

## FINAL EXAM REVIEW

**SECTION ONE – IDENTIFICATION MULTIPLE CHOICE (20 questions for 3 points each; 60 total):** The first section of the exam will be comprised of twenty multiple choice questions using terms from the list below.

Bering Strait	<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	Martin Van Buren
Cahokia	Articles of Confederation	Know-Nothings
Hispaniola	Thomas Jefferson	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
Tenochtitlán	Battle of Saratoga	Samuel Morse
smallpox	Yorktown	short-staple cotton
<i>mestizos</i>	Judith Sargent Murray	Nat Turner Revolt
Jamestown	Northwest Ordinances	Joseph Smith
Captain John Smith	Shays's Rebellion	American Colonization Society
tobacco	Alexander Hamilton	William Lloyd Garrison
headright system	Constitutional Convention	<i>Amistad</i> Case
House of Burgesses	James Madison	<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>
Pocohontas	Virginia and New Jersey Plans	Oregon Trail
Bacon's Rebellion	Anti-Federalists	James K. Polk
Plymouth Company	Bill of Rights	Mexican-American War
Pilgrims and Puritans	Whiskey Rebellion	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Massachusetts Bay Colony	Alien and Sedition Acts	Wilmot Proviso
John Winthrop	Deism	Free-Soil Party
King Philip's War	Second Great Awakening	Compromise of 1850
William Penn	Eli Whitney	Fugitive Slave Act
"Middle Ground"	Robert Fulton	Kansas-Nebraska Act
Navigation Acts	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	John Brown
"Glorious Revolution"	John Marshall	"Bleeding Kansas"
Jacob Leisler	Louisiana Purchase	Charles Sumner
indentured servitude	Aaron Burr	<i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i>
midwifery	Embargo Act	Lincoln-Douglas Debates
slave codes	War of 1812	Raid on Harper's Ferry
"Middle Passage"	Hartford Convention	Secession Crisis
Stono Rebellion	Second Bank of the United States	Confederacy
First Great Awakening	James Munroe	Fort Sumter
Jonathan Edwards	John Quincy Adams	Homestead Act
Benjamin Franklin	Andrew Jackson	New York City Draft Riots
<i>Poor Richard's Almanack</i>	Panic of 1819	Copperheads
John Peter Zenger	Missouri Compromise	Confiscation Act
Seven Years' War	<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	Emancipation Proclamation
Iroquois Confederacy	"Monroe Doctrine"	Jefferson Davis
George III	Dorr Rebellion	Conscription Act
Sugar Act	"Spoils System"	Ulysses S. Grant
Stamp Act	Nullification Crisis	Union Blockade
"Boston Massacre"	"Five Civilized Tribes"	Robert E. Lee
Tea Act	"Trail of Tears"	<i>Monitor</i> and <i>Merrimac</i>
First Continental Congress	"Bank War"	Battle of Gettysburg
Thomas Paine	"Second Party System"	Sherman's "March to the Sea"
<i>Common Sense</i>		

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**SECTION TWO – CHRONLOGIES:** Place the following series of events in the correct chronological sequence (5 points for each sequence for a total of 15).

1) Bacon's Rebellion • Founding of Plymouth Plantation • Salem Witch Trials • Pennsylvania Established • Founding of Jamestown

2) Mexican-American War • Nullification Crisis • Opening of the Erie Canal • Nat Turner Revolt • *Dred Scott* Decision

3) Emancipation Proclamation • Battle of Gettysburg • The March to the Sea • Firing on Fort Sumter • First Battle of Bull Run

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**SECTION THREE – ESSAY:** Choose one of the following essay questions that you will write during the exam. I imagine an adequate answer would be about roughly five blue book pages, although this is a rough estimate and varies with writing style and the size of your handwriting. This essay will be a maximum of 25 points.

The chief point of evaluation for this essay will be: Does the essay answer the question? Does it construct a clearly structured argument with an introduction that articulates a response to the question, a well-organized body that argues the case and employs evidence, and a conclusion that shows reiterates how you have proven your point? Of course you will need to remember some specific evidence to use, but I don't want a "data dump" that spews forth information in disorganized way. The best essays will have a clear argument that responds to the question.

- How did Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton differ in their vision of the role the U.S. government should play in people's lives? Which vision is closer to the role that the government plays in people's lives today? Why?
- What were the connections between the "Manifest Destiny" ideology and the white treatment of Native Americans in the nineteenth century?
- Andrew Jackson is one of the most controversial presidents in American history. In a clearly constructed essay, explain why he is seen simultaneously as one of the most democratic and anti-democratic presidents. Conclude with your own opinion about how "democratic" he ultimately was.
- Do you agree with William Lloyd Garrison that the Constitution was a "Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell" before the abolition of slavery with the Thirteenth Amendment? Why or why not?
- Was the Civil War necessary? Do you think it was possible for slavery to be abolished without fighting the bloodiest war in American history?