

INTERMEDIATE U.S. HISTORY

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I. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PRIOR TO 1500

1. History and the Social Sciences: Studying People

1. Which of the following best describes the purpose of history?
(A) It focuses on the mental processes and behaviors of people.
(B) It deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
(C) **It records and analyzes past events.**
(D) It studies the origin, history, and structure of the Earth.
2. Which of the following tasks is most closely associated with a historian?
(A) **analyzing different kinds of evidence and to understand the past**
(B) studying the environment's effect on people
(C) conducting surveys of the population
(D) studying goods and services in society
3. Which of the following documents is an example of a primary source?
(A) a textbook chapter about the colonization of Jamestown
(B) **a diary entry from a Civil War soldier**
(C) a dictionary of sociology
(D) a biography about Benjamin Franklin
4. With which area of study are the terms *surplus* and *supply and demand* associated?
(A) anthropology
(B) **economics**
(C) archaeology
(D) sociology
6. Economics is most concerned with
(A) the development of human societies over time
(B) the intellectual capabilities of the human mind
(C) a system of governing others and exercising authority
(D) **the use of limited raw materials for the production of goods.**
8. Fields of study that would be classified as social sciences include
(A) **Economics and Psychology**
(B) History and Statistics
(C) History and Physics
(D) Geology and Philosophy
9. To find the most current data about a country's economy, one would search in a (an)
(A) thesaurus
(B) atlas
(C) dictionary
(D) **almanac**

A. Writing History and Other Social Sciences

1. Impact of Geography on Development

10. Which of the following statements is correct about the social sciences?
(A) They are independent fields of study and have little to do with one another.
(B) Economics, History and Anthropology branched out from Psychology.
(C) **The social sciences often overlap on key issues.**
(D) Experimentation and the Scientific method are greatly incorporated into all of the social sciences.
119. What kind of industries first developed in the colonies of the northeast?
(A) tobacco, cotton, agriculture, and coal mining
(B) fur trading, and silver mining
(C) **lumbering, shipbuilding, and fishing**
(D) fur trading, and tobacco agriculture
126. Which of the following statements is correct about the English colonies in North America?
(A) They were all founded by Puritans escaping religious persecution in England.
(B) Industrialization was the primary goal of settlers.
(C) **Different economies developed the English colonies because of different natural resources.**
(D) The English king granted charters to all of the New England colonies.
134. Why were the lands along the southeastern United States desirable for English colonization?
(A) There was little to no conflict with Indians.
(B) Forts and small villages had already been developed from old Spanish settlements.
(C) **Fertile soil and warm climate made the area favorable for agriculture.**
(D) They provided resources for shipbuilding.
135. Which of the following was most responsible for promoting trade between early settlers and Indians?
(A) the practice of religious toleration in several colonies
(B) **long, navigable rivers—such as the Hudson, Delaware, and Susquehanna**
(C) the work of English missionaries
(D) the end of the triangular trade
137. The Middle Colonies included
(A) Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania
(B) Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland
(C) **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware**
(D) Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Maryland

2280. **Document:**

The House of Representatives . . . shall have the sole power of impeachment. . . . The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

— United States Constitution, Article 1

Which branch of the United States government is responsible for the impeachment process?

2281. **Document:**

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States. . . .

— United States Constitution, Article 2, Section 2, Clause 2

a Who has the final power to make treaties?

b Under Article 2, Section 2, Clause 2, what role does the Senate play in the appointment of ambassadors or the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court?

2282. **Document:**

Presidential Vetoes, 1901–1990

President	Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Total Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
T. Roosevelt	42	40	82	1
Taft	30	9	39	1
Wilson	33	11	44	6
Harding	5	1	6	—
Coolidge	20	30	50	4
Hoover	21	16	37	3
F. Roosevelt	372	263	635	9
Truman	180	70	250	12
Eisenhower	73	108	181	2
Kennedy	12	9	21	—
L. Johnson	16	14	30	—
Nixon	24	18	42	6
Ford	53	19	72	12
Carter	13	18	31	2
Reagan	39	39	78	9
G. Bush	14	6	20	0

a What does this chart indicate about how the president can veto the power of Congress?

b What does this chart indicate about how Congress can override the power of the president?

VII. AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

1. The Maturing of an Industrial Society

B. American Economy

2. Growth of the Corporation

Base your answers to questions 1642 and 1643 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *A Political Cartoon History of the United States*, Scott Foresman (adapted)

1642. Which 19th-century business practice does this cartoon illustrate?

- (A) forming cooperatives (B) establishing trade zones (C) **creating monopolies** (D) expanding global markets

1643. The cartoonist would most likely support federal government attempts to

- (A) **pass antitrust laws** (C) establish high tariffs
(B) limit regulation of business (D) stop industrial pollution

587. Part of the rapid growth of American industry in the post-Civil War period developed because

- (A) Americans wanted socialism.
(B) **the American economy was not regulated by the government.**
(C) oil was discovered in Texas.
(D) Southerners had a great deal of money to invest.

588. During the second half the nineteenth century, a major goal of new types of business organization was to

- (A) **create corporations.**
(B) introduce safer products to consumers.
(C) improve factory conditions for workers.
(D) succeed financially limit immigration.

590. Andrew Carnegie became famous in American business history for establishing what?

- (A) the first transcontinental railroad
(B) the Standard Oil Company
(C) **the first example of large scale steel production in the United States**
(D) the Wharton School of Business

592. What robber baron created Standard Oil?

- (A) J. P. Morgan (C) James Hill
(B) **John D. Rockefeller** (D) Cornelius Vanderbilt