

U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Welcome to the U.S. History Teaching Systems

We've developed our educational package to integrate you, your students, the video component, and the supplemental materials into an effective learning system correlated to national and state standards.

The program delivers information in a clear, concise, illustrative manner that teaches with the perspective of the learner in mind. The supplemental materials allow students structured opportunities to practice and enhance their knowledge of basic and advanced concepts.

Each module contains the following items: a Lesson Plan, Classroom Guides and Activities, and Testing Components. These do not reflect the format or content of the AP* exam.

The Lesson Plan has three parts:

- *Pre-Viewing* reviews the basic elements of the lesson.
- *Viewing* the video program offers a fun, fast-paced way to learn important concepts. Corresponding Viewing Worksheets help students focus on key points.
- *Post-Viewing* provides worksheets to reinforce concepts taught in the video.

Classroom Guides and Activities include:

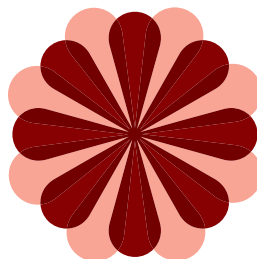
- *Handouts* that organize and review the material presented in the video.
- *Activities* that extend opportunities to apply and deepen students' knowledge.

Testing Components consist of:

- *Worksheets* that have your students practice the material to reinforce the concepts and topics introduced.
- *Check Your Knowledge*, a practice test that covers all the learning objectives and can be used either as a homework assignment or as an in-class quiz.

We hope you and your students find the Teaching Systems beneficial and enjoyable. Be sure to check out Cerebellum.com for special offers, new subjects, and other great resources!

*AP and Advanced Placement are trademarks either owned or registered by the College Board, which was not involved in the production of, and does not endorse, this product.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Lesson Plan

Pre-Viewing

- **Warm Up:**
The AP* U.S. History Exam is made up of multiple-choice questions and essay questions. Ask the class to discuss various strategies for the multiple choice and essay portion of the exam.
- **Prep:**
Ask the class whose images appear on the \$1, \$5, \$10, and \$20 bill. Ask which one of the four is not a President (Hamilton), and why they think he's on the \$10 bill.

Viewing

- **Playing Video:**
Distribute the Viewing Worksheet to students. Pause the video program if students need reinforcement of the material.

Post-Viewing

- **Question & Answer Session:**
Ask questions to determine what, if any, material is challenging for the students.
- **Applying Material:**
Introduce an activity and work together as a class. Then, have students complete the worksheet.
- **Wrap Up:**
Assign "Check Your Knowledge" as homework.

*AP and Advanced Placement are trademarks either owned or registered by the College Board, which was not involved in the production of, and does not endorse, this product.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

About the Exam

Total length: 3 hours and 5 minutes

55 minutes = 80 multiple-choice questions

130 minutes = 3 free-response questions

Part A = Document-based essay question (DBQ), 45% of essay grade

Part B = Choice between 2 standard essay questions, 27.5% of essay grade

Part C = Choice between 2 standard essay questions, 27.5% of essay grade

50% of total score = multiple choice

50% of score = essays

Time Strategies for Multiple Choice

Spend the most time on questions you know. If you can eliminate one or more answer choices quickly, guess and move on. If you have no clue, leave it blank. Or, jot down the question number and go back if you have time.



20 minutes: finish forty questions



25 minutes: finish forty questions



5 minutes: review answers and return to skipped questions

Time Strategies for Document-Based Essay Question

You have 45 minutes to spend on the DBQ.



5 minutes to plan your response



35 minutes to write



5 minutes to proofread

Time Strategies for Standard Essay Questions

You have 70 minutes to spend on parts B and C combined.



5 minutes to plan your response for each essay



30 minutes to write each essay



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Colonizing North America

British colonists sponsored by the King of England's companies	To temporarily look for gold and "easy riches" then return to England; To own land
British Puritans	Believed the Church of England needed to be "purified"
British Quakers	Dissented from the Church of England
British Separatists (Pilgrims)	Wanted freedom from the Church of England
Non-English Immigrants (German, Scots-Irish)	To escape war, poverty, religious persecution, high rent, and economic depression in their respective homelands

United States Constitution Terms

Articles of Confederation (November 15, 1777)

The first constitution of the United States of America drafted by Continental Congress.

The Virginia Plan (May 29, 1787)

Proposed that Congress be bicameral with representation in both houses based on population.

The New Jersey Plan (June 15, 1787)

Proposed a unicameral Congress with equal representation regardless of population.

The Great Compromise (June 30, 1787)

Agreement that there would be a House of Representatives with representation based on population, and a Senate with equal representation.

Electoral College Compromise (1787)

If a majority of electors couldn't agree on a President in the first round of voting, then voting would be thrown to the House of Representatives and each state would only have one vote.

The Three-Fifths compromise (1787)

Slaves would be counted as three-fifths of a person when calculating a state's population to determine representation in the House of Representatives.

Slave Trade Compromise (1808)

There would be no federal law banning the slave trade until the end of 1807.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Federalist Party v. Democratic-Republican Party

Federalist Party	Democratic-Republican Party
Led by Alexander Hamilton	Dissented from the Church of England
Favored a strong central government	Favored a weak central government
Government supports interests of business and industry with a national banking plan	Government supports farming over manufacturing
Loose interpretation of the Constitution	Strict interpretation of the Constitution
Pro-British	Pro-France
Favored a strong Navy presence	Favored minimal Navy presence

The War of 1812

Major Factors that Influenced America's Declaration of War Against Britain

- Britain and France's trade restrictions preventing America from trading with either country. American ships were repeatedly attacked by Britain.
- Shawnee chief Tecumseh's rebellion fanned anger against Britain, who was suspected of arming the Native Americans.
- President Madison wanted America to defend its trading rights to gain international respect.

America's Expansion: Terms, Events, and People

Manifest Destiny Belief that the U.S. had a God-given right to expand its boundaries west to the Pacific Ocean.

Louisiana Purchase (1803) First major expansion; a land deal where the country more than doubled its size.

President Tyler In the last days of his administration, this president worked with Congress to admit Texas into the Union in 1845.

Mexican-American War (1846–1848) Conflict between the United States and Mexico in which Mexico ceded Alta California and Santa Fe De Nuevo Mexico to the United States, and ceased claiming ownership of Texas.

Oregon Treaty (1846) Under this treaty with Britain, President Polk brought the modern day Northwest under the U.S. boundary.

"Young America" Program President Franklin Pierce's program to expand America's foreign trade relations and territory.

Canadian-American Reciprocity Treaty (1854–1865) Also known as the Elgin-Marcy Treaty, opened up trade of raw materials between Canada and America.

Commodore Matthew Perry Brought gifts and battleships to Tokyo Bay to intimidate Japan into opening markets up to North America.

Franklin Pierce President who focused on the "Young America" program and the Canadian-American Reciprocity Treaty. Pierce sought to annex Hawaii, increase America's influence in Central America, and acquire territory from Mexico and Spain.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Major Civil War Battles

Battle of Antietam	September 7, 1862	Maryland	First major battle to occur on Northern soil. The Union blocked Lee's invasion, giving Lincoln an opportunity to announce the Emancipation Proclamation
Battle of Vicksburg	May, 1863	Vicksburg, Mississippi	Led by Major General Ulysses S. Grant, this battle resulted in the Union gaining control of the Mississippi, dividing the Confederacy in two.
Battle of Gettysburg	July 1–3, 1863	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	Hoping for a victory on Northern soil, Lee's army met Union forces in Gettysburg and lost a third of their soldiers in a brutal three-day battle; the Confederate's furthest advance North was stopped.

Reconstruction Amendments

Thirteenth Amendment	Officially abolished slavery
Fourteenth Amendment	Defines citizenship; includes the Due Process and Equal Protection clauses
Fifteenth Amendment	Prohibits the right to vote from being denied as a result of race, color, or previous condition of servitude



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Reforms of the Progressive Era

Reform	President	Effects
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)	Theodore Roosevelt	Broke up monopolies in railroad, beef, and oil industries
Sixteenth Amendment (1913)	Howard Taft	Established the income tax
Seventeenth Amendment (1913)	Howard Taft	Allows for direct election of senators
Federal Reserve System (1913)	Woodrow Wilson	Serves as a model for our national banking system; helped the U.S. survive financial challenges of World War I
Eighteenth Amendment (1919)	Woodrow Wilson	Prohibition
Nineteenth Amendment (1920)	Woodrow Wilson	Gave women the right to vote

Causes of the Great Depression

Stock Market Crash of 1929

- The most devastating stock market crash in U.S. history on October 29, 1929.

Bank Failures

- 5,000 banks collapsed.
- Bank rushes caused banks to collapse making it more difficult for businesses to get loans.

Over-expansion of Credit

- People borrowed more than they could afford.
- Production was falsely stimulated; too many goods and not enough people to pay for them.

Buying on the Margin

- Over-expansion of credit spread to the stock market.
- Stockbrokers offered installment plans of stock purchases on credit.
- Stock market prices became inflated.

Debt Repayment

- U.S. banks loaned large sums of money to U.S. allies in Europe during and after WWI.
- These countries could not pay off debt due to weakened economies after the war.
- European demand for U.S. goods declined, resulting in less money to the U.S.

Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930

- Raised tariffs on 20,000 foreign goods.
- Other countries retaliated with more tariffs, and international trade halted.
- World banks and economies destabilized.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Causes of World War II

World War I Aftermath	Hitler attacked Europe to regain the land lost in the Treaty of Versailles after World War I, and to render Germany more powerful.
The Great Depression	Worldwide depression hit Germany hard and dictators exploited people's uncertainty; the Nazi party experienced a surge in membership with rising unemployment.
Appeasement	The U.S. and League of Nations were hesitant to become involved in Japanese and Italian invasions; Britain and France conceded territory of Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia to Hitler.
Isolationism	America's position of isolationism from the 1920s to the 1930s kept it from taking an early role in preventing overseas conflicts.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Major Events in the Civil Rights Movement

1915-1930	The Great Migration: Over a million African Americans move from the South to the North, Midwest, and West.
1920s	Educated African Americans settle in Harlem; Harlem Renaissance begins.
1954	Supreme Court rules in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.
1955	Rosa Parks arrested for challenging Montgomery Alabama's bus segregation law; Bus boycott begins.
1957	President Eisenhower sends National Guard troops to Arkansas to force a high school to admit nine black students.
1960	First lunch counter protest in Greensboro, North Carolina; catches national attention and inspires a lunch-counter "sit-in" movement in cities throughout the South.
1963	A campaign to desegregate the downtown merchants of Birmingham, Alabama commences.
1963	President Kennedy submits civil rights legislation to Congress
1963	March on Washington takes place in Washington D.C.; Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I have a dream" speech.
1964	President Johnson's Civil Rights Act bans discrimination in employment practices and public accommodations.
1965	The Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibits state laws that prevent African American citizens from exercising the right to vote.
1968	The Civil Rights Act of 1968 bans discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Events of the Vietnam War

1950	United States involvement in the Vietnam War unofficially begins; President Truman authorizes military aid to French armies fighting communist rebels in its Indonesia colony—including Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
1954	French defeated by rebels; Vietnam is split into communist North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam.
1955	President Eisenhower provides aid to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
1963	President Johnson passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to take all necessary measures to repel attacks against U.S. forces and prevent future aggression.
1965	Operation Rolling Thunder—a bombing campaign that sent combat troops to Vietnam spurning war protests.
1968	Tet Offensive—Viet Cong launch surprise attacks on American and South Vietnamese forces during a holiday truce; marks a turning point as the public loses even more faith in the war effort.
1968	President Johnson announced a limited halt to the bombing.
1973	Vietnam War ends with the United States withdrawing from the region.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Fill in the Blank

1. Many Virginia farmers resented _____, a governor who gave most of the frontier land to his wealthy friends.
2. The origin of the American Revolution came from the _____.
3. The Battle of Saratoga in 1777 is the turning point in the _____.
4. The Virginia Plan is also called the _____.
5. By the end of _____ presidency, two political parties had formed.
6. The _____ was the first major expansion of America's size.
7. Franklin Pierce launched _____ to expand America's foreign trade relations and territory.
8. According to the Missouri Compromise, _____ would be permitted in Missouri.
9. _____ on September 7th, 1862 was the most decisive battle of the Civil War.
10. The goals of _____ were to reshape the South into a post-slave society and provide a way for them to rejoin the Union.
11. In the 1896 case, _____, the Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal facilities were Constitutional.
12. After the Civil War, the development of the _____ led to an economic boom.
13. The _____ is an African American cultural movement that developed during the 1920s and early 1930s.
14. In the 1920s and 30s, the totalitarian regimes in German, Italy, and Japan formed a military alliance called _____.
15. In 1950, France was fighting communist rebels in its Indonesia colony, a region that included _____, _____, and _____.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Fill in the Blank

1. Many Virginia farmers resented **William Berkeley**, a governor who gave most of the frontier land to his wealthy friends.
2. The origin of the American Revolution came from the **French and Indian War**.
3. The Battle of Saratoga in 1777 is the turning point in the **Revolutionary War**.
4. The Virginia Plan is also called the **Large State Plan**.
5. By the end of **George Washington's** presidency, two political parties had formed.
6. The **Louisiana Purchase** was the first major expansion of America's size.
7. Franklin Pierce launched "**Young America**" to expand America's foreign trade relations and territory.
8. According to the Missouri Compromise, **slavery** would be permitted in Missouri.
9. **The Battle of Antietam** on September 7th, 1862 was the most decisive battle of the Civil War.
10. The goals of **Reconstruction** were to reshape the South into a post-slave society and provide a way for them to rejoin the Union.
11. In the 1896 case, **Plessy v. Ferguson**, the Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal facilities were constitutional.
12. After the Civil War, the development of the **transcontinental railroad** led to an economic boom.
13. The **Harlem Renaissance** is an African American cultural movement that developed during the 1920s and early 1930s.
14. In the 1920s and 30s, the totalitarian regimes in German, Italy, and Japan formed a military alliance called the **Axis Powers**.
15. In 1950, France was fighting communist rebels in its Indonesia colony, a region that included **Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia**.



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Choose one of the following writing prompts. Time yourself.

Write an essay analyzing how ideas and experiences of the Progressive Era influenced three major reforms made during that time. Cite relevant historical evidence in a clear and logical argument. (Suggested time: 35 minutes)

Write an essay analyzing ways that growth in the railroad industry influenced economic and social change in the United States in the late 1800s. Cite relevant historical evidence in a clear and logical argument. (Suggested time: 35 minutes)



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

1803 1845 1846–1848 1853 1854



List the major movements of American Expansion in chronological order.

- Mexican-American War
- Louisiana Purchase
- Canadian-American Reciprocity Treaty
- President Tyler works with Congress to admit Texas into the Union
- “Young America” program

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

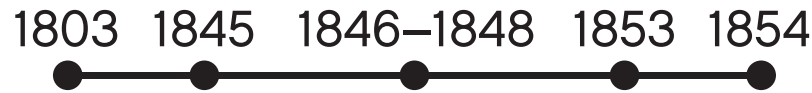
Match the event on the left with the event it influenced on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| French and Indian War | Civil War |
| Chief Tecumseh’s rebellion | The Civil Rights Movement |
| Lincoln’s election to Presidency | American Revolution |
| The Smoot-Hawley Tariff | World War II |
| The Great Depression | The Vietnam War |
| <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> | War of 1812 |
| Gulf of Tonkin Resolution | The Great Depression |



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP



List the major movements of American Expansion in chronological order.

1. **Louisiana Purchase (1803)**
2. **President Tyler works with Congress to admit Texas into the Union (1845)**
3. **Mexican-American War (1846-1848)**
4. **“Young America” program (1853)**
5. **Canadian-American Reciprocity Treaty (1854)**

Match the event on the left with the event it influenced on the right

French and Indian War	American Revolution
Chief Tecumseh’s rebellion	War of 1812
Lincoln’s election to Presidency	Civil War
The Smoot-Hawley Tariff	The Great Depression
The Great Depression	World War II
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	The Civil Rights Movement
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	The Vietnam War



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Fill in the blank (5 points)

1. You'll have ____ minutes to complete the multiple-choice section of the AP* US History exam.
2. You'll get ____ point if you answer the question correctly, and lose 1/4 of a point if you answer the question incorrectly.
3. The free response section contains ____ parts.
4. Open your essay with a _____.
5. A strong thesis statement is _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Choose the appropriate term to fit the descriptions below (5 points)

King of England
Nat Bacon
Non-English immigrants
Separatists
William Berkeley

6. Moved to the colonies to escape war, poverty, and religious persecution. _____
7. Granted companies or proprietors the right to settle a part of North America. _____
8. Pilgrims who wanted to separate from the Church of England. _____
9. Gave most of the frontier land to his wealthy friends. _____
10. Raised a militia force of 500 men to attack a peaceful Indian tribe to protect farmers. _____

Circle either Federalist or Democratic-Republican for the following (12 points)

11. Loose interpretation of the Constitution
Federalist Democratic-Republican
12. Led by Alexander Hamilton
Federalist Democratic-Republican
13. Favored a weak Central government
Federalist Democratic-Republican
14. Pro-France
Federalist Democratic-Republican



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

- 15. Led by Thomas Jefferson
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 16. Favored a strong Navy presence
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 17. Strict interpretation of the Constitution
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 18. Pro-British
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 19. Favored minimal Navy presence
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 20. Government supports farming over manufacturing
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 21. Favored a strong central government
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 22. Government supports interests of business and industry
Federalist Democratic-Republican

Match the event on the left with the corresponding figure on the right (18 points)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 23. The Siege of Vicksburg | Alexander Hamilton |
| 24. The Bolshevik Revolution | Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. |
| 25. "Young America" Program | Joseph Stalin |
| 26. Bacon's Rebellion | Major General Ulysses S. Grant |
| 27. The Whiskey Rebellion | President Eisenhower |
| 28. The New Deal | President Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| 29. The Emancipation Proclamation | President Hoover |
| 30. The War of 1812 | President Jackson |
| 31. The Oregon Treaty | President Lincoln |
| 32. "Vietnamization" | President Lyndon Johnson |
| 33. March on Washington | President Madison |
| 34. Missouri Compromise | President Nixon |
| 35. Sherman Anti-Trust Act | President Pierce |
| 36. Trail of Tears | President Polk |
| 37. The "Yalta Conference" | President Theodore Roosevelt |
| 38. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> | Senator Stephen Douglas |
| 39. The Great Depression | Vladimir Lenin |
| 40. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution | William Berkeley |



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Multiple Choice (10 points)

41. What was the result of the lack of government regulation of businesses in the 1800s?
 - a. Cold War
 - b. economic downfall
 - c. industrial monopolies
 - d. improved working conditions

42. What was one of the reforms emerging from the Progressive movement?
 - a. Jim Crow laws
 - b. Prohibition
 - c. Fifteenth Amendment
 - d. all of the above

43. Why did President Truman authorize military aid to French armies in Indonesia in the 1950s?
 - a. as part of a strategy to fight communism
 - b. in order to end the Cold War
 - c. to win votes for re-election
 - d. as a favor to Europe

44. Which of the following was the main cause for Senator McCarthy's downfall?
 - a. accusing secretary of State Dean Acheson of employing Communists
 - b. accusing the U.S. Army of employing communists in the Pentagon
 - c. alcoholism
 - d. all of the above

45. Which of the following best describes the legacy of the Harlem Renaissance?
 - a. the period in which over a million African Americans moved from the South and settled to the North, Midwest, and West
 - b. a major turning point of the Civil Rights Movement
 - c. helped redefine notions of what it meant to be African American and the value of black culture
 - d. responsible for ending the Civil Rights Movement

46. "The Battle of Saratoga" marks a turning point in which war?
 - a. The Revolutionary War
 - b. The Civil War
 - c. The War of 1812
 - d. World War II



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

47. The U.S. Constitution is made up of _____.
- tariffs
 - compromises
 - plans
 - treaties
48. Which of the following is President Franklin Roosevelt's longest-lasting legacy?
- the "New Deal"
 - Social Security
 - credit ratings
 - trust-busters
49. America's position of _____ from the 1920s to late 1930s prevented it from taking an early role in what would later become World War II.
- appeasement
 - prohibition
 - unemployment
 - isolationism
50. Why doesn't the Constitution mention political parties?
- many of the founders didn't envision they would exist
 - there were too many small parties to mention
 - the parties were so divisive
 - the power between the parties was so unbalanced



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Fill in the blank (5 points)

1. You'll have **55** minutes to complete the multiple-choice section of the AP* U.S. History exam.
2. You'll get **1** point if you answer the question correctly, and lose 1/4 of a point if you answer the question incorrectly.
3. The Free Response section contains **3** parts.
4. Open your essay with a **clear, captivating first sentence, or "hook"**.
5. A strong thesis statement is **not obvious, an original claim that is arguable, directly stated, and supported with concrete evidence.**

Choose the appropriate term to fit the descriptions below (5 points)

King of England
Nat Bacon
Non-English immigrants
Separatists
William Berkeley

6. Moved to the colonies to escape war, poverty, and religious persecution. **Non-English immigrants**
7. Granted companies or proprietors the right to settle a part of North America. **King of England**
8. Pilgrims who wanted to separate from the Church of England. **Separatists**
9. Gave most of the frontier land to his wealthy friends. **William Berkeley**
10. Raised a militia force of 500 men to attack a peaceful Indian tribe to protect farmers. **Nat Bacon**

Circle either Federalist or Democratic-Republican for the following (12 points)

11. Loose interpretation of the Constitution
Federalist Democratic-Republican
12. Led by Alexander Hamilton
Federalist Democratic-Republican
13. Favored a weak Central government
Federalist **Democratic-Republican**
14. Pro-France
Federalist **Democratic-Republican**



Answers

U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

- 15. Led by Thomas Jefferson
Federalist **Democratic-Republican**
- 16. Favored a strong Navy presence
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 17. Strict interpretation of the Constitution
Federalist **Democratic-Republican**
- 18. Pro-British
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 19. Favored minimal Navy presence
Federalist **Democratic-Republican**
- 20. Government supports farming over manufacturing
Federalist **Democratic-Republican**
- 21. Favored a strong central government
Federalist Democratic-Republican
- 22. Government supports interests of business and industry
Federalist Democratic-Republican

Match the event on the left with the corresponding figure on the right (18 points)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 23. The Siege of Vicksburg | Major General Ulysses S. Grant |
| 24. The Bolshevik Revolution | Vladimir Lenin |
| 25. "Young America" Program | President Pierce |
| 26. Bacon's Rebellion | William Berkeley |
| 27. The Whiskey Rebellion | Alexander Hamilton |
| 28. The New Deal | President Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| 29. The Emancipation Proclamation | President Lincoln |
| 30. The War of 1812 | President Madison |
| 31. The Oregon Treaty | President Polk |
| 32. "Vietnamization" | President Nixon |
| 33. March on Washington | Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. |
| 34. Missouri Compromise | Senator Stephen Douglas |
| 35. Sherman Anti-Trust Act | President Theodore Roosevelt |
| 36. Trail of Tears | President Jackson |
| 37. The "Yalta Conference" | Joseph Stalin |
| 38. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> | President Eisenhower |
| 39. The Great Depression | President Hoover |
| 40. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution | President Lyndon Johnson |



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

Multiple Choice (10 points)

41. What was the result of the lack of government regulation of businesses in the 1800s?
- a. Cold War
 - b. economic downfall
 - c. industrial monopolies**
 - d. improved working conditions
42. What was one of the reforms emerging from the Progressive movement?
- a. Jim Crow laws
 - b. prohibition**
 - c. Fifteenth Amendment
 - d. all of the above
43. Why did President Truman authorize military aid to French armies in Indonesia in 1950s?
- a. as part of a strategy to fight communism**
 - b. in order to end the Cold War
 - c. to win votes for re-election
 - d. as a favor to Europe
44. Which of the following was the main cause for Senator McCarthy's downfall?
- a. accusing secretary of State Dean Acheson of employing Communists
 - b. accusing the U.S. Army of employing communists in the Pentagon**
 - c. alcoholism
 - d. all of the above
45. Which of the following best describes the legacy of the Harlem Renaissance?
- a. the period in which over a million African Americans moved from the South and settled to the North, Midwest, and West
 - b. a major turning point of the Civil Rights Movement
 - c. helped redefine notions of what it meant to be African American and the value of black culture**
 - d. responsible for ending the Civil Rights Movement
46. "The Battle of Saratoga" marks a turning point in which war?
- a. The Revolutionary War**
 - b. The Civil War
 - c. The War of 1812
 - d. World War II
47. The U.S. Constitution is made up of _____.
- a. tariffs
 - b. compromises**
 - c. plans
 - d. treaties



U.S. HISTORY

AP* U.S. HISTORY EXAM PREP

48. Which of the following is President Franklin Roosevelt's longest-lasting legacy?
- a. the "New Deal"
 - b. Social Security**
 - c. credit ratings
 - d. trust-busters
49. America's position of _____ from the 1920s to late 1930s prevented it from taking an early role in what would later become World War II.
- a. appeasement
 - b. prohibition
 - c. unemployment
 - d. isolationism**
50. Why doesn't the Constitution mention political parties?
- a. many of the founders didn't envision they would exist**
 - b. there were too many small parties to mention
 - c. the parties were so divisive
 - d. the power between the parties was so unbalanced

