

Princeton Period 3 (1754-1800)

Questions 10 and 11 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Journals of the Continental Congress, 1777

“Permit us, then, earnestly to recommend these articles to the immediate and dispassionate attention of the legislatures of the respective states. Let them be candidly reviewed under a sense of the difficulty of combining in one system the various sentiments and interests of a continent divided into so many sovereign and independent communities, under a conviction of the absolute necessity of uniting all our councils and all our strength, to maintain and defend our common liberties.... “

10. A major weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that they
- (A) created a too-powerful chief executive
 - (B) did not include a mechanism for their own amendment
 - (C) made it too difficult for the government to raise money through taxes and duties
 - (D) denied the federal government the power to mediate disputes between states
11. The most notable achievement of the United States under the Articles of Confederation was
- (A) the creation of a strong executive office to lead the national government
 - (B) the empowerment of Congress to regulate commerce
 - (C) the empowerment of Congress to collect taxes
 - (D) the provision for land sales in the Northwest that would benefit the entire nation

Questions 12-14 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: The Massachusetts Government Act, 1774

“And it hath accordingly happened that an open resistance to the execution of the laws hath actually taken place in the town of Boston, and the neighbourhood thereof, within the said province: And whereas it is, under these circumstances, become absolutely necessary ... that the said method of annually electing the counsellors or assistants of the said province should no longer be suffered to continue but that the appointment of the said counsellors or assistants should henceforth be put upon the like footing as is established in such other of his Majesty’s colonies or plantations in America, the governors whereof are appointed by his Majesty’s commission, under the great seal of Great Britain ...50 much of the charter, granted by their majesties King William and Queen Mary to the inhabitants of the said province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and all and every clause ... be revoked ... and that the offices of all counsellors and assistants, elected and appointed in pursuance thereof, shall from thenceforth cease and determine: And that, the council, or court of assistants of the said province for the time being, shall be composed of such of the inhabitants or proprietors of lands within the same as shall be thereunto nominated and appointed by his Majesty ... “

12. Which of the following would have been most supportive
 - (A) Samuel Adams
 - (B) Patrick Henry
 - (C) Thomas Gage
 - (D) Thomas Paine
13. The Massachusetts Government Act of 1774 was meant to accomplish all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) provide Britain with the ability to select governing officials in the Massachusetts Bay colony
 - (B) require the quartering of Britain’s officials and military in the homes of Massachusetts Bay residents
 - (C) revoke the rule of governance outlined in the Massachusetts Bay Charter
 - (D) punish the Massachusetts Bay colony for the events of the Boston Tea Party
14. Which of the following occurred in direct response to of the excerpt above? the Massachusetts Government Act and other perceived coercive acts by Britain?
 - (A) The convening of the First Continental Congress
 - (B) The events of the Boston Massacre
 - (C) The drafting of the Declaration of Independence
 - (D) The writing of *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania* by John Dickinson

Questions 15 and 16 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

“Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one; for when we suffer, or are exposed to the same miseries *by a government*, which we might expect in a country *without government*. Our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of paradise. For were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform, and irresistibly obeyed, man would need no other lawgiver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest; and this he is induced to do by the same prudence which in every other case advises him out of two evils to choose the least. *Wherefore*, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows that whatever *form* thereof appears most likely to ensure it to us, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others.”

15. Which of the following is most harmonious with the sentiment expressed in the excerpt?
- (A) Government is unnecessary, since personal conscience guides humanity.
 - (B) A limited republican government is preferable to a
 - (C) Government is a necessary check against the corrupting influence of society.
 - (D) Security is the only justification for government.
16. Which of the following “miseries” alluded to above were most condemned by Anti-Federalists of the Post-Revolutionary Era?
- (A) Organized response to Bacon’s Rebellion
 - (B) Federal response to Shays’s Rebellion monarchy.
 - (C) Federal response to the Whiskey Rebellion
 - (D) Federal response to Pontiac’s Rebellion

Questions 6-7 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa, speaking to a war council, 1763

“It is important for us, my brothers, that we exterminate from our lands this nation which seeks only to destroy us. You see as well as I that we can no longer supply our needs, as we have done from our brothers, the French...and when we wish to set out for our winter camp they do not want to give us any credit as our brothers the French do Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer. Nothing prevents us; they are few in numbers, and we can accomplish it.”

6. In addition to the Ottawa, Pontiac’s speech was delivered to several other tribes present at the war council meeting including which of the following?
- (A) Huron
 - (B) Iroquois
 - (C) Seminoles
 - (D) Cherokee
7. Pontiac’s rebellion led directly to
- (A) onset of the Seven Years’ War
 - (B) a proclamation forbidding settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - (C) the passage of the Intolerable Acts
 - (D) the ending of the fur trade in North America

Questions 8-9 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Stamp Act, 1765

“Whereas by an Act made in the last session of Parliament, several duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America: and whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further revenue within your Majesty’s Dominions in America. towards defraying the said expenses: We, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons or Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have therefore resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several rates and duties herein after mentioned.”

8. The justification to raise the Stamp Act “towards defraying the said expenses” is largely in response to
- (A) the high costs to produce and import paper into the British colonies
 - (B) the high costs to support and maintain a standing army in the British colonies
 - (C) the high costs of Native American removal and resettlement
 - (D) the high costs of the French and Indian War
9. The revenue-generating measures imposed by the British in the mid- 18th century were largely opposed by the colonists for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) a lack of representation in British Parliament
 - (B) a perceived infringement upon the rights of the colonies to self-govern
 - (C) a post-war economic depression was already limiting economic growth in the colonies
 - (D) a desire to declare independence from Great Britain

Questions 10-13 refer to the image and excerpt below.



Join, or Die, Benjamin Franklin, 1754

Source: Patrick Henry, speaking at the Second Virginia Convention, 1775

“It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, “Peace, Peace,” but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.”

10. The political cartoon “Join, or Die” by Ben Franklin was designed to unite the colonies in response to
 - (A) rising anti-British sentiment over taxation without representation in Parliament
 - (B) conflicts over territorial rights with the French and Native Americans
 - (C) increased conflict over religious differences between the colonies
 - (D) an economic downturn resulting from the Seven Years’ War
11. Consistent with his speech, Patrick Henry would have been identified at the time as a(n)
 - (A) loyalist
 - (B) conservative
 - (C) radical
 - (D) isolationist
12. Which of the following statements below most accurately reflects colonial attitudes regarding the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain?
 - (A) Most colonists considered the war against Great Britain necessary and openly supported its efforts.
 - (B) Most colonists viewed the Declaration of Independence with apprehension and were sympathetic to British interests in the colonies.
 - (C) Most colonists were largely indifferent and wished for resolution of the rising hostilities as fast as possible.
 - (D) Most colonists were enslaved people and resisted for calls of independence viewing the British as more likely to grant them liberty.
13. Which of the following Acts of Parliament was passed in direct response to the events of the Boston Tea Party?
 - (A) Coercive Acts
 - (B) Tea Act
 - (C) Townshend Acts
 - (D) Currency Act

Questions 14-16 refer to the image below.



Declaration of Independence, John Trumbull, 1818

14. Which of the following was NOT included in the Declaration of Independence?
- (A) The laws of governance to be used in the newly formed United States
 - (B) Principles of individual liberties and rights of people
 - (C) Grievances against the British Crown
 - (D) Justification for why the American colonies should independently self-govern
15. The preamble to the Declaration of Independence, which included the language “all men are created equal,” was used as a partial justification by many Northerners to push for the adoption of the
- (A) 13th Amendment
 - (B) 19th Amendment
 - (C) Articles of Confederation
 - (D) U.S. Constitution
16. Which of the following was seen as a major weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
- (A) It lacked laws to oversee any governance of the nation.
 - (B) It limited the ability of the nation to levy taxes and tariffs.
 - (C) It prevented the establishment of a legislative branch of government
 - (D) It was unable to form and adopt new laws and resolutions.

Questions 17-19 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: *The Federalist Papers*, 1788

“After an unequivocal experience of the inefficiency of the subsisting federal government, you are called upon to deliberate on a new Constitution for the United States of America. The subject speaks its own importance; comprehending in its consequences nothing less than the existing of the union, the safety and welfare of the parts of which it is composed, the fate of an empire in many respects the most interesting in the world. It has been frequently remarked that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. If there be any truth in the remark, the crisis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the era in which that decision is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we shall act may, in this view, deserve to be considered as the general misfortune of mankind.”

17. Regarding adoption and ratification of the U.S. Constitution, the writer of the excerpt above would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) A more established central government as proposed in the U.S. Constitution would lead to despotism and a possible return to monarchical rule.
 - (B) Adoption and ratification of the proposed U.S. Constitution would result in the loss of states' rights to self-govern.
 - (C) Failure to include adoption of a Bill of Rights along with the U.S. Constitution would result in loss of individual rights and threatened public liberties.
 - (D) The U.S. Constitution should be ratified and does not need an additional Bill of Rights.
18. This excerpt was most likely written by
- (A) Alexander Hamilton
 - (B) Patrick Henry
 - (C) Thomas Jefferson
 - (D) Samuel Adams
19. The Federalist Party of the early 1800s supported which of the following views?
- (A) A national bank was necessary to encourage foreign investment and maintain national economic security.
 - (B) The provisions of the U.S. Constitution should be applied strictly as written.
 - (C) The French Revolution would result in a more just form of government with more governance provided to the people.
 - (D) Agriculture and farming are the backbone of the American economy.

Questions 7-9 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: President George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

“... Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party gene rally.

“There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of government, and serve to keep a alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead or warming, it should consume.”

7. The sentiments expressed by Washington in his Farewell Address most warn against partisan divisions that occurred before which of the following conflicts?
 - (A) The War of 1812
 - (B) The Civil War
 - (C) The Nullification Crisis of 1832
 - (D) The Korean War
8. Washington’s Farewell Address best exemplifies which of the following political philosophies?
 - (A) Federalism
 - (B) Anti-Federalism
 - (C) Republicanism
 - (D) Sectionalism
9. Elsewhere in the Address, Washington promotes which of the following approaches to foreign policy?
 - (A) Neutrality
 - (B) Imperialism
 - (C) Isolationism
 - (D) Dollar Diplomacy

Questions 51-53 refer to the excerpts below.

Source: Abigail Adams, in a letter to John Adams. 1776

“In the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

Source: Susan B. Anthony, “Declaration of Rights for Women,” July 4, 1876

“Special legislation for woman has placed us in a most anomalous position. Women invested with the rights of citizens in one section-voters, jurors, office-holders-crossing an imaginary line, are subjects in the next. In some States, a married woman may hold property and transact business in her own name; in others, her earnings belong to her husband. In some States, a woman may testify against her husband. sue and be sued in the courts; in others, she has no redress in case of damage to person, property, or character. In case of divorce on account of adultery in the husband, the innocent wife is held to possess no right to children or property, unless by special decree of the court. But in no State of the Union has the wife the right to her own person, or to any part of the joint earnings of the co-partnership during the life of her husband. In some States women may enter the Law schools and practice in the courts; in others they are forbidden. In some universities girls enjoy equal educational advantages with boys, while many of the proudest institutions in the land deny them admittance, though the sons of China, Japan and Africa are welcomed there. But the privileges already granted in the several States are by no means secure.”

51. The sentiments expressed in the first excerpt by Abigail Adams best exemplify which of the following ideologies?
- (A) Second-wave feminism
 - (B) Jeffersonian democracy
 - (C) Republican Motherhood
 - (D) Libertarianism
52. The sentiments expressed in the second excerpt by Susan B. Anthony are most likely in support of
- (A) the Equal Rights Amendment
 - (B) universal suffrage
 - (C) states' rights
 - (D) prohibition
53. The excerpts above best support which of the following conclusions?
- (A) The Second Great Awakening, along with various social reform movements, secured full rights for women by the turn of the 19th century.
 - (B) Before 1876, American women had no right to own property or vote in national elections.
 - (C) Women's rights movements flourished despite inconsistent legislation and unequal distributions of power throughout the nation.
 - (D) American feminists in the 19th century largely focused on suffrage, shunning other social issues such as abolition and prison reform.