ARKANSAS UNITED STATES HISTORY · UNIT 3 · 25 QUESTIONS

Early Republic and Westward Expansion — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **In 1803, President Jefferson bought Louisiana from France, doubling the size of the United States. The Louisiana Purchase included lands that became the state of**

- A Arkansas
- B Florida
- C Texas
- D California

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2 **Lewis and Clark explored the Louisiana Purchase from 1804 to 1806, mapping rivers and meeting Native peoples. Their main goal was to**



- **A** Explore the new territory
- **B** Mine gold
- **C** Found a colony
- **D** Build a railroad

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3 **Arkansas Territory was created in 1819 from part of Missouri Territory. A territory differs from a state because it does not yet have**

- A Settlers
- B Rivers
- C Full statehood
- D A governor

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4 **Arkansas joined the Union in 1836 as its 25th member. Joining meant Arkansas gained representation in Congress and the right to govern itself as a**

- A Colony
- B Territory
- C District
- D State

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5 **The Missouri Compromise of 1820 admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, keeping the Senate balanced. It also drew a line at 36 degrees 30 minutes north, above which slavery was**

- A Banned in the Louisiana Territory
- B Required
- C Expanded everywhere
- D Ignored

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6 **The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and Britain over trade, impressment of sailors, and frontier conflict. Impressment means forcing sailors into**

- A Church service
- B Naval service
- C Farm work
- D Factory work

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7 **The Monroe Doctrine in 1823 warned Europe not to colonize the Americas. It was a statement of United States foreign policy toward the**

A Arctic

B Antarctic

C Western Hemisphere

D Eastern Hemisphere

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8 **The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, linked the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and New York City. Canals lowered the cost of moving**



A People only

B Water

C Mail only

D Goods

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9 **The Market Revolution in the early 1800s brought factories, canals, and railroads that linked regions. It shifted work from home production toward**

A Wage labor in factories

B Hunting

C Fishing only

D Mining only

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10 **The cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, separated cotton fiber from seeds quickly. It made short staple cotton profitable and increased demand for**

A No labor

B Enslaved labor

C Free labor

D Factory labor only

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11 **The Indian Removal Act of 1830 authorized the president to arrange the relocation of Native peoples from the Southeast to lands west of the Mississippi. The relocation that followed, known as the Trail of Tears, was**

A Trade only

B Peace treaties

C Forced removal

D Voluntary migration

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12 **The Cherokee in Arkansas and elsewhere had adopted farming, schools, and a written constitution, yet were still removed. Their removal shows that United States policy was driven mainly by desire for**

A Peace

B Trade

C Education

D Land

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13 **Manifest Destiny was the belief that the United States was destined to expand across North America to the Pacific. This belief was used to justify**



A Westward expansion

B Isolation

C Colonial rule

D Foreign alliances

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14 **Settlers heading west in wagon trains in the 1840s and 1850s. Settlers faced disease, river crossings, and long journeys to reach**

A Maine

B Oregon

C Florida

D Virginia

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15 **Texas became independent from Mexico in 1836 after the Battle of San Jacinto, and it was later annexed by the United States in 1845. Annexation means**



A Trading territory

B Leasing territory

C Adding territory to a country

D Losing territory

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16 **The Mexican American War from 1846 to 1848 ended with Mexico ceding California and the Southwest to the United States. Ceding means**

- A Buying territory
- B Leasing territory
- C Sharing territory
- D Giving up territory

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17 **The California Gold Rush began in 1849 after gold was found at Sutter Mill. It drew tens of thousands of migrants, called**

- A Forty Niners
- B Pioneers
- C Miners of 1800
- D Gold kings

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18 **The Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 called for women rights, including the vote. Its Declaration of Sentiments modeled the Declaration of**



A Trade

B Independence

C War

D Peace

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19 **The Second Great Awakening was a religious revival in the early 1800s that also inspired reform movements for temperance, education, and abolition. Abolition means ending**

A Taxes

B War

C Slavery

D Trade

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20 **The Compromise of 1850 admitted California as a free state and strengthened the Fugitive Slave Act. The Fugitive Slave Act required return of escaped enslaved people to**

A Canada

B Mexico

C Europe

D Their enslavers

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21 **The Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854 let settlers in those territories vote on slavery, a principle called popular sovereignty. Popular sovereignty means rule by**

A The people

B The king

C The army

D The church

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22 **The Dred Scott decision in 1857 said enslaved people were not citizens and Congress could not ban slavery in territories. The decision increased sectional**

A Unity

B Tension

C Peace

D Trade

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23 **John Brown raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859 aimed to start a slave revolt by seizing a federal arsenal. His raid deepened fear in the South of**

A Indian attacks

B Trade war

C Abolitionist violence

D Foreign invasion

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24 **Abraham Lincoln election in 1860 led southern states to secede because they feared he would limit slavery expansion. Secession means**

A Joining the Union

B Trading with the Union

C Taxing the Union

D Withdrawing from the Union

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25 **The spoils system under Andrew Jackson gave government jobs to political supporters. Critics said it rewarded loyalty over**

A Ability

B Wealth

C Age

D Place of birth

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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