

1. In addition to the cotton gin, Eli Whitney's major contribution to American technology was his

(A) introduction of interchangeable parts  
 (B) development of the first practical locomotive  
 (C) invention of the mechanical reaper  
 (D) development of steam power  
 (E) installation of the first textile mill

2. The word Cumberland is another name for the

(A) type of vehicle used for western migration  
 (B) canal that connected the Hudson with the Great Lakes  
 (C) National Road that went from Maryland to Illinois  
 (D) first steamship to navigate the Mississippi River  
 (E) town in Massachusetts that initiated the factory system

3. All of the following characterize the Canal Era EXCEPT

(A) It increased the influence of the Mississippi River in terms of commerce.  
 (B) The cost of transporting goods from Buffalo to Albany went from \$90 a ton to \$8 a ton.  
 (C) Merchandise was carried on barges pulled by draft animals walking on a towpath.  
 (D) The three states who led the way with each having more than 750 miles in canals were New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.  
 (E) The dominance of the canal ended because it could not compete with the railroad in speed or dependability.

**Commodity Production in the South—1839-1859**

Commodity	1839	1849	1859
Tobacco	219,163,319	199,752,655	434,209,461
Sugar Cane	87,000,000	236,814,000	230,982,000
Rice	80,841,422	215,313,497	187,167,032

4. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the table above (all numbers in lbs.)?

(A) The production of tobacco more than doubled from 1839 to 1859.  
 (B) Of the three products sugar cane production increased the most from 1839 to 1859.  
 (C) The only commodity to go down in production was rice from 1849 to 1859.  
 (D) Tobacco production increased the most in total amount and in percent increase from 1839 to 1859.  
 (E) The only product to go up in production in 1839, 1849, and 1859 was sugar cane.

5. Washington Irving and his works such as *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* is the best representative of which literary school?

(A) Romanticism  
 (B) Hudson River  
 (C) Neo-Classical  
 (D) Knickerbocker  
 (E) Regionalist

6. The statement, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal" is the central feature of which document?"

(A) Declaration of Independence  
 (B) Declaration of the Rights of Men and Women  
 (C) Doctrine of the Cult of Domesticity  
 (D) Declaration of Sentiments  
 (E) United States Constitution

11. All of the following characterize the Irish in America **EXCEPT**
- (A) They were often hated by other workers and signs that said "No Irish Need Apply" were commonplace.
  - (B) New York became the largest Irish city in population in the world.
  - (C) Opposition to them was often based more on their Catholicism than their ethnicity.
  - (D) Because of their weak constitutions it was thought that they could not do hard physical labor.
  - (E) They became attracted to politics and began to control political machines like Tammany Hall.
12. A philosophical, ethical, and religious movement in the antebellum period that was related to Romanticism was
- (A) Transcendentalism
  - (B) Utopianism
  - (C) Communitarianism
  - (D) Bahaism
  - (E) Syndacalism
13. All of the following are examples of German influence on American culture **EXCEPT**
- (A) With the exception of Wisconsin they tended to settle in widely scattered Midwest rural communities.
  - (B) Their political views formed the basis of isolationist sentiment throughout the Midwest.
  - (C) They were strong supporters of public education and introduced kindergarten to U.S. schools
  - (D) They were from the pauper class and were not welcomed because it was felt that they could not rise up from their level of poverty.
  - (E) They mixed well with other Americans and they helped break down the Puritan "blue laws."
14. 19th century school of art featuring landscape paintings was the
- (A) Naturalist
  - (B) Hudson River
  - (C) Ash Can
  - (D) post-Impressionist
  - (E) Classical
15. All of the following characterize the Erie Canal **EXCEPT**
- (A) It linked the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean via the Hudson River.
  - (B) It made Buffalo a more important trans-shipment port for western produce than New Orleans.
  - (C) It was built with subsidies from the Federal government.
  - (D) New England farmers were forced off their farms because of the competition the canal brought.
  - (E) It bound the upper Mississippi Valley to the East in a commercial union.
16. Both speedy service and a brief existence characterized which of the following pairs of activities?
- (A) telegraphs and canals
  - (B) stagecoach and cattle trails
  - (C) turnpikes and national roads
  - (D) pony express and clipper ships
  - (E) tramp steamers and railroads
17. The movement in the antebellum period when scholars lectured on science, religion, and politics is called?
- (A) Cumberland
  - (B) Lowell
  - (C) Lyceum
  - (D) Chautauqua
  - (E) Slater

18. As a movement the New England Transcendentalists
- (A) rejected European Romanticism
  - (B) believed in the divinity of both man and nature
  - (C) emphasized salvation came through organized religion
  - (D) saw the positive value of industrialism
  - (E) accepted the Calvinist view of man's nature
19. All of the following are characteristic of the communitarian movement New Harmony **EXCEPT**
- (A) It was founded by the English industrialist Robert Owen.
  - (B) It was widely publicized in the U.S. including the Congress.
  - (C) It emphasized the material equality of all of its members.
  - (D) It failed after two years of operation.
  - (E) It had a strong religious base.
20. The area in up-state New York where many of the religious communitarian movements originated is called
- (A) the Bible Belt
  - (B) the Badlands
  - (C) Chautauqua Lands
  - (D) God's Country
  - (E) Burned Over District
21. Which of the following women is **NOT** paired with the characteristic that best applies to them?
- (A) Amelia Bloomer—popularized trousers on women.
  - (B) Lucy Stone—kept her maiden name after marriage.
  - (C) Mary Lyon—founder of the first female seminary that is now Mt. Holyoke College.
  - (D) Catherine Beecher—responsible for feminizing the teaching profession.
  - (E) Elizabeth Cady Stanton—advocate of the “cult of domesticity.”
22. The political party who's platform read, “Americans must rule America; and to this end, native-born citizens would be selected for all state, federal, or municipal offices of government employment...”
- (A) Anti-Masonic
  - (B) Whigs
  - (C) Know-Nothings
  - (D) Republicans
  - (E) Liberty

Estimated Gross Tonnage and Value of Domestic Commerce in 1852

	Millions of Tons		Billions of Dollars	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Coastal Trade	41	59	3.3	60
Canal	18	26	1.2	21
Railway	11	15	1.1	19

23. From the chart above all of the following statements are true regarding domestic commerce in 1852 **EXCEPT**
- (A) Canal and railroad commerce comprised 40% of the total amount of commerce in monetary value.
  - (B) Moving products by navigable rivers and protected inland waterways was the most important part of domestic commerce in both tonnage and dollar amounts.
  - (C) The man made movement of goods exceeded the natural movement of goods by 1852.
  - (D) The railroads trailed both canals and coastal waterways in economic importance in 1852.
  - (E) Although canal commerce was more than 20% greater than railroad commerce in tonnage it only exceeded railroad tonnage by 2% in the amount of money earned.
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24. In the 19th century what was Oliver Wendell Holmes referring to when he said "if it was thrown into the sea, humans would be better off and the fish would be worse off?"
- (A) medicine
  - (B) the Bible
  - (C) the Constitution
  - (D) lawyers
  - (E) Congress
25. All of the following are true regarding the Irish immigrants **EXCEPT**
- (A) They supplied much of the labor for building the canals and the railroads.
  - (B) They established Catholicism as a mainstream religion in the U.S.
  - (C) They became the bulwark of the Democratic party in the major cities.
  - (D) They made beer popular in the U.S. and brought the Conestoga Wagon as a mode of transportation.
  - (E) They were responsible for politician's "twisting the Lion's tail" in order to get political support from the Irish.
26. Attempting to deal with prejudice and poverty, the Irish organized which secret union for Irish Pennsylvania coal miners?
- (A) Know Nothings
  - (B) Molly Maguires
  - (C) Ancient Order of Hiberians
  - (D) Shamrock Society
  - (E) Orange and Greens

27. All of the following statements concerning German immigrants of the 1850s are true **EXCEPT**
- (A) They possessed of better means, German immigrants pushed inland to purchase small farms in the Mid-West.
  - (B) They led religious and social persecution in their native Germany.
  - (C) They introduced kindergartens, Christmas trees, and beer to American culture.
  - (D) They often settled in German colonies, maintained the German language and customs.
  - (E) They were strong supporters of the abolition movement.
28. All of the following statements regarding Irish immigrants of the 1840s and 1850s are true **EXCEPT**
- (A) most were under the age of thirty-five, frequently young sons sent to earn the fares of the older family members who would follow
  - (B) most settled in Northeastern cities moving from an agricultural to an urban environment
  - (C) the Irish were resented for their Catholic faith, their dedication to the parish church and the education of their children in parochial schools.
  - (D) the Irish moved easily and successfully into the urban political machines that supplied their families with coal, food, and help with the law.
  - (E) found a welcomed political home in the Republican party in the Northeast
29. Among the fears that fed the anti-foreign or nativist movement of the period 1840-1850s was which of the following?
- (A) heavy unemployment among immigrants
  - (B) most immigrants were female and likely to become dependent
  - (C) large influx of Italian immigrants
  - (D) rapid growth of the Catholic population
  - (E) power and wealth of some immigrants
30. Rural people originally objected to which invention that disturbed the environment and has been called "The Machine in the Garden" by historian Leo Marx?
- (A) steamship
  - (B) cotton gin
  - (C) telegraph
  - (D) railroad
  - (E) threshing machine
31. This individual brought the first textile machines to the United States and is called the "Father of the Factory System." Who was he?
- (A) Samuel Slater
  - (B) Elias Howe
  - (C) Eli Whitney
  - (D) Samuel F. B. Morse
  - (E) Moses Brown
32. The American plunge into the Industrial Revolution in the years before the Civil War was brought about by which of the following industries?
- (A) railroads
  - (B) iron
  - (C) coal
  - (D) steel production
  - (E) textiles

33. In the years before the Civil War New England became the first industrial center of the United States because of the presence of all of the following factors **EXCEPT**
- (A) dense population
  - (B) coal
  - (C) water resources
  - (D) commercial shipping
  - (E) poor agricultural prospects
34. The textile industry and cloth production as an industrial activity were introduced into the United States through the machinery plans brought here which individual?
- (A) Samuel Slater
  - (B) Elias Howe
  - (C) Eli Whitney
  - (D) Samuel F.B. Morse
  - (E) Thomas Edison
35. Catherine Beecher urged women in the 1840s to enter what job category?
- (A) education
  - (B) domestic service
  - (C) factory work
  - (D) arts
  - (E) nursing
36. The shrinking size of American families in the 1840-1850s was related to all of the following factors **EXCEPT**
- (A) "domestic feminism"
  - (B) birth control
  - (C) "cult of domesticity"
  - (D) child-centered families
  - (E) factory jobs
37. All of the following were changes brought about by the construction of the Erie Canal, completed in 1825, **EXCEPT**
- (A) Transportation costs for grain from Albany to New York dropped dramatically.
  - (B) New England farmers abandoned their farms and sought other employment.
  - (C) Thousands of immigrant farmers attracted to the lands in the Old Northwest.
  - (D) Cities along the canal and the Great Lakes began to expand in population.
  - (E) Cost of feeding slaves in the South declined.
38. The Erie Canal created a new economic lifeline that would become much more important as the Civil War approached. This lifeline started with the canal and ended up with a transportation web that included railroads and canals. Which of the following describes that lifeline most accurately?
- (A) Canal boats, railroads, and lake boats tied the East as a consumer to the West as a producer of raw materials.
  - (B) In 1860 railroads, canals, and turnpikes were teeming with traffic carrying cotton to northern textile mills and manufactured goods to southern consumers.
  - (C) Southerners misjudged importance of Mississippi as a force that bound them to the West.
  - (D) Southerners supplied most of the food eaten by Western farmers.
  - (E) Population dropped in old city centers along the canal like Buffalo and Albany.

39. The American religious revival known as the "Second Great Awakening" began about 1800 as a conservative reaction against liberalism in religion. Teaching that life on earth could be made into a near copy of heaven, this revival movement fostered all of the following social/political reforms **EXCEPT**
- (A) widespread opposition to Manifest Destiny and Imperialism
  - (B) strong support for Temperance and the Prohibition movement
  - (C) growing demand among women for political and social rights
  - (D) awareness of the need for prison reforms
  - (E) abhorrence for slavery and support for the abolition movement
40. Which of the following religious groups was born as a part of the Second Great Awakening, emerging from the "Burnt-Over District" of Western New York, to ultimately moved westward as a group as a response to local prejudice against their beliefs?
- (A) Unitarians
  - (B) Methodists
  - (C) Baptists
  - (D) Presbyterians
  - (E) Mormons
41. Who was the Massachusetts educator who campaigned for more schools, better teacher pay, longer school terms and an expanded curriculum?
- (A) Horace Mann
  - (B) Noah Webster
  - (C) William McGuffey
  - (D) Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - (E) Peter Cartwright
42. Which women's rights advocate founded Troy Female Seminary in 1821 to advance the higher education of women?
- (A) Emma Willard
  - (B) Mary Lyon
  - (C) Dorothea Dix
  - (D) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - (E) Susan B. Anthony
43. Which individual fought in New England for better conditions for the mentally ill and during the Civil War she will become the Superintendent of Nurses for the Union?
- (A) Dorothea Dix
  - (B) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - (C) Susan B. Anthony
  - (D) Elizabeth Blackwell
  - (E) Margaret Fuller
44. At the Seneca Falls Convention this individual defiantly read a modified version of the Declaration of Independence calling for more rights for women. Who was she?
- (A) Emma Willard
  - (B) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - (C) Margaret Fuller
  - (D) Jane Addams
  - (E) Dorothea Dix
45. Each of the following was a communal attempt at achieving human harmony while living together in a utopian community **EXCEPT**
- (A) New Harmony
  - (B) Brook Farm
  - (C) New Jerusalem
  - (D) Oneida Community
  - (E) Shaker communities

46. Which individual became famous for his idealized portraits of George Washington?
- (A) James Fenimore Cooper
  - (B) Gilbert Stuart
  - (C) Washington Irving
  - (D) John Trumbull
  - (E) Stephen C. Foster
47. This writer turned to his Dutch New York roots to produce *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. Who was he?
- (A) James Fenimore Cooper
  - (B) John Trumbull
  - (C) Stephen C. Foster
  - (D) Washington Irving
  - (E) Gilbert Stuart
48. Which of the writers listed below declared the intellectual independence of his nation in an essay called "The American Scholar;" he was trained as a Unitarian speaker and became the most famous of the transcendentalists?
- (A) Charles Wilson Peale
  - (B) William Cullen Bryant
  - (C) Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - (D) Henry David Thoreau
  - (E) Walt Whitman
49. Known best for his nonconformist attitudes, this transcendentalist writer refused to pay local taxes in protest over slavery and spent a night in jail for his trouble. His essay, "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience" would influence revolutionaries in the 20th century like Mahatma Gandhi and leaders like the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Who was he?
- (A) Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - (B) Henry David Thoreau
  - (C) Walt Whitman
  - (D) Charles Wilson Peale
  - (E) William Cullen Bryant
50. Which of the following authors was an Amherst, Massachusetts recluse during life later known for her short, pithy poems?
- (A) Louia May Alcott
  - (B) Mary Baker Eddy
  - (C) Emily Dickinson
  - (D) Victoria Woodhull
  - (E) Ida B. Wells