AP U.S. History
Exam Review
Frequently Asked MCQs

MCQs on the following topics frequently appear on the “real” exam. Be sure to understand the concepts behind the terms.

1. Puritan motive (build a city on a hill, i.e. provide a model)
2. Motive of those settling Virginia (seek profit)
3. 1st Great Awakening (Ivy League colleges founded by New Lights)
4. Deism
5. Albany Congress, 1754 (Franklin, first attempt to unite colonies – failed)
6. Legal rights of women (Colonial Era)
7. Stamp Act / Stamp Congress
8. Slavery in pre-independence times
9. Indentured servants (all the rage prior to slavery)
10. Proclamation of 1763
11. Articles of Confederation
12. Bill of Rights (1st 10 Amendments to Constitution, protecting individual liberties, and giving states the powers not directly given to the feds)
12 a. Attitude of founding fathers towards political parties (Jeff “We’re all feds, we’re all reps)
13. Hamilton’s economic plans
14. Shay’s Rebellion
15. XYZ Affair
16. Marbury v. Madison
17. Louisiana Purchase – why? control mouth of Mississippi
18. Hartford Convention (federal law null & void ?)
19. Eli Whitney (interchangeable parts to rifle, cotton gin)
20. Henry Clay’s “American System” (high tariffs, BUS, federal funding of internal improvements)
21. Monroe Doctrine
22. Andrew Jackson (Indian removal, veto Congress, opposes nullification, opposes BUS, supports Westward expansion)
23. Trail of Tears
24. Nullification, John C. Calhoun, Tariff of Abominations (1828)
25. Transcendentalists
26. Ralph Waldo Emerson (stressed individuality, self-reliance)
27. Wm Lloyd Garrison, “The Liberator” – abolitionist
28. Harriet Tubman – Underground Railway
29. Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857 (slave is not a citizen, slave is property, Missouri Compromise is dead)
30. Popular Sovereignty
31. Kansas-Nebraska Act
32. Douglas’s Freeport Doctrine (popular sovereignty can exclude slavery anywhere)
33. Primary cause of Civil War (maintain the union)
34. Emancipation Proclamation, 1863 – gave North the moral high ground, calculated to win support of Britain & France)
35. Radical Reconstruction
36. Compromise of 1877 (ends Reconstruction in South)
37. Knights of Labor
39. Social Gospel
40. Populists – farmers’ party, wanted “free silver”
41. Yellow Press (Hearst, Pulitzer – called for war with Spain. “Remember the ‘Maine’”)
42. “New Immigration” – from SE Europe, after Civil War (Gilded Age)
43. Open Door Policy (open access to China for Am investment)
44. Du Bois & Booker T. Washington
45. Muckrakers (Sinclair Lewis, Mother Jones)
46. Germany’s unrestricted submarine warfare (main reason for US joining WWI)
47. Wilson’s 14 Points (Article X). Wilson lost vote in Senate ‘cos he wouldn’t compromise on wording. Senate didn’t want US totally tied to L of N charter)
48. Bonus Army, 1932 (give us our bonus, now)
49. 100 Day Congress, New Deal
50. Civilian Conservation Corps
51. Cuban Missile Crisis
52. Brown .v. Board of Education (overturned old Plessy .v. Ferguson)
53. Sputnik, 1957 ~ arms & space race, & education receives greater emphasis in US
54. Sit-Ins, 1960, Greensboro, NC (seeking integration of public facilities)
55. Civil Rights Acts 1960, 1964
56. Malcolm “X”
57. Gulf of Tonkin Incident (& Resolution – gave LBJ a free hand to escalate Vietnam War)
58. Watergate
59. Tet Offensive, 1968
60. Camp David Accords (Carter, Begin & Sadat, peace in Middle East)