

1. Which of the following was an effect of the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*?

- A. The decision increased the number of congressional representatives to include the Wisconsin territory.
- B. The decision required the United States government to regulate the interstate travel of enslaved people.
- C. The decision preserved the balance of representative power between free states and slave states.
- D. The decision denied citizenship status to all African Americans, whether free or enslaved.

2. Which of the following best describes the primary claim of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. It declared that the United States had the right to defend the Western Hemisphere from European interference.
- B. It warned United States leaders against participating in entangling foreign alliances.
- C. It argued that acquiring Asian colonies was an effective means of opening new markets for American goods.
- D. It encouraged the mass movement of American Indians off of their land and onto Indian reservations.

3. In which of the following ways did the British government respond to increasing protests of British colonial policy during the early 1770s?

- A. It forced sailors from New England to serve in the Royal Navy.
- B. It sent troops to occupy cities in New England and enforce laws.
- C. It allowed colonists to vote on representatives in Parliament.
- D. It encouraged the mass movement of American Indians off of their land and onto Indian reservations.

4. The Connecticut Compromise of 1787, also known as the Great Compromise, established which of the following?

- A. The practice of counting only three-fifths of a state's enslaved people in apportioning representation and taxation

- B. The separation of the federal government into the three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial
- C. The congressional apportionment to each state for two senators and a number of House representatives based on state population
- D. The addition of the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution to protect individual liberties and limit the power of the government

5. Which of the following resulted from the passage of the Law of April 6, 1830, by the government of Mexico?

- A. Mexico gave up its claim to the Anahuac region and other Aztec lands near the Mexico Basin.
- B. Mexican law prohibited slavery in Texas and closed the borders to United States immigration.
- C. Stephen F. Austin brought 300 families to Texas and established the Austin colony.
- D. The Fredonian Rebellion began in an effort to secede Texas from Mexico.

6. Which of the following best describes the opposition in the United States to the admission of Texas to the Union?

- A. Southern planters believed that Texas would contribute little to the national economy.
- B. Southern politicians worried that Texas would support the Republican Party.
- C. Northern economists believed that Texas banks were responsible for economic depressions.
- D. Northern politicians did not want to upset the balance between free states and slave states in the Union.

7. Which of the following was an achievement of the United States government under the Articles of Confederation?

- A. Creating a strong national military force
- B. Abolishing United States participation in the Atlantic slave trade
- C. Establishing a process for the admission of new states and territories

D. Enforcing the collection of taxes to pay off Revolutionary War debts

8. For which of the following reasons did Southern plantation owners oppose the Missouri Compromise (1820) ?

- A. It prevented the expansion of slavery into Northern territories.
- B. It allowed residents of new territories to vote on whether to allow slavery.
- C. It introduced stronger legislation for pursuing fugitive slaves.
- D. It outlawed the practice of slavery in Missouri.