearly failing completely, the Compromise of 1850 managed to find new light because
- (A) Henry Clay decided to support the compromise
 - (B) Jefferson Davis insisted on more Southern demands
 - (C) Congress decided to restart the slave trade in the District of Columbia
 - (D) **Millard Fillmore became President**
 - (E) John C. Calhoun decided to support the compromise
623. The immediate general public reaction to the Compromise of 1850 was
- (A) **violence**
 - (B) uncertainty over the future of slavery in the territories
 - (C) outrage over the terms of the agreement
 - (D) joy because the issue of slavery in the territories seemed settled
 - (E) despair over the sectional disaccord of the country
630. Stephen Douglas managed to help pass the Compromise of 1850 by
- (A) persuading John C. Calhoun that the Compromise was in his interest
 - (B) placing the bill up for vote on a day when many were absent from Congress
 - (C) **separating the bill into many smaller parts and passing them separately**
 - (D) convincing William Seward to have the New York delegation vote in favor of the compromise
 - (E) changing the compromise to allow the slave trade in the District of Columbia
635. One concession made to the South in the Compromise of 1850 was
- (A) more land was given to the slave state Texas
 - (B) the slave trade would continue in the District of Columbia
 - (C) California's status would be determined by popular sovereignty
 - (D) **Congress would declare that it did not have jurisdiction over the interstate slave trade**
 - (E) The Southwest territories other than California would permit slavery

A. The Crisis of 1850

1. Compromise of 1850

639. All of the following were provisions in the Compromise of 1850 EXCEPT
- (A) the Federal Government would pay Texas's pre-annexation debt
 - (B) California would enter the Union as a free state
 - (C) the New Mexico and Utah territories would not be reserved for slavery
 - (D) **slavery would be abolished in the District of Columbia**
 - (E) land in dispute between Texas and New Mexico would go to New Mexico
648. After the Compromise of 1850, which occurred for the first time since 1820?
- (A) The North held more seats in the House of Representatives.
 - (B) **The North held more seats in the Senate.**
 - (C) The slave trade between states was stopped.
 - (D) Territory was admitted as a state.
 - (E) The South held more capital than the North.
656. The provision of the Compromise of 1850 which enraged abolitionists the most was
- (A) the failure to prohibit slavery in the Southwest
 - (B) the payment of Texas' debt
 - (C) the failure to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia
 - (D) the failure to enter California into the Union as a free state
 - (E) **the stronger fugitive slave law**
659. The fugitive slave law as included in the Compromise of 1850 served to
- (A) satisfy Southerners who wanted slavery protected
 - (B) ensure runaway slaves were brought back to their owners
 - (C) give due process to escaped slaves
 - (D) **incite Northerners otherwise unconcerned with slavery**
 - (E) allow states to disregard the law if they disagreed
663. A provision in the fugitive slave law was that
- (A) slaves were awarded due process after they were found
 - (B) only licensed slave catchers could arrest slaves
 - (C) slaves were legally free when they reached Canada
 - (D) slavery was permitted in the SouthWest
 - (E) **U.S. citizens were required to help capture slaves**