



**FINAL
ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT**

(COVER PAGE)

Session : August 2021

Programme : American Degree Transfer Program (AUP)

Course : **HIS251: United States History I: Colonization To 1877**

Date of Examination : 9 December 2021 (Thursday)

Time : 12.00noon – 2.00pm Reading Time : Nil

Duration : 2 Hours 00 Minutes

Special Instructions :

Section A: Multiple Choice questions. Answer **ALL** questions. (40 marks)

Section B: Answer All **FOUR (4)** questions. (40 marks)

Section C: Answer any **ONE (1)** out of **TWO (2)** essay questions. (20 marks)

Material permitted : Non-Programmable Scientific Calculator

Materials provided : Nil

Examiner(s) : **Hari Chandaran Arumugam**

Chief Moderator : Roseliza Mohd Ramly

This paper consists of 12 printed pages, including the cover page

AMERICAN DEGREE TRANSFER PROGRAM (AUP)
HIS251: UNITED STATES HISTORY I
FINAL ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: AUGUST 2021 SESSION

SECTION A (40 marks)

Instructions: This section consists of **FORTY (40)** questions. Answer **ALL** questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. The following were true of President Thomas Jefferson **except**
 - A. He repealed some taxes.
 - B. He reduced military expenditures.
 - C. He preferred a strong federal government.
 - D. He repealed the Sedition Act and the Alien Act.

2. What was the main reason for the failure of the Burr Conspiracy of 1806 to topple President Andrew Jackson?
 - A. Burr failed to get the British help.
 - B. President Jackson sent troops to crush the rebellion.
 - C. Burr failed to get enough support from the Congress.
 - D. General James Wilkinson, the Governor of Louisiana betrayed Burr.

3. During the Napoleonic War, the British Navy and the French Navy attacked neutral ships in the Atlantic Ocean. What was the United States reaction to these attacks?
 - A. It introduced the Embargo Act.
 - B. It declared war on both nations.
 - C. It broke diplomatic ties with both nations.
 - D. It repealed the Naturalization Act of 1798.

4.

- A Shawnee chief
 - He united all the Indian tribes east of Mississippi into a great confederation
 - His war cry was to drive the whites off the Indian land

Who was this great Indian leader?

- A. Pontiac
- B. Tecumseh
- C. Tenskwatawa
- D. Opchanacanough

5. Why did the United States declare war on Britain in 1812?
- I The British annexation of Canada.
 - II The British supported the Indian resistance.
 - III The United States wanted to defend its national honor.
 - IV The British continued to disrupt the United States trade.
- A. I, II and III
 - B. I, II and IV
 - C. I, III and IV
 - D. II, III and IV
6. Who wrote the poem “Defence of Fort McHenry” that later became the lyrics of the national anthem of the United States?
- A. George Clinton
 - B. Charles Pinckney
 - C. Francis Scott Key
 - D. General W.H. Harrison
7. The loss of the British army in this battle ended the War of 1812. Which battle was this?
- A. The Battle of New Orleans
 - B. The Battle of Plattsburgh
 - C. The Battle of Tippecanoe
 - D. The Battle of Baltimore
8. After the economy depression of 1819, the United States faced a few new sectional issues. What were the issues?
- I Should the import tariff be high?
 - II Should the Indian lands be sold cheaply as possible?
 - III Should the Federal Government support the construction of roads?
 - IV Should slavery be allowed in the new states being created in the West?
- A. I, II and III
 - B. I, II and IV
 - C. I, III and IV
 - D. II, III and IV

9. The Transcontinental Treaty in 1819 was signed by the United States and Spain. What was the main consequence of the treaty?
- A. It ended the war between the United States and Spain.
 - B. Spain pledged to stop its expansionism in the new world.
 - C. It defined the boundary between the United States and Mexico.
 - D. The United States purchased Florida from Spain for \$5 million.
10. The admission of Missouri as a state of the United States was solved through the Missouri Compromise. What were the main provisions of the Missouri Compromise?
- I Texas joined the United States as a free state.
 - II Missouri joined the United States as a slave state.
 - III Maine was separated from Massachusetts and then it joined the United States as a free state.
 - IV The people of Missouri would decide through popular sovereignty .
- A. I and II
 - B. III and IV
 - C. I and IV
 - D. II and III
11. President Andrew Jackson made administration reform by dismissing many senior federal officials and replacing them with his own friends. This reform was called
- A. The whip system
 - B. The spoils system
 - C. The abolitionist system
 - D. The check and balance system
12. How did the Cherokee Indians resist to the “Indian Removal Act” of 1830?
- I They drafted a new constitution.
 - II They moved to reservations in Mississippi.
 - III They organized armed rebellions against the whites.
 - IV They established a new state within a state in Georgia.
- A. I and II
 - B. III and IV
 - C. I and IV
 - D. II and III

13. In the 1830's, President Andrew Jackson made some financial reform. What was the main purpose of this financial reform?
- A. To reduce the nation's debt.
 - B. To overcome economy recession.
 - C. To destroy the Bank of the United States.
 - D. To overcome corruption in the financial institutions.
14. The following were true of the Whig party **except**
- A. It was in favor of high tariffs.
 - B. It supported the removal of Indians.
 - C. It supported the Bank of United States.
 - D. It was in favor of a strong federal government.
15. The increased number of Americans settlers in Texas alarmed the Mexican authorities. What were the measures taken by the Mexican authorities to stop Americans immigration to Texas?
- I They outlawed slavery in Texas.
 - II They implemented the Mexicanization programs.
 - III They sent troops to evacuate American immigrants.
 - IV They prohibited new immigrations of Americans into Texas.
- A. I and II
 - B. III and IV
 - C. I and IV
 - D. II and III
16. What was the policy used by the United States to justify its expansion in the west?
- A. The Manifest Destiny
 - B. The Monroe Doctrine
 - C. The Caribbean Police
 - D. The Roosevelt Corollary
17. What was the main cause of the 1846 Mexican-American War?
- I Texas boundary dispute
 - II American expansionist spirit
 - III Mexico failed to pay its debt to the United States.
 - IV Mexico refused to cede California and New Mexico to the United States.

- A. I and II
- B. III and IV
- C. I and IV
- D. II and III

18. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which was signed in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War. What were the main provisions of the Treaty?

- I The United States paid Mexico \$15 million.
- II Mexico recognized the independence of Texas.
- III Mexico accepted Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas.
- IV Mexico ceded New Mexico and California to the United States.

- A. I, II and III
- B. I, II and IV
- C. I, III and IV
- D. II, III and IV

19. What were the main purposes of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850?

- I To punish fugitive slaves.
- II To emancipate fugitive slaves.
- III To provide aid for fugitive slaves.
- IV To punish people who helped fugitive slaves.

- A. I and II
- B. III and IV
- C. I and IV
- D. II and III

20.

- Written by Harriet Beecher Stove in 1852
 - Touched on the evils of slavery

What was the name of the novel?

- A. *Roots*
- B. *Common Cause*
- C. *Uncle Sam's Cabin*
- D. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

21. What incident gave birth to the Republican Party in 1854?

- A. "Bleeding Illinois"
- B. "Bleeding Kansas"
- C. "Bleeding Kentucky"
- D. "Bleeding Mississippi"

22.

In 1857, Dred Scott (a black slave) lost his case in the Supreme Court. He had filed a case for his family's liberty from slavery.

What was the significance of the Supreme Court's decision?

- A. The Congress could not forbid slavery in any state.
- B. The slaves demanded the creation of a state for them.
- C. The blacks were not recognized as citizens of the United States.
- D. The states were given the rights to grant liberty to black slaves.

23. The 1858 Illinois Senator election saw the contest between Stephen Douglas from the Democratic Party and Abraham Lincoln from the Republican Party. Why did the nation watch this election keenly?

- A. It will decide the result of the 1860 Presidential election.
- B. It will decide on the emancipation of black slaves.
- C. It will decide on the fate of the southern states.
- D. It will decide on the popular sovereignty.

24.

- He believed that the God had chosen him to raise an army of slaves and lead them against their masters.
- He planned to establish a black republic in Virginia.

Who was the leader of this movement?

- A. John Bell
- B. John Brown
- C. Jefferson Davis
- D. Thaddeus Stevens

25. After the 1860 Presidential election, a state passed the following resolution:

“... the union now subsisting between ... and other states under the name of United States of America is hereby dissolved.”

Which state passed this resolution?

- A. South Carolina
- B. North Carolina
- C. Mississippi
- D. Tennessee

26. What was Abraham Lincoln’s rationale in declaring war on the Confederate States of America in 1860?

- A. To end slavery in the southern states.
- B. Secession by the southern states was illegal.
- C. The southern states aided the British in the war.
- D. The southern states failed to pay their debt to the Union.

27. What was the military strength of the Confederate States of America in the Civil War?

- I It controlled the marine.
- II It fought a defensive war.
- III It had a great commander.
- IV It was the main producer of the nation’s firearms.

- A. I and II
- B. III and IV
- C. I and IV
- D. II and III

28. What was the significance of the 1862 Battle of Antietam?

- I Lincoln made the Emancipation Proclamation.
- II It was the first battle between armored warships.
- III Both sides had changed their strategies in the war.
- IV It had checked the Confederate army invasion of the Northern territories.

- A. I and II
- B. III and IV
- C. I and IV
- D. II and III

29. Which was the first state to enlist black slaves as soldiers in the Civil War?

- A. Massachusetts
- B. Rhode Island
- C. New York
- D. Illinois

30. General Ulysses S. Grant of the Union army and General Robert E. Lee from the Confederate army signed a peace treaty in 1965 to end the Civil War. This historical event took place at

- A. Yorktown Court House
- B. Richmond Court House
- C. Petersburg Court House
- D. Appomattox Court House

31. On April 14, 1865, an actor shot Abraham Lincoln as he was watching a play *Our American Cousin* at Ford Theatre. Who was the actor?

- A. Jefferson Davies
- B. John Wilkes Booth
- C. Lee Harvey Oswald
- D. Alexander H. Stephens

32. Why did the Republicans in the Congress reject President Andrew Johnson Reconstruction policy?

- I It might increase the power of Democrats in Congress.
- II The readmitting process of the southern states would be difficult.
- III It allowed ex-high Confederate officials to be elected to the Congress.
- IV The southern states enacted the Black Codes to control former slaves.

- A. I, II and III
- B. I, II and IV
- C. I, III and IV
- D. II, III and IV

33.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

This bill refers to

- A. The Fifteenth Amendment
- B. The Sixteenth Amendment
- C. The Thirteenth Amendment
- D. The Fourteenth Amendment

34. Why did the Congress pass the First Reconstruction Act in August 1867?

- A. To end military rule in the southern states.
- B. The southern states enacted the Black Codes.
- C. The southern states vetoed the Civil Rights Act.
- D. The southern states did not ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

35. In 1868, President Andrew Johnson was impeached before the bar of the Senate. What was the charge?

- A. He violated the Alien Act.
- B. He violated the Enemy Act.
- C. He violated the Sedition Act.
- D. He violated the Tenure of Office Act.

36.

Southern whites willing to cooperate with the Republicans because they accepted the results of the war and wished to advance their own interests.

These whites are called

- A. Scalawags
- B. Carpetbaggers
- C. Union League of America
- D. Knights of the White Camelia

37. Why did the Congress approve the Southern Homestead Act of 1866?
- A. To provide credit for blacks in the south.
 - B. To provide homes for blacks in the south.
 - C. To give federal land to blacks in the south.
 - D. To grant civil rights for blacks in the south.
38. After the Civil War, a new agricultural system called sharecropping was introduced. All the following were true about sharecropping **except**
- A. a black farmer provided his labor.
 - B. sharecropping was a failure because of lack of capital.
 - C. crops was divided between white planters and black farmers.
 - D. sharecroppers paid a portion of their harvest of cash crops to creditors.
39. What was the reaction of Congress to Ku Klux Klan (KKK) intimidation of the blacks in the south?
- A. Forming the Freedmen's Bureau
 - B. Introducing the Force Acts of 1870
 - C. Amending the Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - D. Forming the Colored National Labor Union
40. The disputed presidential election of 1876 led to the Compromise of 1877. What were the main consequences of the compromise?
- I It ended the Reconstruction programs.
 - II It shaped the destinies of the freedmen.
 - III White terrorists began to operate openly.
 - IV Democrats controlled the Southern states.
- A. I, II and III
 - B. I, II and IV
 - C. I, III and IV
 - D. II, III and IV

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Instructions: This section consists of **FOUR (4)** questions. Answer **ALL** questions in the booklet provided. All questions carry equal marks. Your answer should be not more than 120 words in length.

1. Explain the Louisiana purchase by the United States.
[10 marks]

2. Discuss the South Carolina crisis of 1832.
[10 marks]

3. Discuss the Compromise of 1850.
[10 marks]

4. Describe the Kansas–Nebraska Act of 1854.
[10 marks]

SECTION C (20 Marks)

Instructions: This section consists of **TWO (2)** questions. Answer only **ONE** question in the booklet provided. All questions carry equal marks. Your answer should be about 220 words in length.

1. The Monroe Doctrine had shaped the foreign policy of the United States. Discuss the background, provisions and importance of the Monroe Doctrine.
[20 marks]

2. The important legal question after the Civil War was how to bring the defeated states back into the Union. Discuss the presidential reconstruction plan after the Civil War.
[20 marks]

~THE END~