

History 1301 – Spring 2010 Unit 3

Student: _____

This is a take-home, open-book exam. You must bring a completed scantron to class on Test Day.

1. Who of the following saw his close ties and great influence with President Jackson grow stronger as a result of the Peggy Eaton affair?
 - A. DeWitt Clinton
 - B. Martin Van Buren
 - C. Isaac Hill
 - D. Francis Blair
 - E. John C. Calhoun

2. By the 1830s, political parties were generally regarded as
 - A. in the control of special interest factions.
 - B. unnecessary to the political process.
 - C. a dangerous threat to the democratic process.
 - D. a desired and essential part of the democratic process.
 - E. an aberration.

3. The political philosophy of Whigs
 - A. opposed industrialism as a source of concentrated wealth.
 - B. favored expanding the power of the federal government.
 - C. encouraged the rapid western expansion of the nation.
 - D. allied itself with the abolition movement.
 - E. celebrated "honest workers" and "simple farmers."

4. Today, the oldest political party in the United States is
 - A. the Green Party.
 - B. the Socialist Party.
 - C. the Libertarian Party.
 - D. the Republican Party.
 - E. the Democratic Party.

5. John C. Calhoun drew his doctrine of nullification ideas from the
- A. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.
 - B. United States Constitution.
 - C. Missouri Compromise.
 - D. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and the United States Constitution.
 - E. United States Constitution and the Missouri Compromise.

6. In 1841, the story of the American ship, the *Creole*, saw the British government
- A. support the rights and freedom of mutinous slaves on the ship.
 - B. seize the ship because it carried slaves.
 - C. briefly declare war on American shipping.
 - D. refuse to trade with American shipping companies that carried slaves.
 - E. return mutinous slaves to Virginia at the request of President Tyler.

7. By 1828, in all but one state, presidential electors were chosen by
- A. state legislatures.
 - B. popular vote.
 - C. lottery.
 - D. Congress.
 - E. state governors.

8. In 1836, President Andrew Jackson's "specie circular"
- A. resulted in a severe financial panic.
 - B. was defeated by Congress.
 - C. was of considerable political benefit to Martin Van Buren.
 - D. required foreigners doing business in the United States to pay their debts in hard currency.
 - E. caused a significant rise in prices, especially the price of land.

9. In the debate over the Bank of the United States, President Andrew Jackson agreed with
- A. the "soft-money" advocates.
 - B. the "hard-money" advocates.
 - C. Henry Clay.
 - D. both "soft-money" and "hard-money" advocates.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.

10. In the 1830s, the so-called Locofocos were

- A. radical Democrats.
- B. defenders of monopolies.
- C. Southern slaveholders.
- D. Western farmers.
- E. radical abolitionists.

11. In the 1830s, an argument in favor of political parties was the belief that

- A. the parties would provide the training ground for candidates.
- B. a permanent political opposition made parties sensitive to the people's will.
- C. the present system of government had little effective organization.
- D. inexperienced political candidates would be less likely to gain office.
- E. parties could create a broader form of consensus than individual leaders.

12. The Black Hawk War

- A. constituted a major, although temporary, Indian victory.
- B. occurred in New England and upstate New York.
- C. was notable for vicious behavior by the American military.
- D. was sparked by the kidnapping of the leader of the Fox Indians.
- E. resulted in the removal of the Five Civilized Tribes to the west.

13. Which city did NOT owe its growth to the Great Lakes?

- A. Milwaukee
- B. Chicago
- C. Cleveland
- D. Cincinnati
- E. Buffalo

14. All of the following statements regarding American leisure activities prior to 1860 are true EXCEPT

- A. Shakespeare was the nation's most popular playwright.
- B. reading was a principle leisure activity among affluent Americans.
- C. minstrel shows were increasingly popular.
- D. popular tastes in public spectacle tended toward the bizarre and fantastic.
- E. unpaid vacations were becoming common among the middle class.

15. In the 1830s, Cyrus McCormick improved grain farming when he patented his

- A. tractor.
- B. thresher.
- C. plow.
- D. reaper.
- E. mower.

16. During the 1840s, advances in journalism included all of the following EXCEPT

- A. the creation of a national cooperative news-gathering organization.
- B. the technological means to reproduce photographs in newsprint.
- C. the invention of the steam cylinder rotary press.
- D. the introduction of the telegraph system.
- E. the dramatic growth of mass-circulation newspapers.

17. In the 1840s, P.T. Barnum's American Museum in New York showcased

- A. nature and natural history.
- B. American artists.
- C. human oddities.
- D. past American leaders and heroes.
- E. European artists.

18. For most American farmers, the 1840s and 1850s was a period of

- A. economic decline as more people moved to urban centers.
- B. rising prosperity due to increased world demand for farm products.
- C. extreme economic highs and lows brought on by volatile changes in demand.
- D. economic growth in the West but decline in the East.
- E. increasing economic connection between the North and South.

19. In the 1820s and 1830s, railroads

- A. played a relatively small role in the nation's transportation system.
- B. standardized both the gauge of tracks and timetables.
- C. saw its greatest development in the southern slave states.
- D. became the dominant form of transportation in the nation.
- E. had not yet been constructed in America.

20. Before 1860, American middle-class families

- A. were typically renters.
- B. rarely employed servants.
- C. usually saw women holding part-time employment outside of the home.
- D. became the most influential cultural form of urban America.
- E. had to cook their meals over an open hearth.

21. The "Know-Nothing" movement was partially directed at reducing the influence of

- A. Catholics.
- B. abolitionists.
- C. Democrats.
- D. Jews.
- E. free blacks.

22. Between 1840 and 1860, the overwhelming majority of immigrants who arrived in the United States came from

- A. Italy and Russia.
- B. Ireland and Germany.
- C. England and Russia.
- D. England and Ireland.
- E. Ireland and Italy.

23. After 1852, the "Know-Nothings" created a new political organization called the

- A. Copperheads.
- B. Republican Party.
- C. Nativist Party.
- D. Libertarian Party.
- E. American Party.

24. In the 1820s and 1830s, the labor force for factory work in the United States

- A. saw many skilled urban artisans move into factory jobs.
- B. consisted mostly of European immigrants.
- C. was reduced by dramatic improvements in agricultural production.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

25. In the 1840s, the dominant immigrant group in New England textile mills was the

- A. Irish.
- B. Germans.
- C. English.
- D. Italians.
- E. Chinese.

26. From the selections below, the most common form of resistance to slavery was

- A. group rebellions.
- B. arson.
- C. running away.
- D. subtle defiance.
- E. poisoning.

27. Southern white lower-class resentment of the aristocratic system was most likely to be found in

- A. the cities.
- B. river and ocean port towns.
- C. the upper South.
- D. the mountain regions.
- E. the Deep South.

28. Among the features of their religion, American slaves

- A. were expected to worship in black churches separate from whites.
- B. had mostly converted to Islam by the early nineteenth century.
- C. were usually not allowed to attend a church at all.
- D. shunned Christianity in favor of the polytheistic traditions of Africa.
- E. often incorporated African features into their Christianity.

29. In the American slave family

- A. most couples did not formally marry.
- B. black women typically began bearing children later than white women.
- C. premarital pregnancy was uncommon.
- D. extended kinship networks were strong and important.
- E. premarital cohabitation was frowned upon.

30. In the 1850s, the Southern social theorist George Fitzhugh wrote that women

- A. had an obligation to obey.
- B. were like children.
- C. had the single right to be protected.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

31. Sexual relationships between white Southern men and female slaves was

- A. virtually unheard of.
- B. against the law in all slave states.
- C. encouraged by proponents of slavery such as George Fitzhugh.
- D. an accepted cause for divorce in the Southern court system.
- E. a common practice.

32. Which of the following statements regarding slave life is TRUE?

- A. Slaves had to grow all of their own food.
- B. Slaves were not given medical care except by their own efforts.
- C. Slave children did no work until they turned twelve years old.
- D. It was uncommon to divide slave families for long periods of time.
- E. After 1808, the proportion of blacks to whites in the nation steadily declined.

33. The massive and traumatic relocation of African Americans in the antebellum period has been called

- A. the Great Migration.
- B. the Second Great Awakening.
- C. the Trail of Tears.
- D. the Road to Canaan.
- E. the Second Middle Passage.

34. Most "plain folk" of the Old South

- A. owned at least one slave.
- B. were subsistence farmers.
- C. were passionately anti-slavery.
- D. were subsistence farmers who owned at least one slave.
- E. were subsistence farmers who were passionately anti-slavery.

35. Prior to 1860, affluent Southern white women
- A. had created the most significant challenge to slavery in the South.
 - B. occupied a significantly different role from their Northern counterparts.
 - C. commonly held income-producing jobs.
 - D. typically played an important role in public activities.
 - E. centered their lives in the home.

36. To "manumit" means to
- A. purchase.
 - B. punish.
 - C. work by hand.
 - D. deny.
 - E. free.

37. Southern whites who did not own slaves
- A. rarely married into the families living on large slave plantations.
 - B. openly opposed the planter elite.
 - C. were forced to move west to maintain a livelihood.
 - D. generally opposed the institution of slavery.
 - E. were largely dependent on the plantation economy.

38. As compared to nineteenth-century white practices, religious services for American slaves
- A. were not allowed by law to mention freedom.
 - B. were often more emotional.
 - C. were generally more despondent and melancholy than white services.
 - D. denied all references to their African heritage.
 - E. emphasized subservience and submission to God.

39. In redefining gender roles, the experimental 1840s Oneida community
- A. put women in charge of all major aspects of the community.
 - B. was a controversial experiment in "free love."
 - C. demanded celibacy from all its participants.
 - D. carefully monitored sexual behavior to protect women.
 - E. put fathers in charge of child-rearing and taking care of the home.

40. The Hudson River School of painters emphasized in their work the importance of

- A. democratic ideals.
- B. the yeoman farmer.
- C. natural beauty.
- D. realism.
- E. the Founding Fathers.

41. In the early nineteenth century, the American Colonization Society

- A. was founded by white Virginians opposed to slavery.
- B. called for an immediate end to slavery.
- C. opposed the idea of compensation for owners who freed their slaves.
- D. carried out a large-scale resettlement of freed slaves.
- E. was strongly supported by American blacks.

42. Prior to the Civil War, Southern writers

- A. developed a realist tradition that focused on the lives of ordinary people.
- B. romanticized the institution of slavery.
- C. brought a robust, vulgar humor to American literature.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

43. In the 1840s in the United States, an initial understanding of germ theory was made by

- A. Edward Jenner.
- B. William Morton.
- C. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- D. James Warren.
- E. Ignaz Semmelweis.

44. In 1840, a catalyst for an American feminist movement was a London convention that dealt with

- A. woman suffrage.
- B. prostitution.
- C. abolition.
- D. temperance.
- E. prison reform.

45. The black abolitionist who called for uncompromising opposition to and a violent overthrow of slavery in his 1829 Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World was
- A. William Lloyd Garrison.
 - B. Frederick Douglass.
 - C. Elijah Lovejoy.
 - D. Benjamin Lundy.
 - E. David Walker.
46. In the 1840s, the organized movement against drunkenness in the United States
- A. linked alcohol to crime and poverty.
 - B. grew largely out of immigrant communities.
 - C. was actively opposed by a large majority of Americans.
 - D. remained a minor social movement.
 - E. spent much of its time and resources battling evangelical Protestants.
47. In the 1840s, abolitionists in the United States constituted
- A. a small percentage of the national population.
 - B. approximately one-quarter of the national population.
 - C. the majority of the population in the North.
 - D. the largest reform movement in the nation.
 - E. approximately one-third of the national population.
48. The nineteenth-century reformer Horace Mann believed that education should promote
- A. capitalism.
 - B. democracy.
 - C. racial equality.
 - D. economic equality.
 - E. Christianity.
49. Which of the following nineteenth-century leaders is primarily known for her pioneering work in the American feminist movement?
- A. "Mother" Ann Lee
 - B. Harriet Tubman
 - C. Sojourner Truth
 - D. Rachel Eaton
 - E. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

50. Prior to the Civil War, free blacks in the North tended to be
- A. deeply antagonistic to William Lloyd Garrison.
 - B. indifferent to slavery in the South.
 - C. anxious to leave the United States.
 - D. in favor of the "back to Africa" movements.
 - E. strongly opposed to Southern slavery.