

Second Year Second-Term Exam in American Civilization

I-Matching: Match the items in column A with the item that best relates to it in column B by placing the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate blank. (N.B. not all items have matches). (5pts)

Column A

A-Harriet Tubman **B-** Henry Clay **C-** Missouri Compromise **D-** Reconstruction Era **E-** Harriet Beecher Stowe **F-**The Treaty of Paris 1783 **G-**The Quakers **H-**The Proclamation Line 1763 **I-**The Compromise of 1850 **J-** Texas **K-** The Kansas Nebraska Act **L-** J. Brown Raids **M-** The Fugitive Slave Act

Column B

- 1-.....**H**.....ended the Seven Years' War by forbidding British colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- 2-.....**A**..... were/was the most prominent active 'conductor (s)' in the Underground Railroad.
- 3-The principle of popular sovereignty was introduced in**K**.....
- 4-.....**I**..... provided for the Abolition of slave trade in the District of Columbia.
- 5-.....**D**..... refers to the period (1865–77) that followed the American Civil War.

II-Gap-Filling/ Fill in the following gaps with the appropriate answers (5pts)

- 1- The first Ten Amendments to the Constitution are also referred to as **The Bill of Rights**
- 2- **The Thirteenth Amendment** formally abolished slavery and involuntary servitude throughout the United States.
- 3- **The Missouri Compromise** was/ were passed by Congress to regulate the extension of slavery to the Louisiana territories.
- 4- **Checks and Balances** is a principle of government which encourages sharing and separating power among the three branches.
- 5- **The 10% Plan** was Abraham Lincoln's lenient war-time strategy designed to quickly reunite the nation.

III-Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ): circle the letter that best answers the question or completes the statement. (5pts)

- 1- The aftermath of the Proclamation Line was:
a- Obliging Britain to change its policies with Indians **b-** British-colonial reconciliation
c- Obliging the colonies to contribute with 50% of taxes **d-** all of these **e-** none of these
- 2- Robert E. Lee:
a- Led the Marines who captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry. **b-**His defeat at Gettysburg in July 1863 was a turning point against the Confederacy. **c-** Led the first Confederate invasion of the North at the Battle of Antietam **d-** all of these **e-** none of these
- 3- John Brown
a- His army held well against the U.S. troops **b-** Attacked Harpers Ferry to be joined by freedmen
c- Stands out as martyr for the slaves' cause **d-** all of these **e-** none of these

- 4- Which of the following statements is wrong about the Fugitive Slave Act?
 - a- It was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1793
 - b- Outlawed trial by jury for escaped slaves
 - c- Was an enforcement of the U.S. Constitution
 - d- All of these
 - e- None of these
- 5- Which of the following statements is correct about Harriet Beecher Stowe?
 - a- Sparked tension through her anti-slavery novel
 - b- Served as a Union Spy
 - c- Was a staunch humanitarian and an advocate for women's suffrage
 - d- all of these
 - e- none of these
- 6- The Peace Treaty of Paris of 1763:
 - a- Ended the American Revolution
 - b- Ensured colonial-British diplomatic negotiations
 - c- Triggered the French and Indian war
 - d- all of these
 - e- none of these
- 7- The direct incident that gave birth to the Coercive Acts was:
 - a- The Tea Act
 - b- The Boston Tea Party
 - c- The Dissolution of the General Court
 - d- all of these
 - e- none of these
- 8- The Tea Act
 - a- Was enacted in 1778
 - b- Increased the tax on tea of the British East India Company
 - c- Gave birth to the Boston Tea Party
 - d- all of these
 - e- none of these
- 9- The American Civil War was triggered by:
 - a- The 13th Amendment
 - b- The Grenville Measures
 - c- The Townshend Acts
 - d- all of these
 - e- none of these
- 10- The main role of the Continental Congress was:
 - a- Organizing for the American Revolution
 - b- Setting a temporary government
 - c- Providing military supplies
 - d- all of these
 - e- none of these

IV- Identifications: Identify the following concepts within the allotted space (5pts)

- 1- The Proclamation of 1763 was issued by the British crown after the French and Indian War. It aimed to appease Native Americans by preventing colonists from encroaching on their lands.
- 2- Manifest Destiny was a 19th-century ideology asserting that the United States was divinely ordained to expand its democratic institutions and control the entire North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
- 3- The Black Codes were racially discriminatory laws enacted by Southern U.S. states in 1865 and 1866. They were designed to restrict the freedom of emancipated African Americans.
- 4- Popular Sovereignty was the doctrine that allowed white male settlers in the newly organized territories to decide for themselves whether to permit or ban slavery.
- 5- The Missouri Compromise was an 1820 federal legislation that maintained the balance of power between slave and free states in the U.S. Senate by admitting Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state as well as creating the 36°30 parallel.