

**Patriot Project  
2009-2010  
Educator Pre/Post Test**

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**The purpose of this test is to meet requirements of a Federal Teaching American History Grant. A summary (not individual) analysis will be used in all reports. Individual participants will not be identified. Select the best answer provided.**

**Expanding Frontiers**

1. Identify the acting president when Lewis and Clark began their expedition to explore the uncharted American West.
  - A. Thomas Jefferson
  - B. James Madison
  - C. James Monroe
  - D. John Quincy Adams
  
2. About how many people were considered permanent personnel of the Lewis and Clark expeditions?
  - A. 3
  - B. 30
  - C. 300
  - D. 3,000
  
3. What was the official name of the group that made up the Lewis and Clark Expedition?
  - A. U.S. Department of Western Expansion
  - B. The Department of the Interior
  - C. The Corps of Discovery
  - D. The Western Territorial Expedition
  
4. How much funding did Congress allocate for the Lewis & Clark Expedition?
  - A. \$50
  - B. \$250
  - C. \$2,500
  - D. \$5,000
  
5. Although Congress did not allocate a large sum to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Jefferson ensured the explorers could obtain whatever was needed by providing:
  - A. £2,000,000 in English currency
  - B. \$2,000,000 personal bank note
  - C. A letter pledging to reimburse anyone for goods or services Lewis needed
  - D. Unlimited credit at all federally run banks.
  
6. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was significant because:

- A. The zoological and botanical knowledge of the continent was increased greatly.
  - B. Maps of tremendous value to later explorers were created.
  - C. Lewis and Clark's journey strengthened the United States' claim to the Pacific Northwest region and brought forth the concept of *Manifest Destiny*.
  - D. All of the above.
7. What was ensured by the creation of the Erie Canal?
- A. The canal ensured that travel from Buffalo to Richmond would be much less time consuming.
  - B. The canal ensured that Detroit became the preeminent commercial city in the U.S. and caused an immediate increase in the number of American settlers moving west.
  - C. The canal caused an immediate and dramatic decrease in the number of American settlers moving west.
  - D. The canal ensured that New York City became the busiest commercial city in the U.S. and caused an immediate increase in the number of American settlers moving west.
8. In the 1840s, America and England agreed that this state would become property of the country with the most settlers:
- A. Wyoming
  - B. Washington
  - C. Oregon
  - D. South Dakota

### **Wars/Conflicts**

9. Why was the War of 1812 fought?
- A. The war was fought because of Britain's failure to withdraw from American Territory along the Great Lakes; Britain's backing of the Indians in issues and battles on America's frontiers; Britain's unwillingness to sign commercial agreements favorable to the United States; and the violation of supposed American rights at sea.
  - B. The war was fought because of France's failure to withdraw from American Territory along the Great Lakes; French backing of the Indians in issues and battles on America's frontiers; France's unwillingness to sign commercial agreements favorable to the United States; and French violation of supposed American rights at sea.
  - C. The war was fought because Indian tribes west of the Missouri River were invading the farms/homes of Anglo-American's and taking their livestock and food supplies.
  - D. The war was fought because the U.S. and Spain had a long-term dispute over land immediately west of the Missouri River.
10. What important issues were resolved in the War of 1812?

- A. The United States became a supreme power at sea.
- B. No real issues were resolved.
- C. American Indians, then involved in rebellions against the U.S. signed a series of major peace treaties.
- D. All of the above.

11. What was the reason for the U.S. – Mexican War that began in 1846?

- A. The Mexican Army invaded Texas, stealing cattle and sheep from American farmers/ranchers.
- B. Mexico and the United States went to war over a vast amount of terrain that each country wanted control over.
- C. American soldiers moved through what are now Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, claiming all of the Mexican people in these areas to be American citizens and all of their property to be owned by the U.S. government.
- D. U.S. Marshalls in what is now San Antonio mistakenly shot a high-ranking member of the Mexican Government.

12. At the time of the U.S. – Mexican War which statement was NOT true?

- A. Mexico was a vast, well-established nation that claimed territory as far north as what is now Utah.
- B. Mexico was not able to deliver goods, services or protection to Mexican frontiersmen living in New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Utah and Colorado.
- C. Mexico was a vast, new nation without a strong central government.
- D. Some western frontiersmen thought they should break away and form their own independent republics rather than being part of Mexico or the U.S.

13. What event set into motion events that led directly to the Civil War?

- A. The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.
- B. The Battle of Bull Run.
- C. The raiding of Harpers Ferry by John Brown in 1859.
- D. The placement of a military camp, made up of Northern soldiers, in Vicksburg, MS.

14. What were the three most prominent factors leading to the Civil War?

- A. Slavery, Cost of cotton in the North, Cost of industrial products in the South
- B. Slavery, Western Expansion, States Rights
- C. Religion, Slavery, Money
- D. Religion, Federal government's overseas policies, Slavery

15. Which state was the first to secede from the union?

- A. South Carolina
  - B. North Carolina
  - C. Mississippi
  - D. Georgia
16. Approximately how many Americans died in the Civil War?
- A. 820,000
  - B. 420,000
  - C. 620,000
  - D. 220,000
17. Who was President of the Confederate States of America?
- A. Pierre Beauregard
  - B. Robert E. Lee
  - C. Jefferson Davis
  - D. Ulysses S. Grant
18. What did William Sherman, Joseph Hooker and George Meade have in common?
- A. They were all physicians in the Civil War.
  - B. They were all governors during the Civil War.
  - C. They were all Confederate Generals.
  - D. They were all Union Generals.
19. Which of the following DID NOT play a role in Lincoln issuing the Emancipation Proclamation?
- A. Lack of military success in the North
  - B. Need to stall Britain's recognition of the Confederacy
  - C. Pressure from anti-slavery groups
  - D. Need for industry workers in the North
20. What was the 10% Plan?
- A. A proposal to ensure that those who supported the Confederacy receive only 10% of their personal property and/or earnings after the Civil War
  - B. A proposal that offered lenient terms of pardon/ amnesty to Confederates who swore allegiance to the United States
  - C. A proposal that offered lenient terms of pardon/ amnesty to Confederates who agreed to give former slaves up to 10% of their private land
  - D. A proposal that fully pardoned 10% of the Confederates who swore allegiance to the United States
21. Which state was NOT a member of Confederate States of America?

- A. South Carolina
- B. West Virginia
- C. Tennessee
- D. Texas

22. What was significant about the Battle of Shiloh?

- A. It was the shortest battle of the Civil War, lasting only 17 minutes.
- B. It was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.
- C. The battle was won by Confederate soldiers even though they had not eaten in over a week.
- D. Confederate soldiers outnumbered Union soldiers 7 to 1 and the Union soldiers still won the battle.

23. Why was the battle of Gettysburg significant?

- A. It was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.
- B. It was the last battle of the Civil War.
- C. The battle was the turning point of the Civil War.
- D. It was the first battle in which wheeled cannons were used.

24. What percent of the population of the Confederate States were slaves?

- A. One fourth
- B. One half
- C. One third
- D. One sixth

25. Which of the following did the Confederates introduce for use in battle?

- A. Wheeled cannons
- B. Repeating close-range pistols
- C. Hand held grenades
- D. Railroad guns

26. Simply stated, the Monroe Doctrine told the world that:
- A. President Monroe had jurisdiction over all land in North America except Canada.
  - B. President Monroe would no longer tolerate interference from France, Britain or other European countries.
  - C. The Western Hemisphere was open for colonization and that Europeans, with permission from their European homelands, could obtain free property by settling in territories charted by Lewis and Clark.
  - D. The Western Hemisphere was no longer open for colonization, the U.S. would regard any interference in Western hemispheric affairs as a threat to its security and that, the United States would refrain from participation in European wars and would not disturb existing colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
27. In 1835, for a brief period, the U.S. Government was able to pay off the national debt. What did the Treasury do with the accumulation of surplus funds?
- A. Distributed the funds to the states
  - B. Distributed the funds to citizens
  - C. Distributed the funds to investors in American industrial ventures
  - D. Distributed the funds to the president and his cabinet members
28. In 1835, what did labor forces in Pennsylvania succeed in doing?
- A. Raising the low wages of factory workers
  - B. Reducing the dark-to-dark workday to a 10 hour day
  - C. Preventing immigrants from working in American factories
  - D. Encouraging and assisting factory workers in forming unions
29. What was the Specie Circular, issued by Andrew Jackson in 1836?
- A. An order stating that the Treasury could no longer accept bank notes (paper currency) as payments for public land
  - B. An order stating that the Treasury could only accept certified bank notes as payments for public land
  - C. An ordered stating that only those in certain political parties could purchase public land
  - D. An order stating that national banks were to close until they obtained enough gold and/or silver to cover all outstanding bank notes
30. The “Panic of 1837” occurred when:

- A. Banks restricted credit and called in loans causing depositors to rush to take their funds out of banks.
  - B. Banks refused to make loans for the purchase of public land.
  - C. Banks failed because citizens had silver and gold on hand and did not need bank services.
  - D. Banks were not repaid by thousands of citizens who borrowed money from eastern banks and then moved to the west where they could not be found.
31. What was the economic climate in America immediately following the “Panic of 1837”?
- A. The economy slowed until Federal Reserve banks were created in 1838.
  - B. The U.S. went into an economic depression.
  - C. The U.S. economy strengthened and trade with Europe increased.
  - D. The economic climate was better than it had been in the past decade.
32. What was the purpose of the “Log Cabin” bill?
- A. The bill allowed citizens to borrow money to purchase supplies to build log cabins at a low interest rate.
  - B. The bill allowed citizens to build log cabins on government land and live in the homes as long as they agreed to farm a minimum of 50 acres of surrounding land.
  - C. The bill enabled a settler to claim 167 acres of land, before it was offered publically for sale and later pay \$1.25 per acre for the land.
  - D. The bill enabled a settler to claim 167 acres of land from the federal government, without cost, as long as a log cabin of certain dimensions, or larger, was built on the property.
33. In the 1840s, many people of the United States felt it was their mission to extend the "boundaries of freedom" to others by imparting their idealism and belief in democratic institutions to those who were capable of self-government. This belief became known as:
- A. Imperialism
  - B. Western Supremacism
  - C. Frontier Spirit
  - D. Manifest Destiny
34. What was the “Temperance Movement”?
- A. A movement in favor of equal rights for women
  - B. A movement opposed to the sale and use of alcohol
  - C. A movement opposed to the sale and use of firearms
  - D. A movement to improve the country’s public schools
35. Frances Wright, a female Scottish journalist, was the first to openly address this topic when speaking to American women.

- A. Temperance
- B. Birth control
- C. Suffrage
- D. Dangers of smoking

36. What did the Interstate Commerce Act, signed by President Cleveland address?

- A. Unfair labor practices
- B. Unfair railroad practices
- C. Unfair practices of those managing the Erie Canal
- D. All of the above

37. What invention of the 1800s helped to increase productivity in the business world?

- A. Typewriter
- B. Tape recorder
- C. Printing press
- D. Billboard

38. Why was the Sherman Antitrust Act passed?

- A. To regulate utility prices
- B. To prevent foreign competition in industry
- C. To break up monopolies
- D. To regulate trust funds of American orphans

## **Reconstruction**

39. Which city desegregated its streetcars in 1867, began experimenting with integrated public schools in 1869, legalized interracial marriage between 1868 and 1896, elected a total of 32 black state senators and 95 state representatives, and had integrated juries, public boards, and police departments?

- A. Nashville, Tennessee
- B. New Orleans, Louisiana
- C. Charlotte, North Carolina
- D. Jackson, Mississippi

40. What were “Black Codes”?

- A. Restrictions placed on African-Americans in the South, during Reconstruction, that were designed to limit their opportunities
- B. Restrictions that barred African-Americans from purchasing farming supplies
- C. Codes used by African-Americans in order to keep information away from plantation owners
- D. Code languages used by those wishing to do bodily harm to slaves who had escaped

41. What were “Freedmen’s Bureaus”?

- A. Bureaus established by carpetbaggers to protect themselves from being prosecuted.
  - B. Bureaus established to ensure that slaves were not being held hostage by plantation owners.
  - C. Bureaus established to help African-Americans living in the South obtain, food, clothing, medical care and schooling.
  - D. Bureaus established in the North to help African-Americans adapt to life in industrial areas by providing food, clothing and help in finding employment.
42. Lincoln asked only four requests of Southerners in the aftermath of the Civil War. Which of the following was NOT among these requests?
- A. That Southern plantation owners should share their land with former slaves.
  - B. That the Confederate government disband
  - C. That no former leaders of the Confederacy be part of the new government.
  - D. That Confederates pledge their allegiance to the Union
43. Why were many Northerners angry with Lincoln at the end of the Civil War?
- A. They felt his policies on slavery were not specific enough.
  - B. They believed that the carpetbaggers were being provided with too many benefits.
  - C. They did not want to let the Southern states back into the Union.
  - D. They thought that Lincoln was being too easy on the South.
44. Five days after the Confederate army surrendered:
- A. Over 1,500 men who had not received word of the end of the war were killed in a battle in Gettysburg.
  - B. Lincoln was assassinated.
  - C. The Ku Klux Klan was formed.
  - D. African-Americans over the age of 21 became eligible to vote.
45. What was sharecropping?
- A. An arrangement by which two or more families farmed the same small piece of land and shared the income from crops.
  - B. An arrangement between a rich landowner and a slave, in which the landowner paid a slave to farm a piece of “inferior” land.
  - C. An arrangement by which a landowner contracted with someone (usually a freed slave or poor white man) to farm a portion of land. In return, the landowner would receive a portion of the crops as payment. Often, after paying for seed, supplies, and paying the landowner, there was no profit.
  - D. An arrangement by which a small group of slaves would contract to raise crops on a piece of land. Often, after paying for seed, supplies, and paying the landowner, there was no profit.
46. The “Radical Reconstruction” plan did all of the following BUT:

- A. Divided the Confederate states into five military districts
- B. Gave Union generals the power to enforce the law in Confederate districts
- C. Provided that southern states could not be readmitted to the Union until ratifying the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment
- D. Required that former Confederate military leaders be stripped of any land holdings.

### Minorities & Women

47. What is Dorothea Dix, a Civil War nurse, also recognized for?
- A. The nursing of soldiers in the War between the U.S. and Mexico
  - B. Acting as a spy for the Union Army
  - C. Working to improve the treatment of the insane
  - D. Acting as the first war correspondent, by reporting on and sketching pictures of Civil War battles
48. What did Clara Barton help to establish that is still in existence today?
- A. The Salvation Army
  - B. The Women's Democratic Caucus
  - C. The Daughters of the Confederacy
  - D. The American Red Cross
49. Why is Rose Greenhow remembered?
- A. Rose Greenhow established the Salvation Army.
  - B. Rose Greenhow was a woman who masqueraded as a man so that she could fight in the Civil War.
  - C. Rose Greenhow was a Southern patriot who acted as a spy during the Civil War.
  - D. Rose Greenhow was the mother of three Union soldiers who acted as a spy for the Union during the Civil War.
50. What did Frederick Douglass do to assist in the "Abolitionist Movement"?
- A. He began what is today known as the "Underground Railroad".
  - B. He wrote books and traveled the world lecturing on why slavery should be abolished.
  - C. He wrote plays that illustrated the cruelty of slavery
  - D. He ran a school for former slaves, teaching them a viable trade
51. Why was *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, written?
- A. The book was written as a comedy, poking fun at stereotypical African-Americans.
  - B. The book was written to expose the cruelty of slavery.
  - C. The book was written about a freed slave and his life in a backwoods cabin.
  - D. The book was written to expose the crimes of Simon Legree.
52. Who was Oney Judge?

- A. Oney Judge was Martha Washington's personal slave who escaped to freedom. She is remembered because she is one of the few slaves whose lives are documented.
  - B. Oney Judge was the daughter of one of Martha Washington's personal slaves who is remembered primarily for the books she wrote about her mother's life.
  - C. Oney Judge was a slave who worked in the fields. She is remembered for escaping to freedom by murdering her master and his family.
  - D. Oney Judge was an abolitionist. She is best known for traveling the country speaking on behalf of slaves.
53. What are Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cody Stanton best remembered for?
- A. Being outspoken opponents of the temperance movement
  - B. Being outspoken leaders of the suffrage movement
  - C. Creating the first publically funded schools
  - D. Being outspoken opponents of child labor
54. Why is Tatanka Yotanka (Sitting Bull) remembered?
- A. He was the political and spiritual leader of the Sioux tribe who defeated Custer at Little Big Horn.
  - B. He was the warlike like leader of the Navajo tribe who evaded capture over a 40 year time span.
  - C. Sitting Bull was the revered leader of the Cherokee tribe who defeated the U.S. Army in the mountains of the Dakotas.
  - D. He was the leader of the entire Apache nation who defeated U.S. soldiers at the Alamo.

## Presidents

55. This president's personal library was so vast, that his books were purchased to start the Library of Congress:
- A. John Adams
  - B. Abraham Lincoln
  - C. Rutherford B. Hayes
  - D. Thomas Jefferson
56. He was responsible for forcing the Cherokee Indians to travel what became known as the "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma.
- A. Martin Van Buren
  - B. Andrew Jackson
  - C. Rutherford B. Hayes
  - D. William Henry Harrison
57. For what is William Henry Harrison best remembered?

- A. His work to abolish slavery
  - B. Legislation he drafted to break apart monopolies
  - C. Creating a national park system
  - D. Serving the least time as president
58. This president did not vote in his own election, nor register to vote until he was 62 years old.
- A. John Tyler
  - B. James Polk
  - C. Millard Fillmore
  - D. Zachary Taylor
59. During his term, the Treaty of 1848 with Mexico was signed giving the U.S. control over California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.
- A. John Tyler
  - B. James Polk
  - C. Millard Fillmore
  - D. Zachary Taylor
60. This president is often remembered for being arrested, while in office, for running over an old woman with his horse.
- A. Franklin Pierce
  - B. James Buchanan
  - C. Andrew Johnson
  - D. Ulysses S. Grant
61. He served as president for a little more than six months before being assassinated by Charles Guiteau.
- A. James Garfield
  - B. Chester A. Arthur
  - C. Rutherford B. Hayes
  - D. Grover Cleveland
62. During his entire presidency, the U.S. was in an economic depression.
- A. Millard Fillmore
  - B. James Buchanan
  - C. Chester A. Arthur
  - D. Martin Van Buren

**Inventions**

63. What innovative business tool did Christopher Sholes invent in 1868?
- A. Adding machine
  - B. Stenography machine
  - C. Typewriter
  - D. Cash register
64. What machine, invented in 1834 by Cyrus McCormick, was instrumental in liberating farmers from hours of back-breaking labor?
- A. Automatic pasteurization machine
  - B. Vacuum evaporation machine
  - C. Corn thrasher
  - D. Mechanical reaper
65. What does a process called vulcanization, invented by Charles Goodyear do?
- A. Makes rubber waterproof and winter-proof
  - B. Safely joins inner tubes and outer tires together
  - C. Aligns automobile tires automatically
  - D. Forms and cuts pieces of rubber
66. “You push the button, and we do the rest” was the slogan used by George Eastman in advertisements for this invention:
- A. Typewriter
  - B. Kodak Camera
  - C. Linotype machine
  - D. Cash register
67. What weapon, invented in 1861, had a six-barreled chamber capable of firing 200 rounds per minute?
- A. Colt 45
  - B. Browning assault rifle
  - C. Wheel mounted cannon
  - D. Gatling Gun
68. Edison improved, rather than invented, this life changing innovation:
- A. Phonograph
  - B. Light bulb
  - C. Hydro-electric generator
  - D. Telephone
69. What job does the cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney perform?

- A. Plants cotton
- B. Cleans and removes seeds from cotton
- C. Makes it into yarn
- D. Weaves cotton into fabric

70. An American salesman invented this useful product:

- A. Zipper
- B. Paper clip
- C. Leak-proof fountain pen
- D. Toilet paper

71. American, Joseph Gayetty, originally invented this product, but it was improved and marketed successfully by three brothers from Philadelphia:

- A. Zipper
- B. Paper clip
- C. Leak-proof fountain pen
- D. Toilet paper