ARKANSAS UNITED STATES HISTORY · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — 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 **Spanish explorers sought gold, converts, and glory in the Americas, and they built missions and settlements in Florida and the Southwest. A mission was mainly a**

- A University
- B Port for Asia
- C Religious outpost
- D Factory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The Boston Tea Party in 1773 was a protest in which colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor. Britain answered with the Coercive Acts, also called the**

- A Intolerable Acts
- B Sugar Acts
- C Townshend Acts
- D Stamp Acts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Arkansas seceded from the Union in May 1861 after Lincoln called for troops to suppress the rebellion. Secession by Arkansas meant it joined the**

- A France
- B Union
- C Confederacy
- D Britain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The Quapaw lived in villages near the mouth of the Arkansas River and traded furs and food with French traders. Trade with Europeans brought the Quapaw new**

- A Metal tools and firearms
- B Steam engines
- C Railroads
- D Printed books

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Thomas Paine pamphlet Common Sense in 1776 argued plainly for independence from Britain. Pamphlets like it helped persuade ordinary colonists because they were**

- A Cheap and widely read
- B Written in Latin
- C Only for kings
- D Secret

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The Emancipation Proclamation of January 1863 declared enslaved people in Confederate held areas free. It did not immediately free enslaved people in loyal border states, but it made ending slavery a war**

A Trade

B Aim

C Crime

D Tax

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The House of Burgesses in Virginia in 1619 was an elected assembly that made local laws. It is an early example of**

A Military rule

B Church rule

C Representative government

D Absolute monarchy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **At Valley Forge in the winter of 1777 to 1778, the army of Washington suffered cold and shortages but trained under Baron von Steuben. The training mainly improved the army**

A Size only

B Pay

C Food

D Discipline

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The Gettysburg Address in 1863 restated the war as a struggle for liberty and government of the people, by the people, for the people. Lincoln gave it to dedicate a**

- A Cemetery
- B Fort
- C Capitol
- D Port

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **New England colonies had rocky soil and short growing seasons, so they relied more on fishing, shipbuilding, and trade than on large plantations. Their economy was therefore mainly**

- A Mining based
- B Desert farming
- C Maritime and commercial
- D Plantation based

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Shays Rebellion in 1786 was an uprising of Massachusetts farmers facing debt and taxes. It convinced many leaders that the Articles needed to be**

A Abolished entirely

B Ignored

C Replaced with a stronger government

D Kept unchanged

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House in April 1865, effectively ending the Civil War. Grant terms allowed Confederate soldiers to return home with their**

A Cannons

B Ships

C Forts

D Horses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Great Awakening in the 1700s was a religious revival with emotional preaching and new churches. It encouraged ordinary people to question**

A All trade

B Established authority

C All religion

D All farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The Three Fifths Compromise counted each enslaved person as three fifths of a person for representation and taxation. It gave southern states more representation than counting only free people would have given, but less than counting whom fully?**

A Only children

B All enslaved people fully

C No people

D Only women

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The Fifteenth Amendment in 1870 said the right to vote could not be denied on account of race. In practice, southern states later limited Black voting through poll taxes and**

- A Free schools
- B Free land
- C Free transport
- D Literacy tests

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Indentured servants agreed to work for several years in return for passage to America. Unlike enslaved people, indentured servants were expected to become**

- A Free after their term
- B Enslaved for life
- C Prisoners forever
- D Exiled

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Federalists supported the new Constitution and a strong national government, while Anti Federalists feared it would threaten liberty. The Federalist Papers were essays arguing for**

- A Ratification
- B Rejection
- C Monarchy
- D Secession

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The Brooks Baxter War in 1874 in Little Rock was a conflict over who was the rightful governor of Arkansas. It showed that Reconstruction politics in Arkansas remained**

A Uncontested

B Foreign

C Unstable

D Peaceful

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The Navigation Acts required colonial trade to use English ships and pass through English ports. Their purpose was to benefit**

A England

B France

C Spain

D The colonies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **In Marbury v Madison in 1803, the Supreme Court claimed power to**

A Review laws

B Make laws

C Veto laws

D Tax laws

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Plessy v Ferguson in 1896 upheld separate but equal facilities, allowing legal segregation. Separate but equal was later overturned by Brown v Board of Education in**

A 1920

B 1954

C 1865

D 1900

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The headright system in Virginia gave land to settlers who paid for their own passage or for others. Its main effect was to encourage**

A Emigration

B Urban factories

C Naval power

D Immigration and settlement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Loyalists supported Britain during the Revolution, while Patriots supported independence. After the war, many Loyalists left for Britain or**

A France

B Spain

C Mexico

D Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Hamilton plan for a national bank aimed to stabilize credit and manage government finances. Jefferson opposed it as exceeding the powers given in the**

A Bill of Rights

B Constitution

C Declaration

D Articles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **The First Battle of Bull Run in 1861 showed both sides that the war would not be short. It was fought near**

- A Boston, Massachusetts
- B Manassas, Virginia
- C Atlanta, Georgia
- D Chicago, Illinois

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **The Iroquois Confederacy in the Northeast united several Native nations under a council that made decisions for common defense. A confederacy is a union of**

- A One town only
- B One family only
- C Separate groups for common purposes
- D One king only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **The Townshend Acts taxed glass, paint, paper, and tea imported into the colonies. Colonists answered with boycotts, which are**

A Refusals to farm

B Refusals to pray

C Refusals to buy goods

D Refusals to vote

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **The Louisiana Purchase doubled the country but raised questions about whether the president had power to buy land. Jefferson justified it through the treaty**

A Power

B Tax power

C War power

D Postal power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **The Battle of Chickamauga in 1863 was fought in Georgia and was a Confederate victory that led to a Union siege at**

A Chattanooga

B Atlanta

C Savannah

D Mobile

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **The Dutch founded New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island as a trading center. It later became New York when England took it over. New Amsterdam was known for**

A Steel mills

B Diverse trade

C Gold mining

D Cotton farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The Articles of Confederation required unanimous consent to amend them, making change very hard. Unanimous means**

A Agreed by none

B Agreed by all

C Agreed by most

D Agreed by few

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **The Era of Good Feelings after the War of 1812 saw one party dominate politics and national pride rise. That party was the**

A Federalist Party

B Whig Party

C Libertarian Party

D Democratic Republican Party

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The Battle of Jenkins Ferry in April 1864 allowed Union forces retreating from Camden to cross the Saline River. The battle was fought in**

A Virginia

B Tennessee

C Mississippi

D Arkansas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **Bacon Rebellion in 1676 in Virginia involved frontier settlers angry at the governor over Native policy and land. It showed tension between frontier settlers and**

A Colonial government

B Spain

C France

D Native traders only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **The Tenth Amendment reserves powers not given to the national government to the states or the people. This protects**

A State powers

B Royal powers

C Foreign powers

D Army powers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **The Underground Railroad was a secret network helping enslaved people escape to free states and Canada. It used safe houses called**

A Forts

B Ports

C Markets

D Stations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **The impeachment of Andrew Johnson in 1868 arose from his conflict with Congress over Reconstruction. Impeachment is a formal charge by the**

A Senate

B Supreme Court

C Army

D House

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **The Albany Plan of Union in 1754 proposed a council of colonies for common defense. It failed because colonies and Britain were unwilling to give up**

A All trade

B All farms

C All churches

D Local power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **The Eighth Amendment bans cruel and unusual punishment and excessive bail. Bail is money paid to secure**

A Release after trial

B A pardon

C A fine

D Release before trial

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Bleeding Kansas in the 1850s saw violence between pro slavery and anti slavery settlers in Kansas Territory. The violence showed that popular sovereignty could lead to**

A Unity

B Prosperity

C Conflict

D Peace

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 gave federal land to states to fund colleges teaching agriculture and mechanic arts. In Arkansas, this helped found the university at**

A Texarkana

B Hot Springs

C Fayetteville

D Little Rock

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **New England town meetings let adult male property holders vote on local issues. Town meetings are an example of direct**

A Military rule

B Church rule

C Local democracy

D Royal rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions argued states could declare federal laws unconstitutional. This idea is called**

A Amendment

B Impeachment

C Nullification

D Ratification

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**18.**	B	**35.**	A
2.	A	**19.**	D	**36.**	A
3.	A	**20.**	D	**37.**	B
4.	C	**21.**	A	**38.**	B
5.	A	**22.**	A	**39.**	D
6.	A	**23.**	C	**40.**	D
7.	B	**24.**	C	**41.**	A
8.	B	**25.**	A	**42.**	A
9.	C	**26.**	A	**43.**	D
10.	D	**27.**	B	**44.**	D
11.	A	**28.**	B	**45.**	D
12.	A	**29.**	D	**46.**	D
13.	C	**30.**	D	**47.**	C
14.	C	**31.**	B	**48.**	C
15.	D	**32.**	B	**49.**	C
16.	D	**33.**	C	**50.**	C
17.	B	**34.**	C		

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.