**History Paper 12(a)**

**History of the USA 1776-1945**

**Question Bank (Fill in the Blanks)**

**Unit I**

1. George Washington belonged to the state of **Virginia**
2. Columbus discovered America in **1492**
3. The first Continental Congress of 1774 was held in **Philadelphia**
4. The number of colonies during the American Revolution was **13**
5. The Chief architect of American Constitution was **Thomas Jefferson**
6. The American President who secured purchase of Louisiana was **Thomas Jefferson**
7. In the beginning of the 19th century, there were only two independent nations in the New World, the United States and **Haiti**
8. The author of a pamphlet called “common sense” which had great influence during the American War of Independence was **Thomas Paine**
9. “The duties of all public offices are plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance.” This was the statement of **Jackson**
10. The “Battle of Golden Hill’ occurred in **New York**
11. **The Federalist Papers** was written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Clay.
12. The state which passed laws aimed at annihilating a tribe of Cherokees that had adopted many of the white man’s ways was **Georgia**
13. The first two political parties in post-independent America were **Republicans and Federalists**
14. **The Suffolk Resolves** was a declaration made on September 9,1774 by the leader of Suffolk county which boycotted imported goods from Britain.
15. The oldest institution of higher learning in the United States was **Harvard College, Massachusetts**
16. Andrew Jackson (March 15,1767-June 1845) was the **seventh** President of the United States
17. The leather and shoe traders who sailed from England and settled in Virginia in the 17th century were called **Cordwainers**
18. The King of England during the American Revolution was **King George III**
19. The war of 1812 was also known as **Madison’s War**
20. The **Monroe Doctrine** was the guiding principle in American foreign policy.

**Unit II**

1. The term ‘Manifest Destiny’ was first used by O’Sullivan, an influential **journalist** during the westward expansion.
2. The **Oregon Question** was a matter of concern right from the first European exploration over division of Oregon territory.
3. Mexico recognized the Rio Grande Boundary and ceded New Mexico and California to USA by the treaty of **Guadelupe**
4. The first cotton mill in the US was started in **1770**
5. Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845 as a **slave state**
6. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was virtually a compromise between the **North and South, Free and Slave states**
7. The main orator over the passing of Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 was Democratic Senator **Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois**
8. The first American railroad was built through **Baltimore and Ohio**
9. The compromise of 1850 admitted California to the Union as a **Free State**
10. The heated debate over admission of California and New Mexico to the Union lasted from **January to September,1850**
11. **Daniel Webster** was a great orator who devoted all his oratory skill to plea for sectional harmony and preserving the Union
12. The famous Missouri Compromise of 1820 silenced the question of **slavery** almost a generation
13. The Texans rose in revolt against Mexican government in **1835**
14. The Frontier Thesis or Turner Thesis is the argument advanced by historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1893 that American democracy was formed by the **American Frontier**
15. The President of the United States during the Mexican War of 1846 was **James K. Polk**
16. In 1830, the US Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act** which forced the native Indian tribals to move to the west
17. As a result of the Mexican War (1846), the southern boundary between US and Mexico was fixed at **Rio Grande**
18. Turner first announced his thesis in a paper entitled **The Significance of the Frontier in American History** delivered to American Historical Association in 1893
19. In 1849, the Californians adopted a Constitution which excluded **slavery**
20. The proposal for admission of California to the Union as a free state which sharpened sectional conflict was known as the **Wilmot Proviso**

**Unit III**

1. Negro slavery was first introduced in America by the **Dutch**
2. A system of forced labour which was prevalent in southern United States of America was known as **Peonage system**
3. A network of secret routes and safehouses used by fugitive slaves to escape to free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists was called **The Underground Railroad**
4. In 1859, Harper’s Ferry was raided by **John Brown** who planned to free slaves by force
5. The **13th** Amendment abolished slavery in the USA
6. Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in **Kentucky**
7. The extremist group in abolitionist organization was the **Garrisonians**
8. **Uncle Tom’s Cabin** was a book about the life and death of a slave named Uncle Tom written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1851
9. To resolve the controversy over slavery issue, the US Congress adopted a rule that no further petition relating to slavery question be discussed and be rejected as soon as it came before the House which was known as the **Gag Rule**
10. The American President who struggled for the removal of the Gag Rule was **John Quincy Adams**
11. During the 1820s, the most active white crusader against slavery was **Benjamin Lundy of New Jersey** who published the anti-slavery newspaper “The Genius of Universal Emancipation.”
12. In 1776, the highest number of slaves was found in **Virginia** with South Carolina coming next
13. On 22nd September, 1862, President Lincoln made his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to be effective from **1st January, 1863**
14. A group of anti-slavery democrats and Liberty party supporters joined with New England Whigs and formed a new party known as **The Free Soil Party**
15. The American Civil War ended on **13th May, 1865** with the surrender of Robert E Lee at Pamito Ranch, Texas
16. Lincoln proclaimed his Reconstruction Plan on **8th December,1863**
17. The significance of the unwritten Compromise of 1877 was pulling of the last troops out of the south and formally ending the **Reconstruction Era**
18. A series of violent civil confrontations in the US between 1854 and 1861 which emerged from a political and sectional debate over the legality of slavery in the proposed state of Kansas was known as **Bleeding Texas**
19. The constitutional cause of the American Civil War was difference in the constitution on the question of **state’s sovereignty**
20. The anti-slavery journal “The Liberator” was founded by the enthusiastic abolitionist **Lloyd Garrison**

**Unit IV**

1. The Ku Klux Klan was an organization which terrorized the ambitious **Negroes**
2. In 1867, Oliver Hudson Kelly founded an organization for state control of railroads and grain elevators known as the **Grange** who were also members of Patriots of Husbandry
3. A popular name given to the statutes passed by the southern slave states to assert some kind of continued prejudice against the blacks is known as **Black Codes**
4. Rich silver deposits were found in **Colorado** in 1859
5. The US witnessed rapid industrialization during the second half of the **19th century**
6. The US Supreme Court’s interpretation of the 14th Constitutional Amendment- No tate might deprive any person of life, liberty or proper without due process of law” as a prevention of corporation was regarded as the **Magna Carta** of business corporation
7. After the Civil War, **Captains of Industry** replaced farmers a the sovereign political class
8. **Wisconsin Idea** was a phrase given to a series of laws introduced by Robert Marion La Follette when he was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1900
9. The “Gilded Age” was a term that **Mark Twain** used to describe the period of the late 19th century when there had been dramatic expansion of American wealth and prosperity
10. From 1880 to 1914, more than **22 million people** migrated from Europe to USA
11. Andrew Carnegie was a Scottish American industrialist who led the enormous expansion of the American **steel** industry in the late 19th century
12. The term ‘Populist’ and ‘Populism’ are commonly used for anti-elitist movement. It is also known as **The People’s Party**
13. The **Omaha Platform** was the party programme adopted at the formative convention of the Populist Party held at Omaha, Nebraska on July 4,1892
14. **The Progressive Movement** was an era of widespread social activism and political reforms across the US from 1890s to 1920s
15. The term **Big business** is often used to characterize industrial expansion after the American Civil War
16. The most prominent leader in the demands for women’s suffrage and better schools during the progressive era was **Jane Adams**
17. The members of the Populist Party were **Poor white cotton farmers** in the south
18. **Woodrow Wilson** was the third and last progressive President who made far-reaching changes in the American economy
19. The three progressive Presidents of the US were Franklin D. Roosevelt, **Howard Taft and** Woodrow Wilson
20. The Populists or People’s Party were an agrarian-based political movement aimed at improving conditions for the country’s farmers and agrarian workers founded in **1891**

**Unit V**

1. The New Deal Diplomacy was propounded by **Franklin D. Roosevelt**
2. The underlying principle of the US policy during the two world wars was **neutrality**
3. The US entered the First World War on **April 2,1917** when five US vessels were sunk by the Germans
4. The US President during the first world war was **Woodrow Wilson**
5. At the end of the First World War, President Wilson proposed **14 points** in order to maintain world peace in the future
6. The League of Nations was founded on **10th January,1920** and it ceased operations on 20th April,1946
7. Roosevelt’s New Deal had three components-direct relief, economic recovery and financial reforms which were called the **Three R’s**
8. The worldwide economic downturn that began in 1929 and lasted until about 1939 is called the **Great Depression**
9. Causes of the Great Depression of USA were unequal distribution of wealth, high tariffs and **war debts** etc
10. A group of 20,000 disgruntled World War I veterans who marched on Washington DC in 1932 to cash in on the army bonuses were refused by the Congress. They were known as **Bonus Army**
11. The massive crash of US stock market on October 29,1929 was known as **Black Tuesday**
12. Roosevelt’s decision to cut back on deficit spending which put millions of Americans back on the street was known as **Roosevelt’s Recession**
13. Roosevelt’s New Deal was supported by Labour Unions, Communists,Socialists, Liberals, religious and **ethnic minorities**
14. The main opponent of the New Deal was **Barry Goldwater** of the Republican Party
15. The immediate cause of the US entry into World War II was **the bombing of Pearl Harbour** in Haiti by the Japanese
16. Japan bombarded Pearl Harbour on **7th December,1941**
17. Roosevelt’s proposal to the Congress on a programme by which goods be lend to Britain for war efforts was known as **Land-Lease Programme**
18. The US Congress declared war on Japan on **8th December,1941**
19. The first Atom Bomb dropped by the US on Hiroshima on 6th August,1945 was named **Little Boy**
20. The second atom bomb dropped on 9th August,1945 was named **Fat Man**