

REVIEW QUIZ FOR YEAR 3

The following quiz tests your memory of your studies from Year 3. Use it to see how much you remember and what areas you may need to review.

FILL IN THE BLANK

Fill in the blank with the person, event, or term that corresponds with the following descriptions.

1. _____ was a brilliant, power-hungry French general who overthrew the Directory and seized power as First Consul, ending the French Revolution in 1799. He reorganized the French government and defeated France's invading enemies within a few short years. He sold the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. for \$15 million after abandoning his unsuccessful bid to create an empire in the New World. He suffered a crushing defeat by the British at the Battle of Waterloo and was subsequently exiled to St. Helena, where he eventually died in 1821.
2. _____ was a period in the nineteenth century of massive scientific and technological advancement in the production of items, usually in factories; it first began in Europe and spread to America, greatly impacting all aspects of society.
3. _____ was a result of Great Britain impressing American seamen, interfering with U.S. trade, and stirring up Indian warfare in the Northwest, which led President James Madison to declare war against Great Britain. Ending with the Treaty of Ghent in 1815, it was a victory for the United States that renewed a sense of patriotism and unity among Americans.
4. _____ was a courageous, determined general and leader who loved the people of South America and vigorously fought for independence from the oppression of Spanish rule. Bolivia was named for him after he aided the country in attaining its independence.
5. _____, crowned Queen of England at the age of eighteen, reigned for sixty-three years. During her reign, Great Britain reached the height of its power, and together with her husband Prince Albert, she succeeded in restoring the damaged reputation of the monarchy to one of dignity and respect, gaining the affections and admiration of her people.
6. _____ was the belief that God determined that Americans should rule the North American continent and had the responsibility to fulfill God's plan. Thus, they should spread American ideas and people across the entire continent in order to accomplish this mandate.
7. _____ resulted when growing Russian control of the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkan Peninsula threatened British colonies in Asia. Because of popular enthusiasm and propaganda, Britain officially declared war on Russia in 1854 and, together with the allied armies of France, Sardinia, and Turkey, defeated the Russians in 1856.
8. _____ was the rebuilding period in the South after the Civil War ended. The Compromise of 1877 removed Northern military occupation in the South, thus ending this time period.
9. _____ is a phrase which refers to the race among European nations to gain control over the African continent during the 1880's and 1890's.
10. _____, though not the first immigration depot, was the primary receiving station for the greatest mass immigration in modern history. It was considered the Island of Hope to those who were able to enter the land of opportunity and freedom of which they had dreamed. For others, who were labeled unfit to enter the country and consequently deported back to their homeland, it was the Island of Tears.

11. _____ was the policy of an empire or nation extending its rule over other foreign nations or acquired holdings.
12. _____ were individuals who laid the foundations of the industrial nation we have today. Andrew Carnegie is a prime example; his hard work, determination, and perseverance made him a successful pillar of industry in America.
13. _____ was born into a wealthy family, developed an interest in politics at an early age and rose through the political ranks. He fought with his band of “Rough Riders” in the Spanish-American War and after much persuading consented to become McKinley’s vice-presidential candidate in his bid for the presidency.
14. _____ abolished slavery throughout the nation.
15. _____ became, in 1862, the leader of the Prussian government as its prime minister. His strategic efforts forged the unification of Germany in 1871.

FILL IN THE BLANK: PRESIDENTS

Match the correct U.S. president in the box on the right with the following descriptions of their administrations.

1. _____ He succeeded Zachary Taylor upon Taylor’s sudden death in 1850, becoming the thirteenth president of the United States. He signed into law the controversial Compromise of 1850 which he believed was essential in order to avoid perilous sectional conflict and allowed that new territories should be added as slave states to appease the South.
2. _____ Fourth president of the United States, aptly known as the Father of the Constitution. After all diplomatic avenues were exhausted, America fought and won a war with Great Britain during his tenure as President.
3. _____ Former commander of the victorious Union army and eighteenth president of the United States. Despite the political scandals and corruption during his two terms, he vigorously fought for the rights of freed slaves and was pleased with the passing of the Fifteenth Amendment, which provided that individuals could not be denied the right to vote based on their race.
4. _____ Served two terms as the seventh president of the United States, promoting himself as the representative of the common man. He strongly opposed a national bank and South Carolina’s Ordinance of Nullification. He approved the Indian Removal Act of 1830, blatantly ignoring the fact that the Supreme Court ruled in *Worcester v. Georgia* that Georgia did not have the right to take Indian lands.
5. _____ A Civil War veteran and lawyer with an extensive political resume, he served two terms as the twenty-fifth president of the United States. Wanting to maintain neutrality but also concerned for U.S. interests, he reluctantly decided to go to war over Spain’s refusal to leave Cuba, thus engaging the U.S. in the Spanish-American War. Sadly, he was assassinated while attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York in 1901.
6. _____ With an extensive political career and service in the Union Army, he was elected the twentieth president of the United States. He was known for his fight against political corruption, but served less than a month before being assassinated.

John Adams
 James A. Garfield
 James Madison
 John Quincy Adams
 James Buchanan
 Martin Van Buren
 William Henry Harrison
 John Tyler
 James K. Polk
 James Monroe
 Zachary Taylor
 Franklin Pierce
 Rutherford B. Hayes
 Thomas Jefferson
 Chester Arthur
 Abraham Lincoln
 Ulysses S. Grant
 Grover Cleveland
 Andrew Jackson
 Benjamin Harrison
 William McKinley
 Millard Fillmore
 Andrew Johnson

7. _____ Fifth president of the United States, who presided over the “Era of Good Feeling.” His presidency was characterized by civility in public discourse, peace, and growing prosperity for America. He also made it clear that the United States would not allow European nations to meddle with affairs in the Western Hemisphere.
8. _____ Following Lincoln’s assassination, he became the seventeenth president of the United States, overseeing the initial phase of Reconstruction. He wanted a more lenient Reconstruction, but his term was marred by frequent, bitter contentions that led to his eventual impeachment but not removal from office, since the votes did not meet the required two-thirds majority.
9. _____ The first successor to a president who died in office, he became the tenth president of the United States. In 1845, a few days before leaving office, he signed a joint resolution regarding the annexation of Texas.
10. _____ Grandson of William Henry Harrison and adept Union general. He served one term as the twenty-third president of the United States, desiring to bring about civil service reform but with little success. However, six states were added to the Union during his presidency, a greater number of states than in any other president’s term.
11. _____ Known as the first dark horse candidate, he was elected as the eleventh president of the United States. Considered by historians to have been the most successful one-term president because he kept every campaign promise and accomplished much that profited the United States, including the immense territory gained by the Mexican-American War and the Oregon Treaty of 1846.
12. _____ Second president of the United States who was a key figure in America’s struggle for independence. The notorious “XYZ Affair” occurred during his presidency as well as the passage of the unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts. His major accomplishment during his term in office was keeping America out of war with France, which he felt was his greatest achievement as president.
13. _____ Former war hero in the War of 1812 at the Battle of Tippecanoe, He died a month after becoming the ninth president of the United States from a cold he caught the day of his inauguration.
14. _____ Served less than two years as the twelfth president of the United States. During his time in office, the California Gold Rush ignited, the First Women’s Rights Convention was held, and the Compromise of 1850 was drafted, which he most likely intended to veto before he unexpectedly died of a gastrointestinal disease.
15. _____ Eighth president of the United States whose presidency included such notable events as the Panic of 1837, the Aroostook War, and the sad and shameful Trail of Tears.
16. _____ A proslavery candidate, elected as the fourteenth president of the United States. His term in office was characterized by suspicion and criticism particularly with the publication of the Ostend Manifesto, which some feared would extend slavery into more territory. He also supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which repealed the Missouri Compromise by allowing popular sovereignty (the right of territories to choose for themselves concerning slavery), rather than holding to the geographic boundary set in the Compromise.
17. _____ Third president of the United States who was a key figure in America’s struggle for independence and authored the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. He served for two terms with many notable accomplishments such as securing the Louisiana Purchase, sponsoring the Lewis and Clark expedition, fighting the Barbary Pirates, and keeping America from being drawn into the Napoleonic Wars.
18. _____ Served two non-consecutive terms as the twenty-second and twenty-fourth president, during which the significant Presidential Succession Act of 1886 was passed, the flood of immigrants into the U.S. ensued, and the Panic of 1893 occurred.
19. _____ His highly volatile term as the fifteenth president had many pressing issues and events, including the infamous Dred Scott case, the Lecompton Constitution controversy, John Brown’s raid on the Harpers Ferry armory, and his failure to oppose the secession of seven states from the Union before Lincoln was inaugurated.

20. _____ Initially a lawyer and then a Union general, he gained a political reputation as an honest reformer. He was elected the nineteenth president of the United States in one of the most controversial presidential races in U.S. history resulting from his agreement with the Compromise of 1877, which removed Northern military occupation in the South, thus ending Reconstruction.
21. _____ Sixth president of the United States. His term was characterized by contention from angry opponents who sought to undermine his presidency. He supported the unpopular Tariff of Abominations, for which he was blamed. The tariff increased existing sectional tensions between North and South.
22. _____ The twenty-first president of the United States after his predecessor's assassination. Notable events in his one term of office are the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Pendleton Act, which reformed the civil service system.
23. _____ The Great Emancipator and sixteenth president of the United States who, with wisdom, humility, and strength, led the country through the monumental challenge of the Civil War in order to preserve the Union. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation which freed the slaves in the states that were in rebellion and not under Union control. He also gave the moving Gettysburg Address after the Union victory at Gettysburg. Shortly after the end of the war, he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, who supported slavery and the Confederacy.