

2019-2020 US History Bee - B Set National Qualifying Exam

Name _____

School _____

Grade _____

Email: _____
(please print very neatly so we can email your score to you!)

**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 transfer of crops, livestock and diseases between Europe and the Americas in the era of colonization is known as

- A. mercantilism
- B. the Columbian exchange
- C. salutary neglect
- D. virtual representation

2. The Treaty of Tordesillas did which of the following?

- A. gave all of North America to England
- B. stripped France of its New World colonies
- C. opened India for trade by all nations
- D. divided the New World between Spain and Portugal

3. Puritans left England for the New World primarily because they

- A. lost their land and homes in England
- B. wished to practice their faith free of persecution by civil and religious authorities in England
- C. were opposed to England's involvement in the African slave trade
- D. adhered to the concept of the separation of church and state

4. Popular sovereignty in the 1840s and 1850s is best defined by which of the following?

- A. the ability of a territory to decide whether or not slavery would be allowed
- B. a vote to decide whether or not a territory would apply for statehood
- C. the ability of a state to seize land from Native Americans for public use
- D. local votes on taxes and trade with other states

5. Which of the following parties did NOT field candidates in the presidential election of 1860?

- A. Republican
- B. Democrat
- C. Greenback-Labor
- D. Constitutional Union

6. The 'Gospel of Wealth' called on wealthy Americans to do which of the following?

- A. pay their workers much higher wages
- B. allow unions to organize their businesses
- C. take over weaker competitors in their industries
- D. use their fortunes for the benefit of American society

7. In 1896 William McKinley defeated which of the following for the presidency?

- A. Theodore Roosevelt
- B. William Jennings Bryan
- C. Clarence Darrow
- D. Ulysses Grant

8. Fur trading was largely the basis of the colonies of which of the following powers?

- A. the English
- B. the Spanish
- C. the French
- D. the Portuguese

9. All of the following were part of George Washington's cabinet EXCEPT

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Alexander Hamilton
- C. James Monroe
- D. Henry Knox

10. Al Capone was best known for which of the following?

- A. leading a Chicago crime organization during Prohibition
- B. leading a famous radio orchestra in the 1930s
- C. leading American opposition to World War II
- D. founding a major twentieth century labor union

11. The 'Billion Dollar Congress' was active during the administration of which of the following late-nineteenth century presidents?

- A. Theodore Roosevelt
- B. Woodrow Wilson
- C. William Howard Taft
- D. Benjamin Harrison

12. The Freedmen's Bureau was intended to do which of the following?

- A. force freed slaves into sharecropping arrangements after the Civil War
- B. oversee military Reconstruction in the South
- C. punish former Confederate soldiers by taking their land and homes
- D. provide food, shelter, clothing and educational opportunities for freed slaves

13. Which of the following was a result of Shays' Rebellion in 1786?

- A. the formation of a national army led by George Washington
- B. calls by wealthy and powerful Americans for a stronger central government
- C. the formation of the Sons of Liberty
- D. the tightening of slave codes throughout the South

14. The Teller Amendment promised which of the following in 1898?

- A. statehood for Puerto Rico
- B. immediate self-determination for the Philippines
- C. that the United States would not annex Cuba
- D. that there would be no territorial gain from the Spanish-American War

15. Which of the following was the title Jacob Riis's work that chronicled the lives of poor residents of New York?
- Looking Backward*
 - The Jungle*
 - How the Other Half Lives*
 - The Shame of the Cities*
16. The 1814 meeting of Federalists opposed to the War of 1812 was known by what name?
- the Ostend Manifesto
 - the Conway Cabal
 - the Newburgh Conspiracy
 - the Hartford Convention
17. The trial and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti exemplified which of the following in America in the 1920s?
- racism against African Americans
 - exploitation of American workers
 - anti-immigrant sentiment following World War I
 - hatred of Democrats by northern Republicans
18. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff did which of the following?
- lowered rates to fight the Great Depression
 - punished Mexico with high tariffs but lowered duties on most other trading partners
 - eliminated the tariff and replaced it with an income tax
 - raised rates to their highest peacetime levels
19. The trial of John Peter Zenger helped establish which of the following traditions in the United States
- freedom of religion
 - the insanity defense
 - one man, one vote
 - freedom of the press
20. Franklin Roosevelt referred to which of the following as a 'date which will live in infamy'?
- the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima
 - the surrender of Germany in May 1945
 - the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - the German invasion of Poland in September 1939
21. The Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Board of Education* dealt with which of the following issues?
- forced busing to integrate American schools
 - eliminating school segregation based on race
 - removing federal support for religious schools
 - college admissions based on race
22. In the 1948 election, President Truman was challenged by which of the following?
- Republican Thomas Dewey
 - Progressive Henry Wallace
 - 'Dixiecrat' Strom Thurmond
 - all of these men challenged Truman in 1948
23. Which of the following was accomplished by the Thirteenth Amendment?
- a definition of national citizenship
 - the imposition of an income tax
 - prohibition
 - abolition of slavery
24. Indentured servants were brought to the American colonies to do which of the following?
- replace expensive slave labor
 - decrease the size of the working class in England
 - secure an initial workforce for the colonies
 - defend American colonial settlements from Native American attack
25. The literary and artistic movement led by African Americans from New York in the 1920s was known by what name?
- the Great Migration
 - the Lost Generation
 - the Beat Generation
 - the Harlem Renaissance
26. Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem were leading voices in what social movement of the 1960s?
- voting rights for 18-20 year old Americans
 - Second Wave feminism
 - the hippie movement
 - the 'free speech' movement
27. President Reagan famously challenged what Soviet leader to 'tear down' the Berlin Wall in a 1987 speech?
- Joseph Stalin
 - Nikita Khrushchev
 - Leonid Brezhnev
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
28. Joseph McCarthy was a key figure in which of the following post-war causes?
- anticommunism
 - environmentalism
 - the antiwar movement
 - Christian conservatism
29. Which of the following was the ultimate outcome of the Korean War?
- a decisive victory for the United States and its allies
 - a stalemate
 - a growing regional conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union extending into China
 - a retaliatory Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
30. John Winthrop is most closely associated with which English colony?
- Jamestown
 - Salem
 - New Amsterdam
 - Massachusetts Bay
31. John J. Pershing led American forces in what conflict?
- the Spanish-American War
 - World War I
 - World War II
 - the Korean War

32. The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Bay of Pigs Invasion took place in what decade?
- the 1960s
 - the 1970s
 - the 1980s
 - the 1990s
33. D.W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation* helped bring about the resurgence of what Reconstruction-era organization?
- the Republican party
 - the Freedmen's Bureau
 - the Grand Army of the Republic
 - the KKK
34. Robert Fulton is credited with which of the following significant nineteenth century inventions?
- the first working steam locomotive
 - a commercially successful steamboat
 - the steel horse plow
 - the mechanical reaper
35. The Monroe Doctrine called for which of the following in the nineteenth century?
- the building of a canal on the Isthmus of Panama
 - an American plan to purchase Cuba from the Spanish Empire
 - an end to European colonization in the Western Hemisphere
 - reparations for the impressment of American sailors
36. Which of the following ended the Mexican-American War?
- the Treaty of Ghent
 - the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
 - the Treaty of Paris of 1898
 - the Treaty of Versailles
37. Woodrow Wilson's plan for a post-war order following World War I was known as the
- Atlantic Charter
 - United Nations
 - Fourteen Points
 - Brain Trust
38. The effects of the Panics of 1893 and 1907 were alleviated by which of the following?
- personal intervention by J.P. Morgan
 - decisive action by the Federal Reserve
 - America's entry into large-scale wars
 - improving economic conditions in Europe
39. John Tyler holds which of the following distinctions in American political history?
- he was the last vice president to be elected president
 - he was the first Speaker of the House to run for executive office
 - he is the first vice president to assume the presidency on the death of a president
 - he was the only nineteenth century president elected to three terms
40. All of the following civil rights leaders were assassinated in the 1960s EXCEPT which of the following?
- Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - Medgar Evers
 - Stokely Carmichael
 - Malcolm X
41. Granger Laws, passed in midwestern states in the late nineteenth century, were intended to regulate which of the following?
- railroads
 - banks
 - stock markets
 - liquor stores
42. Alexander Hamilton's financial plan contained all of the following EXCEPT
- the creation of a stable national currency
 - raising revenue through excise taxes and tariffs
 - a national bank
 - regulation of labor unions
43. Which of the following was the most significant outcome of the Whiskey Rebellion?
- the rebels were successful in evading the whiskey tax
 - Republicans lost the backing of the rebels, who then became supporters of the Federalists
 - the defeat of the rebels demonstrated the power of the federal government
 - the wealthy of Pennsylvania profited financially from the revolt
44. The signature foreign policy accomplishment of Jimmy Carter's administration was which of the following?
- the annexation of the Panama Canal
 - the signing of the Camp David Accords
 - the end of the Vietnam War
 - enduring peace with the Soviet Union
45. In order to protect the New Deal and influence future decisions, Franklin Roosevelt considered which of the following?
- abolishing the Supreme Court
 - the 'court-packing' plan
 - eliminating justices from the Supreme Court
 - impeaching the Chief Justice of the United States
46. The Emergency Quota Act and National Origins Act established limits and quotas on what aspect of American life?
- employment for women
 - internal migration of African Americans
 - immigration into the US
 - annexation of new territory
47. The most important consequence of the Boston Tea Party was the
- repeal of the tea tax
 - opening of negotiations between Britain and Massachusetts over taxation policy
 - passage of the Coercive Acts
 - successful bailout of the British East India Company

48. Which of these was considered the most radical labor union of the early twentieth century?

- A. the Industrial Workers of the World
- B. the American Federation of Labor
- C. the Knights of Labor
- D. the National Labor Union

49. President Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction advanced near the end of the Civil War was referred to by what name?

- A. the Ten Percent Plan
- B. Redemption
- C. Military Reconstruction
- D. Wade-Davis Bill

50. Which of the following led opposition in South Carolina to the 'Tariff of Abominations'?

- A. John C. Calhoun
- B. Henry Clay
- C. Daniel Webster
- D. Amos Kendall