

2018-2019 US History Bee - C Set Qualifying Examination

Name _____

School _____

Grade _____

Email _____

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Instructions - Circle the correct answer or leave it blank. Correct answers are worth 2 points. Incorrect answers are worth -1 point. Questions left blank are worth 0 points.

1. The Oglethorpe Plan for the settling of the Georgia colony contained all of these EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. a prohibition on slavery
- B. direct election of Parliamentary representatives
- C. plans for the layout of townships
- D. plans for sustainable agricultural growth

2. Which of the following best characterizes the Hudson River School?

- A. the political machine responsible for controlling New York City politics in the nineteenth century
- B. a group of romantic landscape painters in nineteenth century America
- C. a technical college established in the nineteenth century in New York
- D. an organization of workers on the Erie Canal

3. Which of the following is the only American president to serve non-consecutive terms?

- A. Benjamin Harrison
- B. Grover Cleveland
- C. Theodore Roosevelt
- D. William McKinley

4. *The Jazz Singer* and *Birth of a Nation* were both groundbreaking works in what genre?

- A. early twentieth century novels
- B. film
- C. American popular music
- D. radio broadcasts

5. Which of the following advocated the immediate and uncompensated release of all slaves in the US?

- A. William Lloyd Garrison
- B. Henry Clay
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. John C. Calhoun

6. Frederick Douglass, Elijah Lovejoy and William Lloyd Garrison were all prominent figures in what nineteenth century social and political movement in America?

- A. temperance
- B. women's rights
- C. education reform
- D. abolitionism

7. Which of the following served as Governor of New York, Secretary of State, and Chief Justice of the United States, and was also the Republican presidential candidate in 1916?

- A. William Jennings Bryan
- B. Charles Evans Hughes
- C. Chester A. Arthur
- D. William Howard Taft

8. Which of the following men won the presidency in 1824 after a vote in the House of Representatives?

- A. John Quincy Adams
- B. Henry Clay
- C. Andrew Jackson
- D. William Crawford

9. Which of the following was passed during the Great Depression to regulate the banking industry?

- A. Glass-Steagall Act
- B. Federal Reserve Act
- C. Securities and Exchange Commission
- D. Bank of the United States Act

10. Which of the following was the most direct cause of the deadly antiwar protests at Kent State University?

- A. the announcement of Operation Rolling Thunder
- B. the announcement of U.S. military strikes inside of Cambodia
- C. the revelation of the My Lai massacre
- D. the success of the Tet Offensive

11. The 'Great Migration' of African Americans out of the South in the early twentieth century was spurred primarily by which of the following?

- A. the Harlem Renaissance
- B. the availability of industrial jobs in northern cities
- C. a devastating drought in the South
- D. racial violence

12. The Convention Army, held as prisoners for nearly six years during the American Revolution, was made up of British and allied soldiers captured at what battle?

- A. Bunker Hill
- B. Saratoga
- C. Yorktown
- D. Trenton

13. Which of the following ran for re-election using the slogan 'He Kept Us Out of War'?

- A. William McKinley
- B. Woodrow Wilson
- C. William Taft
- D. Theodore Roosevelt

14. Which of the following best summarizes *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine?
- It examines reasons why the newly written Constitution should be ratified by the states
 - It advocates for Alexander Hamilton's financial plan during George Washington's administration
 - It lays out causes for the United States declaring war on Great Britain in 1812
 - It argues for the independence of the American colonies from Great Britain in 1776
15. Which of the following is credited as the founder of the modern environmental movement with the publication of *Silent Spring*?
- Ralph Nader
 - Cesar Chavez
 - Phyllis Schlafly
 - Rachel Carson
16. Which African American leader championed vocational education and increased economic opportunities for African Americans in the late nineteenth century?
- Langston Hughes
 - W. E. B. Du Bois
 - Frederick Douglass
 - Booker T. Washington
17. Which of the following best describes the Grange movement?
- an antiwar movement of the early twentieth century
 - a national organization supporting suffrage for women
 - one of the earliest prohibition organizations in the United States
 - an organization to promote the economic and political interests of American farmers
18. Which late 19th-century labor union advocated 'bread and butter' unionism?
- The Knights of Labor
 - The Industrial Workers of the World
 - The American Railway Union
 - The American Federation of Labor
19. The Wilmot Proviso called for which of the following during the Mexican War?
- a new Fugitive Slave Law
 - the expansion of slavery
 - popular sovereignty in newly acquired territories
 - all territories gained from Mexico in the war to be free territories
20. In 1994, conservatives advocated what program of legislation to try and sweep the midterm elections and take control of Congress from the Democrats?
- The Contract with America
 - The Tea Party
 - The New Nationalism
 - The Southern Strategy
21. All of these resulted from the Second Great Awakening EXCEPT which of the following?
- Greater educational, religious and political opportunities for American women
 - Increasing church membership across the United States
 - The growth of the abolitionist movement
 - Decreasing commitment to political parties and lower voter participation
22. The belief that the United States had a special mission to expand over the entire North American continent was known by what term?
- Manifest Destiny
 - divine providence
 - American exceptionalism
 - nullification
23. Peter Stuyvesant was the leader of which of the following colonies in the mid-seventeenth century?
- New Netherland
 - New Sweden
 - Massachusetts Bay
 - Carolina
24. Which of the following New Deal programs had the most impact long term on U.S. life?
- Agricultural Adjustment Agency
 - Works Progress Administration
 - Civilian Conservation Corps
 - Social Security Administration
25. What did Nixon call his supporters who favored traditional family values and an end to liberal politics?
- Neoconservatives
 - the Silent Majority
 - Dixiecrats
 - Progressives
26. All of these were part of Alexander Hamilton's financial plan during George Washington's administration EXCEPT which of the following?
- excise taxes on certain domestic goods
 - trade agreements with the Russian Empire and France
 - establishment of a national bank
 - funding Revolutionary War debts at full value
27. Which of these is true of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?
- It began in 1940
 - Japanese American men living in the internment camps were not allowed to serve in the military
 - It was the result of a Presidential executive order.
 - Japanese American citizens could leave the internment camps if they signed a loyalty oath
28. Which of these Supreme Court cases established the principle of judicial review?
- Marbury v. Madison*
 - Dartmouth v. Woodward*
 - McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Worcester v. Georgia*

29. Which of the following best characterizes the Monroe Doctrine?
- A foreign policy statement that asserts the dominance of the United States over the Western Hemisphere
 - A treaty that cedes Florida to the United States
 - An agreement that settles the slavery question in the Louisiana Purchase territory
 - The founding document of the new Democratic Party
30. Which of these was the major cash crop of colonial Virginia?
- rice
 - cotton
 - tobacco
 - sugar cane
31. Early in his presidency, Ronald Reagan did which of the following to redefine American Cold War foreign policy?
- implementing a new round of détente
 - withdrawing support for the United Nations and NATO
 - reducing U.S. reliance on Middle Eastern oil
 - employing limited military action and bellicose rhetoric
32. In the 1960s and 1970s, both the United Farm Workers and the American Indian Movement sought which of the following?
- to model civil disobedience and nonviolent protests like other New Left groups
 - social and economic justice and a redress of past injustices
 - increased benefits and social welfare under LBJ's Great Society
 - an end to legal segregation
33. Which American presidential candidate most effectively used social media to campaign and raise money during his presidential run?
- Al Gore
 - Barack Obama
 - Bill Clinton
 - George W. Bush
34. Which of the following aimed to break up Native American lands and force assimilation in order to end tribal identities?
- Morrill Land Grant Act
 - Granger laws
 - Dawes Severalty Act
 - Homestead Act
35. Jane Addams was instrumental in improving the conditions of immigrants and advancing urban reform as a pioneer of which of the following?
- child labor laws
 - muckraking
 - violent labor protests
 - settlement houses
36. The Alien Enemies Act of 1798 allows the United States to do which of the following?
- Imprison foreign-born citizens for minor crimes during peacetime
 - Detain or deport dangerous aliens in time of war
 - Curtail opposition to wartime activities like the draft
 - Restrict immigration to the United States from certain 'enemy' countries
37. Shays' Rebellion in 1786 in Massachusetts helped lead to which of the following at the Constitutional Convention?
- the power of the federal government to tax its citizens
 - the establishment of a bicameral legislature
 - the creation of a federal court system to try certain crimes
 - the establishment of a single chief executive with the power to deal with crises
38. Which of the following served as the first governor of Virginia after independence and is famous for the line 'Give me liberty, or give me death'?
- James Madison
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
 - Patrick Henry
39. What attorney successfully argued the case that overturned school segregation and later became the first African American Supreme Court justice?
- Stokely Carmichael
 - Thurgood Marshall
 - Rosa Parks
 - John Lewis
40. Which of these organizations experienced dramatic growth in America the early 1920s, partly as a response to rapidly changing American values?
- Ku Klux Klan
 - Mugwump Republicanism
 - American Nazi Party
 - Know-Nothing Party
41. The completion of the transcontinental railroads through the American West in the late nineteenth century had which of the following effects?
- the beginning of the environmental movement in America
 - protection of Native American culture
 - migration of settlers to the West
 - demilitarization of the West
42. The transfer of plants, animals, technology and diseases between Europe and the Americas in the period following European contact is known by what name?
- triangle trade
 - Columbian exchange
 - encomienda
 - mercantilism

43. In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward negotiated a treaty to purchase which of the following?
- A. the Philippines
 - B. Guam
 - C. Puerto Rico
 - D. Alaska
44. President Andrew Johnson was impeached for which of the following reasons?
- A. federal government corruption
 - B. violation of the Tenure of Office Act
 - C. refusal to pardon former Confederate leaders
 - D. veto of the Civil Rights Bill of 1866
45. Watson Brake, Poverty Point and Cahokia are all associated with which of the following in pre-Columbian Native American culture?
- A. warfare with the Dutch
 - B. rebellions against the Spanish
 - C. cliff dwellings
 - D. mound building
46. During his administration, Andrew Jackson attacked which of the following institutions led by Nicholas Biddle?
- A. the Cherokee Nation
 - B. the United States Army
 - C. the American Anti-Slavery Society
 - D. the Second Bank of the United States
47. Democrats who opposed the Civil War were known by what term?
- A. National Unionists
 - B. Know-Nothings
 - C. Copperheads
 - D. Scalawags
48. All of these were attempts by LBJ's administration to address the persistence of poverty in the United States EXCEPT which of the following?
- A. the Southern Strategy
 - B. Medicare and Medicaid
 - C. the Head Start program
 - D. the Department of Housing and Urban Development
49. Which 1960s Supreme Court decision recognized a right to privacy and laid the groundwork for future decisions like *Roe v. Wade*?
- A. *Griswold v. Connecticut*
 - B. *Milliken v. Bradley*
 - C. *Bakke v. University of California*
 - D. *Brown v. Board*
50. The Maryland Act of Toleration gave protection for which of the following in the Maryland colony?
- A. Native Americans settling in the colony
 - B. freed slaves living in the colony
 - C. freedom of worship for 'Trinitarian Christians'
 - D. trade with Spain and France