

# The Family Heritage Series

A weekly discussion of Americanist truths and traditions for those "heirs of all the ages" who will have to preserve that most important inheritance of all — freedom. Produced by the Movement To Restore Decency.



Volume II

Lesson One Hundred Two

## A Heritage Test

### LESSON IDEA

To review the most important points of past lessons and to emphasize their significance for the student of American history.

### PREPARATION

Decide how the quiz will be used for your family — as a verbal or written test on the regular meeting night, or during the dinner hour or other family periods during the week. The questions can also be used to measure the knowledge your children already have — or do not have — as a result of their schooling.

...

**U**NDERSTANDING the events, acts (heroic or ignoble), and principles of American history is essential to maintaining our freedoms, and to correcting the erosion that has taken place in recent years. Dates and places are important, to be sure; but even more, the ideas and tales of both courage and cowardice should serve as lessons to us, that we may not be among those who, failing to learn from history, are condemned to repeat it.

So let's test our knowledge of history from the time of the Gold Rush to the Great Depression. This is a multiple choice quiz and the answers are on page four. See how close you can come to a perfect score!

1. The Panama Canal: (a) was built by American ingenuity, manpower, and money; (b) is owned by the United States; (c) is a strategic waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; (d) all of the above.

2. This famous man told the Congress of the United States: "We have the right, as individuals, to give away as much of our own money as we please in charity; but as members of Congress we have no right so to appropriate a dollar of the public money": (a) Abraham Lincoln; (b) Daniel Webster; (c) Sam Houston; (d) Davy Crockett.

3. "Remember the Alamo!" is a famous battle cry because: (a) it reminds us of the courage of the men who defended the Alamo; (b) it spurred the Texan Army to victory in revenge for the terrorism used by the Mexican General Santa Anna in conquering the Alamo; (c) it united Texans in their fight for independence from Mexico; (d) all of the above.

4. While still a teenager, Kit Carson: (a) dreamed of being an Army officer; (b) joined a wagon train, but quit because life was too tough; (c) became a trapper; (d) avoided trapping because the beaver were in dangerous Apache territory.

5. When surrounded by Indians, Carson and his men: (a) began firing; (b) stood firm, ready to fight; (c) threw down their guns and offered "peace"; (d) paid the Indians to go away.

6. The Pony Express was run by: (a) the U.S. Post Office; (b) the state of Missouri; (c) the state of Nevada; (d) the Overland Stage Line.

7. The transcontinental railroad served all of

these purposes except one: (a) aided the South in the War Between the States; (b) encouraged settlement of the West; (c) opened up trade; (d) allowed the West to ship its products east.

8. The most important point of the slavery question was: (a) finding someone to blame for the system of slavery; (b) whether slavery would be profitable in New Mexico; (c) whether the federal government had the right to force a certain way of life upon a state; (d) whether slavery would spread over the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase.

9. Lincoln campaigned on the issue that popular sovereignty was a failure and slavery should be opposed: (a) only in the states where it existed; (b) in the western territories; (c) only in areas where it was not wanted; (d) in all areas.

10. Robert E. Lee accepted command of the Confederate Army because: (a) he was in favor of slavery; (b) he was in favor of secession; (c) he enjoyed war; (d) he wished to preserve the sovereignty of the individual states.

11. The turning point in the War Between the States was the battle of: (a) Gettysburg; (b) Fredericksburg; (c) Chancellorsville; (d) Atlanta.

12. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued to: (a) free all of the slaves; (b) free only the slaves in Border States; (c) cripple the Confederacy by freeing only the slaves in the seceded states; (d) free those slaves in the Union states who would join the Union army.

13. Lincoln's post-war policy was opposed by: (a) Secretary of the Navy Welles; (b) Secretary of War Stanton; (c) Secretary of State Seward; (d) Vice President Andrew Johnson.

14. The radicals in Congress tried to impeach President Andrew Johnson because he: (a) did not carry out Lincoln's plan; (b) vetoed the Freedman's Bureau bill; (c) dismissed Secretary of War Stanton and opposed the radicals' plan for reconstruction; (d) pardoned the Southern soldiers.

15. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 did all of the following except one: (a) helped rebuild the South; (b) abolished state governments in ten Southern states; (c) established a harsh military dictatorship to rule the South; (d) forced the South to set up new state governments which would ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

16. Karl Marx was paid to write the *Communist Manifesto* by: (a) Friedrich Engels; (b) Moses Hess; (c) the League of Just Men; (d) the Communist League.

17. Only one of these points is not found in the *Communist Manifesto*: (a) the establishment of the Small Business Administration; (b) the abolition of property in land; (c) a heavy progressive income tax; (d) free education for all children in public schools.

18. The revolutions in France in 1789, 1848, and 1871 resulted in: (a) the end of corruption; (b) destruction, starvation, and massacres; (c) freedom for all people; (d) a workers' paradise.

19. The Russian Revolution was financed mainly with money from: (a) Russia and Finland; (b) Switzerland and Austria-Hungary; (c) the United States, England, and Germany; (d) Russia and France.

20. The wars between the Indians and the white men were caused mainly by: (a) the corruptness of the Indian Bureau; (b) mistakes the U.S. Army made in trying to keep peace; (c) treaty violations by both Indians and white men; (d) all of the above.

21. The Indians were eventually defeated as a result of: (a) military action by the U.S. Cavalry; (b) having their food supply — the buffalo — killed off; (c) tribal warfare; (d) raids by bands of cowboys.

22. To cross Oklahoma, the cattle drives had to travel: (a) across 500 miles of uninhabited prairie; (b) through 300 miles of Indian territory; (c) across 250 miles of mountain ranges; (d) through 250 miles of ranch land.

23. Wild Bill Hickok and Bat Masterson were,

respectively, lawmen in: (a) Abilene, Kansas, and Dodge City, Kansas; (b) Wichita, Kansas, and Fort Worth, Texas; (c) Amarillo, Texas, and Dodge City, Kansas; (d) Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

24. The success of Samuel Morse's telegraph took: (a) six months of experiments; (b) two years of trials and testing; (c) five years of experiments and improvements; (d) twelve years of experiments, hardships, sacrifice, and persistence.

25. Most successful inventors have these character traits: (a) egotism and greed; (b) eccentricity and stubbornness; (c) self-confidence and persistence; (d) opportunism and avarice.

26. Under a true free enterprise system: (a) capitalist profiteers exploit the workers; (b) needs are supplied at a price agreed upon by all parties; (c) people feel there is no use in trying to improve themselves; (d) government passes laws to insure fair prices.

27. Competition in a free enterprise system causes businesses: (a) to try too hard to sell their goods; (b) to force their employees to work too hard; (c) to make the best product at the lowest price possible; (d) to sit back and rake in the profits.

28. The free enterprise system meets people's needs because: (a) goods and services flow automatically to the consumer; (b) the government tells companies what to produce; (c) consumer groups keep private companies in line; (d) ecology groups insure that there are plenty of woodchucks for all.

29. John D. Rockefeller was a: (a) conservative; (b) competitive capitalist; (c) monopolistic capitalist; (d) none of the above.

30. Henry Ford was: (a) the grandfather of Gerald Ford; (b) a competitive capitalist; (c) a monopolistic capitalist; (d) none of the above.

31. More creative inventions and discoveries are made when: (a) the government orders someone to be creative; (b) countries have caste systems where

certain classes of people are expected to create things; (c) people are left free to develop their creative talents; (d) society is run by intellectuals at universities.

32. Henry Ford produced automobiles at a price the average person could afford because: (a) he wanted to be a millionaire; (b) he wanted to drive his competition out of business; (c) he loved machines and the challenge of besting his competitors; (d) the government told him how many cars to build and what to charge.

33. The motivating force behind the career of William Holmes McGuffey, author of the *McGuffey's Readers*, was: (a) profit; (b) the sound education of frontier families; (c) fame and honors; (d) all of the above.

34. The first flight of the Wright brothers' plane was at: (a) Forest Beach, South Carolina, 1900; (b) Cape Lookout, North Carolina, 1901; (c) Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, 1902; (d) Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, 1903.

35. McCormick's reaper, Deere's plow, and the abundant American crops have been the result of: (a) good fortune; (b) good soil and climate; (c) the American free enterprise system; (d) the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

36. Captain Eddie Rickenbacker was famous as: (a) a racing car driver; (b) a World War I flying ace; (c) an airline president; (d) all of the above.

37. Edward M. House became associated with Woodrow Wilson because: (a) he thought Wilson was a great spiritual leader; (b) he knew he could control Wilson by flattery, thus gaining political power indirectly; (c) he thought Wilson's education at Princeton qualified him for the Presidency; (d) he believed in Wilson's political philosophy.

38. With regard to the traditional American policy of neutrality established by George Washington, Woodrow Wilson: (a) continued that policy and kept us out of war; (b) ignored that policy and allowed Americans to be passengers on the *Lusitania*, a British munitions ship; (c) remained neutral

