

Blackline Master #1A - Test Questions
19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Program 1: 1800 - 1813

1800 - Washington D.C. Becomes the Nation's Capital

1. The site chosen for Washington D.C. was a compromise to appease
 - a. Aristocrats and workers
 - b. Northern states and Southern states
 - c. Federalists and Democrats
 - d. England and France

2. Washington D.C. was designed by
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Pierre-Charles L'Enfant
 - d. Frank Lloyd Wright

1803 - The Louisiana Purchase

3. The United States purchased Louisiana from
 - a. France
 - b. Spain
 - c. Luxembourg
 - d. Native Americans

4. The purchase of Louisiana extended the powers of
 - a. Congress
 - b. The Supreme Court
 - c. The Presidency
 - d. All of these
 - e. None of these

1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition

5. The Corps of Discovery explored the Southwestern part of the country, including Texas and California.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. The Lewis and Clark Expedition returned to St. Louis in
 - a. September 1805
 - b. June 1807
 - c. July 1804
 - d. September 1806
 - e. They never left

1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat

7. Robert Fulton designed the first
 - a. Steamboat, the Claremont
 - b. Locomotive, the Clarabell
 - c. Cotton gin
 - d. Steam iron

8. The invention that powered the United States' industrialization was
 - a. The cotton gin
 - b. The reaper
 - c. The steam engine
 - d. None of these

1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe

9. The Battle of Tippecanoe was won by

- a. William Henry Harrison
- b. Tecumseh
- c. Andrew Jackson
- d. Abraham Lincoln

10. The battle marked the end of the tribal confederacy and with it any hope of thwarting the white man's inevitable expansion west.

- a. True
- b. False

1811 - New Madrid Earthquake

11. The New Madrid Earth quake inspired

- a. Jerry Lee Lewis to write "Shake, Baby Shake"
- b. Congress to pass a law helping settlers devastated by the quake
- c. Construction of the Erie Canal
- d. None of the above

12. The earthquake

- a. Affected over one million square miles of territory
- b. Was felt as far east as Charleston, South Carolina
- c. Caused church bells to ring in Washington D.C.
- d. All of the above

Blackline Master #2A - Test Questions
19th Century Turning Point in U.S. History
Program 2: 1814 - 1826

1814 - Washington D.C. is Captured and Burned by the British

1. The underlying cause of the War of 1812 with Britain was impressment.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Two heroes from the War of 1812 were
 - a. James Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving
 - b. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster
 - c. William Henry Harrison and Commodore Perry
 - d. Robert Fulton and Samuel Morse

1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written

3. The Star Spangled Banner became the United States' official national anthem in
 - a. 1814
 - b. 1783
 - c. 1865
 - d. 1931

4. Francis Scott Key's original title for his poem was
 - a. "The Star Bangled Spanner"
 - b. The Defense of Washington D.C.
 - c. "The Defense of Fort McHenry"
 - d. None of the above

1815 - Battle of New Orleans

5. The Battle of New Orleans was fought after the War of 1812 ended.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. The Battle was important because
 - a. With its success the United States gained Florida
 - b. It forced the British to sell the United States Louisiana
 - c. It demonstrated once and for all that the United States could stand up to great European world powers
 - d. All of the above

1819 - Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"

7. Washington Irving originally started out as a
 - a. Lawyer
 - b. Doctor
 - c. Inventor
 - d. Politician

8. Washington Irving was
- a. The first American to write for pleasure
 - b. The first American literary humorist
 - c. The first American to write modern short stories
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail

9. Circle three famous American 'Trails' heading west across the prairies.
- a. The Paper trail
 - b. The Overland Trail
 - c. The Mormon Trail
 - d. The High Road
 - e. The Franklin Trail
 - f. The Oregon Trail
10. In the years before the Civil War, the trails would convey over 300,000 pioneers to their new homes in California, Oregon and Washington.
- a. True
 - b. False

1825 - Erie Canal is Completed

11. The Erie Canal linked the Great Lakes with
- a. Washington D.C.
 - b. The Hudson River
 - c. Chicago
 - d. Charleston
12. The Canal's biggest promoter was
- a. Governor De Witt Clinton
 - b. President Bill Clinton
 - c. President George Washington
 - d. Henry Clay

1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes "Last of the Mohicans"

13. James Fenimore Cooper created a uniquely American hero, the rugged individualist, who well represented the ideal of Jacksonian Democracy in the character of
- a. Uncas
 - b. George Rogers Clark
 - c. Hawkeye
 - d. Chingachook
14. "Last of the Mohicans" is one of a series of books called
- a. "The Leatherstocking Tales"
 - b. "The Sketchbook"
 - c. "The Road to Lake Erie"
 - d. "The Return of the Native"

Blackline Master #3A -Test Questions
19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Program 3: 1827 - 1846

1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper

1. Cyrus McCormick was the first inventor and entrepreneurial businessman who became rich while making life easier for a large segment of American society.

- a. True
- b. False

2. Cyrus McCormick's invention, the reaper, transformed

- a. Transportation
- b. Communication
- c. Agriculture
- d. None of the above

1831 - Nat Turner Begins his Rebellion

3. Slavery in the United States was used as a

- a. Cheap labor force to build canals
- b. Permanent solution to the manual labor problem for plantation owners
- c. Way to populate Indian lands without endangering whites
- d. None of the above

4. Nat Turner's rebellion inspired southern whites to free their slaves.

- a. True
- b. False

1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River

5. After the War of 1812, Federal policy toward Native Americans was to remove them from their traditional lands and relocate them

- a. To Canada
- b. To Mexico
- c. To Florida
- d. West of the Mississippi River

6. Black Hawk survived the massacre and went on to write one of America's greatest pieces of 19th century literature

- a. "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee"
- b. "Leaves of Grass"
- c. "Black Hawk: An Autobiography"
- d. "Black Hawk Speaks"

1836 - Alamo Falls

7. The men at the Alamo were led by

- a. Andrew Jackson
- b. Bart Simpson
- c. David Bowie
- d. None of these

8. "Remember the Alamo!" became the war cry for
- a. Texans
 - b. Mexicans
 - c. Californians
 - d. The United Farm Workers

1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"

9. Because his poems and short stories were widely acclaimed, Edgar Allan Poe was able to make a fine living from his writing.

- a. True
- b. False

10. America's first truly great writer, a man in the mold of Homer, Shakespeare and Balzac was

- a. James Fenimore Cooper
- b. Ernest Hemingway
- c. Edgar Allan Poe
- d. John Grisham

1846 - The Donner Party Starts West

11. The Donner Party was a group of

- a. Gold Prospectors
- b. Tourists
- c. Farmers
- d. None of these

1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico

12. In the Mexican American War the United States gained

- a. California and New Mexico Territories
- b. Oregon and Washington Territories
- c. Nebraska and Kansas Territories
- d. Texas

13. The underlying cause of the Mexican American War was

- a. The United States invasion California
- b. The United States refusal to import Mexican cattle
- c. The United States annexation of Texas
- d. None of the above

Blackline Master #4A - Test Questions
19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Program 4: 1846 - 1860

1846 - Dr. Morton Demonstrates Painless Surgery Using Ether

1. Choose three that indicate the state of medicine in the first half of the 19th century.
 - a. Bleedings
 - b. Electro shock therapy
 - c. Home remedies
 - d. Patent medicines
 - e. Hydro Therapy

2. Used in surgery, ether is
 - a. The region of space beyond the earth's atmosphere
 - b. A hydrocarbon used as an anesthetic
 - c. An all-pervading, infinitely elastic, massless medium formerly postulated as the agency of propagation of electromagnetic waves
 - d. A tiny animal with narcotic effects

1848 - Gold is Discovered at Sutter's Mill

3. In the 25 years following the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, over \$550,000,000 in gold and silver was taken from the Sierra Nevadas.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The discovery of gold made what city the first U.S. 'Boom Town?'
 - a. San Francisco
 - b. Sierra Nevada
 - c. San Fernando Red
 - d. Denver

1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and Hawaiian Islands

5. The history behind how Hawaii became a state was not all that different from the acquisition of territories west of the original thirteen colonies.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Hawaii became a state in
 - a. 1851
 - b. 1901
 - c. 1959
 - d. It is still a territory

1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

7. By the end of 1852, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' sold over 3,000,000 copies.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is about a slave mother, Eliza Harris, who is saved from slavery by Simon Legree.

- a. True
- b. False

9. Fifty years after 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was written, the term 'Uncle Tom' referred to

- a. A black man who cooperated with Southern whites instead of standing up for black rights
- b. A Northerner who saved blacks from slavery
- c. A Plantation owner who freed his slaves
- d. None of the above

1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan

10. President Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan in order to

- a. Return a priceless Japanese sword
- b. Gain new territory for the U.S.
- c. Demand that the Emperor of Japan pay tribute to the President
- d. Establish ports and secure American access to the nation

11. Perry's arrival in Japan and the signing of a treaty

- a. Ended Japan's 200 years of isolation
- b. Brought about the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate
- c. Led to the Meiji Restoration and the return of the Emperor to power
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

1858 - Lincoln Douglas Debates Begin

12. For over 75 years the slavery issue was the major shortcoming of the Founding Fathers in their creation of the United States and its constitution.

- a. True
- b. False

13. The debates catapulted which candidate to national prominence.

- a. Douglas
- b. Breckenridge
- c. Perry
- d. Lincoln

1860 - Pony Express Mail Service Begins

14. The 2000 mile Pony Express route began and ended in which two cities.

- a. Omaha, Nebraska and Seattle, Washington
- b. St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California
- c. St. Louis, Missouri and San Francisco, California
- d. Chicago, Illinois and Los Angeles, California

Blackline Master #5A - Test Questions
19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Program 5: 1861 - 1865

1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy

1. When Lincoln was elected President, Southern states feared he would
 - a. Implement daylight savings time
 - b. Free the slaves
 - c. Stop the importation of slaves
 - d. All of these

2. Lincoln felt that preservation of the Union was the primary task and freeing the slaves was secondary.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Circle the six states that formed the original confederacy.
 - a. South Carolina
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Iowa
 - d. Texas
 - e. Alabama
 - f. Florida
 - g. Mississippi
 - h. Louisiana
 - i. Maryland
 - j. Washington D.C.

4. How many states were known as the 'Border States'?
 - a. Three
 - b. Five
 - c. Four
 - d. Six

1862 - Congress Sets Forth The Homestead Act

5. The Homestead Act helped to settle
 - a. California
 - b. The Great Plains
 - c. The Ohio River Valley
 - d. The Great Lakes region

6. Northern politicians passed The Homestead Act in order to
 - a. Populate the Great Plains with antislavery families
 - b. Provide homesteads for slaves and their families
 - c. Provide farms for Native Americans
 - d. All of the above

1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation

7. Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation to rally the abolitionists in the North.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation after the North's victory at
 - a. Antietam
 - b. Gettysburg
 - c. Bull Run
 - d. Vicksburg

1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address

9. Lincoln accepted the secession of the Confederate States.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The Republican party's nominee for President in 1860 was
- a. Stephen Douglas
 - b. John Breckenridge
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. Andrew Johnson

1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox

11. The Civil War lasted ____ years and cost _____ lives.
- a. 10 years and 1,000,000 lives
 - b. 3 years and 200,000 lives
 - c. 4 years and 600,000
 - d. 5 years and 750,000 lives
12. After the Civil War, the United States became a world leader in industry and communications
- a. True
 - b. False

1865 - Abraham Lincoln is Assassinated

13. Lincoln was assassinated by
- a. Andrew Johnson, a southern governor
 - b. Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War
 - c. John Wilkes Booth, a southern sympathizer
 - d. Susan B. Anthony, a southern belle
14. Lincoln was the first President of the United States to
- a. Be reelected
 - b. Come from the South
 - c. Be assassinated
 - d. All of these

1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan

15. The Ku Klux Klan was formed to
- a. Oppose the Northern efforts of reconstruction
 - b. Construct field hospitals
 - c. Assist blacks entering society as freedmen
 - d. Abolish slavery
16. Following Reconstruction the South settled into a pattern of
- a. Peace and harmony among the races
 - b. White supremacy and segregation of blacks
 - c. Mob rule, looting and burning of cities
 - d. None of the above

Blackline Master 6A - Test Questions
19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Program 6: 1866 - 1870

1867 - Carpetbaggers Descend on the South

1. After Reconstruction and the Northern Armies pulled out of the South, blacks continued to make political and social gains throughout the South.

- a. True
- b. False

2. After the Civil War, the North aided blacks by

- a. Passing Civil Rights Acts
- b. Setting up the Freedman's Bureau
- c. Passing the Reconstruction Acts
- d. All of the above

1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly

3. The U.S. purchased Alaska from

- a. Russia
- b. Great Britain
- c. France
- d. Canada

4. Alaska became the greatest bargain of all times because of

- a. The discovery of gold in 1898
- b. The discovery of oil in 1968
- c. It's natural beauty
- d. It's strategic position in the cold war with the Soviet Union
- e. All of the above

1868 - President Johnson is Impeached

5. The Radicals impeached President Johnson because

- a. He was a Southerner
- b. He opposed their reconstruction plans for the south
- c. He shot President Lincoln
- d. None of the above

6. Johnson believed that Reconstruction should fall under the powers of the

- a. Individual States
- b. Executive
- c. The Supreme Court
- d. Congress

1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad

7. The final spike was driven in at
- a. St. Joseph, Missouri
 - b. Promontory Point, Utah
 - c. Carson City, Nevada
 - d. None of the above
8. Because of the Railroads and how they operated, Congress passed
- a. The Interstate Commerce Act
 - b. The Clayton Antitrust Act
 - c. The Fair Employment Act
 - d. The New Deal

1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil of Ohio

9. Laissez faire was a concept that incorporates the idea
- a. From each according to his ability to each according to his need
 - b. To the victor go the spoils
 - c. Of an invisible hand of the market place regulating and controlling economic activities
 - d. Of a chicken in every pot
10. The factor which contributed primarily to Rockefeller's great wealth was
- a. Illegal railroad rebates
 - b. Kickbacks
 - c. Price manipulations
 - d. All of the above
11. Foremost among the new technological innovations that changed societal patterns which had existed since humans built their first villages was
- a. The discovery of wheat
 - b. Tapping the potential of oil
 - c. Slavery
 - d. Laissez faire economics

Blackline Master #7A - Test Questions
19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Program 7: 1871 - 1881

1871 - Chicago Fire

1. Chicago was a center for farmers and cattlemen shipping produce back east.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Chicago's almost instantaneous rebuilding from the fire is symbolic of America's resiliency. Choose two other instances of America's capacity to renew itself when faced with adversity.
 - a. The Great Depression in 1930
 - b. Destruction of the Golden Gate Bridge in 1964
 - c. The cancellation of Buffy the Vampire Slayer in 2003
 - d. The bombing of the World Trade Center Towers in 2001

1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting

3. In 1878, the Women's Suffrage Bill was introduced in Congress, but not passed.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The Fifteenth Amendment gave
 - a. Women the right to vote
 - b. Immigrants the right to vote
 - c. Black males the right to vote
 - d. Hispanics the right to vote

1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House

5. The first black to join the U.S. Senate was
 - a. Robert Smalls
 - b. Hiram Revels
 - c. Jefferson Davis
 - d. Robert Banneker

6. During his career, Robert Smalls was
 - a. Elected to U. S. Congress
 - b. Made a Captain in the Union Army
 - c. A state representative
 - d. All of these

1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone

7. What many describe as the most important breakthrough in information technology of the last two centuries was
 - a. The telephone
 - b. The Pony Express
 - c. The railroad
 - d. The telegraph

8. In the last quarter of the 19th century the emphasis by inventors was to use science and technology to create totally new devices rather than just improve old ways of doing labor.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Match these inventors with their inventions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Thomas Edison | a. Alternating electric current |
| b. Alexander Graham Bell | b. Flexible photographic film |
| c. George Eastman | c. The telephone |
| d. Nikolai Tesla | d. The electric light |

1876 - Battle of Little Big Horn

10. The outcome of the Battle of the Little Big Horn was

- a. Custer won and sent the Indians to Reservations
- b. The Indians retreated to Canada where they live to this day
- c. The biggest defeat of the U.S. Army by the Plains tribes, but it also marked the end of the Indians' way of life
- d. Custer negotiated a settlement with Sitting Bull

11. With the arrival of horses to the plains in 18th century, Native Americans became farmers and ranchers.

- a. True
- b. False

1879 - Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp

12. Without Edison's successful experimentation, not a single piece of the modern world could exist.

- a. True
- b. False

1880 - George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film

13. The first prototype cameras were invented by Daguerre and Talbot around 1840.

- a. True
- b. False

14. In 1888 George Eastman introduced

- a. Flexible film
- b. Digital photography
- c. The camera
- d. The tripod

15. The modern motion picture was pioneered by

- a. Eastman and Edison
- b. Eastman and Bell
- c. Eastman and McCoy
- d. Tesla and Edison

1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

16. The most influential black educator of the 19th century was

- a. Hiram Revels
- b. Robert Smalls
- c. Booker T. Washington
- d. Harriet Tubman

17. Tuskegee was a

- a. State University
- b. Trade School
- c. Medical School
- d. Baptist College

Blackline Master 8A -Test Questions
19th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Program 8: 1882 - 1900

1881 - Clara Barton Organizes the American Red Cross

1. Clara Barton was known as
 - a. The Angel in a white dress
 - b. The Angel in the outfield
 - c. The Angel of the battlefield
 - d. The Angel of mercy
2. The Red Cross began in:
 - a. Switzerland
 - b. England
 - c. Papua New Guinea
 - d. The United States

1882 - Chinese Exclusion Act Passed by Congress

3. Chinese immigrants first entered the U.S. to work in the gold fields and ended up building the west's railroads.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The Chinese Exclusion Act was never repealed.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"

5. Who wrote, "All modern literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called 'Huckleberry Finn'?"
 - a. John Dos Passos
 - b. John Steinbeck
 - c. Ray Bradbury
 - d. Ernest Hemingway
6. "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is the story about
 - a. A young man and a runaway slave and their adventures on the Mississippi River
 - b. A young man who gets lost in the Rocky Mountains while with his father's trapping company
 - c. A young warlock
 - d. None of these

1889 - Oklahoma Land Rush Begins

7. Oklahoma had originally been ceded to
 - a. Canada
 - b. Native American tribes
 - c. Russia
 - d. France
8. Congress created the Oklahoma Territory before the first land rush.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1890 - Battle At Wounded Knee

9. What was it that the Paiute Messiah, Wovoka, said would empower the Native Americans and bring back the old ways of living on the prairie?
 - a. The Sunrise Ceremony
 - b. War against the Army
 - c. The Ghost Dance
 - d. None of these

10. How did Native Americans characterize Wounded Knee?
- a. A gallant victory for Sitting Bull and other leaders
 - b. A minor skirmish where a handful of Indians were wounded
 - c. A gallant action by the Army to suppress another Indian War
 - d. The last in a series of atrocities and broken promises perpetrated by the Federal Government in the 19th century

1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated

11. The first American automobile powered by a gasoline engine was built by
- a. Charles and Frank Duryea
 - b. Henry Ford
 - c. Wilbur and Orville Wright
 - d. Gottlieb Daimler
12. The automobile would transform American society, primarily because of
- a. Karl Benz
 - b. Henry Ford
 - c. Louis Chevrolet
 - d. Ransom Eli Olds
13. Can you match these cars with their manufacturers?
- a. Oldsmobile
 - b. Mercedes Benz
 - c. Model T Ford
 - d. The Mars Rover
 - a. Henry Ford
 - b. Ransom Eli Olds
 - c. Karl Friedrich Benz
 - d. NASA

1896 - Plessy vs Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation

14. Plessy vs. Ferguson upheld the doctrine of
- a. Separate but equal
 - b. Freedom of the press
 - c. A Fair deal for the American people
 - d. None of these
15. Jim Crow Laws made it illegal for blacks to
- a. Share the same restaurants with whites
 - b. Attend the same schools as whites
 - c. Use railroad cars reserved for whites
 - d. All of the above

1898 - Sinking of the Maine

16. The battleship Maine was sent to Havana harbor as a show of force and to protect American interests.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Circle the 3 territories the United States gained in the 1898 War with Spain.
- a. Cuba
 - b. Guam
 - c. Manhattan Island
 - d. Puerto Rico
 - e. Madrid
 - f. Virgin Islands
 - e. Philippines