

History 1301 – Spring 2010 Unit 4

Student: _____

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

1. The 1854 Ostend Manifesto

- A. enraged Southern slave-owners.
- B. was directed at limiting England's influence in the Caribbean.
- C. was part of an attempt by the United States to acquire Cuba.
- D. saw several European powers denounce American slavery.
- E. prohibited slavery in the Hawaiian Islands.

2. Southern defenders of slavery made all of the following arguments EXCEPT

- A. Southern slaves enjoyed better conditions than Northern industrial workers.
- B. blacks were inherently unfit to take care of themselves.
- C. slavery allowed whites and blacks to live together peacefully.
- D. black codes protected slaves from abuse.
- E. the Southern way of life was superior to any other in the world.

3. In the 1858 Abraham Lincoln-Stephen Douglas debates,

- A. Lincoln called for a full and immediate abolition of slavery.
- B. Lincoln made his case so strongly that he was elected to the Senate.
- C. the two men agreed that a civil war over slavery was inevitable.
- D. Douglas asserted that slavery was legal but not immoral.
- E. Lincoln argued slavery was a threat to the growth of white free labor.

4. The Supreme Court held in the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)

- A. that Scott must be freed under federal law.
- B. slaves were property unless they moved to a free state.
- C. states were not allowed to abolish slavery within their borders.
- D. the freedom of a slave could not be purchased by a black person.
- E. the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

5. Between 1840 and 1860, most migrants traveling west on the overland trails
- A. experienced frequent Indian attacks that were a leading cause of death.
 - B. usually faced trips that lasted between two to three months.
 - C. rode in wagons much more than they walked on foot.
 - D. found the journey to be a very communal experience.
 - E. saw men generally working harder during the trip than women.
6. The admission of California into the United States was a divisive national issue because
- A. Westerners in other territories believed they deserved statehood before California.
 - B. California's entry would upset the nation's numerical balance of free and slave states.
 - C. most Californians opposed entry into the United States.
 - D. California adopted a constitution that allowed slavery.
 - E. lawmakers believed California gold would upset the currency and cause inflation.
7. During the 1858 Abraham Lincoln-Stephen Douglas debates, it became clear that
- A. Lincoln believed slavery was morally wrong.
 - B. Lincoln was an abolitionist.
 - C. Lincoln did not believe racial equality was feasible at the time.
 - D. All the answers are correct.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.
8. As a result of his 1858 debates with Stephen Douglas, Abraham Lincoln
- A. gained many new supporters outside of Illinois.
 - B. won election to the United States Senate.
 - C. came to be regarded by Southerners as an antislavery fanatic.
 - D. was appointed to the leadership of the Republican Party
 - E. was appointed to an open House seat by the Republican governor of Illinois.
9. In the mid-1840s, the Oregon country in the Pacific Northwest
- A. remained the center of the French fur-trading empire.
 - B. was primarily occupied by Great Britain.
 - C. contained many more English settlers than Americans.
 - D. was of little interest to the American government.
 - E. included an Indian population that had been devastated by disease.

10. The Compromise of 1850 allowed for the admission of California
- A. as a slave state.
 - B. along with a strengthened Fugitive Slave Act.
 - C. along with an agreement to construct a transcontinental railroad.
 - D. with the agreement that there would be no additional states added for ten years.
 - E. as a free state, along with Utah and New Mexico as slave states.

11. In the election of 1860,
- A. the Republicans called for a suspension of plans for a transcontinental railroad.
 - B. Stephen Douglas received a larger popular vote than Abraham Lincoln.
 - C. John Bell and J.C. Breckinridge, taken together, bested Lincoln in the popular vote.
 - D. the Republicans won a narrow majority in Congress.
 - E. white Southerners concluded their position in the Union was hopeless.

12. The Mexican War resulted from
- A. the United States provoking Mexico to fight.
 - B. Mexico provoking the United States to fight.
 - C. Texas citizens attacking Mexican forces.
 - D. Mexican forces attacking Americans in California.
 - E. Texas citizens staging an attack by Mexican forces.

13. In 1844, President James K. Polk supported the acquisition of
- A. Oregon.
 - B. Texas.
 - C. Cuba.
 - D. Oregon and Texas.
 - E. Cuba and Texas.

14. The 1857 Lecompton (Kansas) constitution was
- A. twice rejected by a majority of Kansas voters.
 - B. rejected, then approved by Kansas voters.
 - C. antislavery.
 - D. written by Stephen Douglas.
 - E. approved and later reaffirmed by Kansas voters.

15. In the 1820s and 1830s, the government of Mexico
- A. consistently opposed American immigration into Texas.
 - B. consistently favored American immigration into Texas.
 - C. remained noncommittal about American immigration into Texas.
 - D. moved from opposing to favoring American immigration into Texas.
 - E. moved from favoring to opposing American immigration into Texas.

16. In the 1820s, most of the settlers from the United States who migrated to Texas were
- A. white Southerners and their slaves.
 - B. white Northerners.
 - C. free blacks.
 - D. Far West whites.
 - E. recently arrived European immigrants.

17. The 1853 Gadsden Purchase
- A. temporarily calmed the rivalry between North and South.
 - B. was made with England.
 - C. advanced the interests of Southern railroads.
 - D. fulfilled the treaty ending the Mexican War.
 - E. cost the United States government \$25 million.

18. Under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States
- A. officially acquired only Texas.
 - B. gave up rights to California (for a time) in exchange for New Mexico and Texas.
 - C. established an open border with Mexico.
 - D. established an American protectorate over Mexico.
 - E. agreed to pay millions to Mexico.

19. In 1849, President Zachary Taylor favored admitting California
- A. as a free state.
 - B. as a slave state.
 - C. with no determination on the issue of slavery.
 - D. as a territory.
 - E. as two separate states, one slave and one free.

20. The election of 1856 saw

- A. no significant third party in the field.
- B. the Whig Party make a strong comeback.
- C. the Democrats elect a young and forceful pro-slavery leader.
- D. former president Millard Fillmore in the running.
- E. the Republicans run against the idea of internal improvements.

21. All of the following slave states remained in the Union EXCEPT

- A. Kentucky.
- B. Arkansas.
- C. Maryland.
- D. Missouri.
- E. Delaware.

22. African-American soldiers in the Union

- A. constituted a large segment of the initial volunteers who joined the war effort.
- B. died in combat in larger numbers than white soldiers.
- C. were not paid for their military service.
- D. experienced a higher mortality rate than white soldiers.
- E. were allowed only to dig trenches and transport water.

23. In comparing the leadership practices of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln,

- A. Davis had less success in controlling the members of his cabinet.
- B. Lincoln spent more time on routine matters of state.
- C. Davis spent much more time dealing with party politics.
- D. Davis demonstrated few administrative abilities.
- E. Davis was more careful in following constitutional legalities.

24. In his capacity of commander in chief, President Abraham Lincoln

- A. argued it was essential that that laws of the Constitution be upheld during the war.
- B. increased the size of the army without the approval of Congress.
- C. quickly called on Congress to enact a naval blockade of the South.
- D. moved cautiously in asserting his war powers.
- E. waited for Congress to declare war before dispatching troops to the South.

25. During the Civil War, the state admitted to the Union was

- A. Iowa.
- B. Minnesota.
- C. Wisconsin.
- D. West Virginia.
- E. Nevada.

26. Politically, the Confederate constitution

- A. was almost identical in many respects to the Constitution of the United States.
- B. gave states the right to secede.
- C. allowed states the right to abolish slavery.
- D. gave the president and vice-president four-year terms.
- E. did not allow anti-secessionists to serve in the Confederate government.

27. The wartime South saw

- A. an increase in the sale of cotton overseas.
- B. numerous bloody slave revolts.
- C. almost no black-market commerce.
- D. a significant decline in the production of goods.
- E. women forced out of the public sphere.

28. In the Battle of Gettysburg, in order to reach dug-in Union forces, General George Pickett's division had to cross

- A. an open field.
- B. a broad river.
- C. a steep hill.
- D. thick woods.
- E. an abandoned town.

29. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses Grant at Appomattox Courthouse after

- A. President Jefferson Davis announced the Confederate government was defeated.
- B. President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.
- C. Lee recognized the futility of continued fighting.
- D. President Lincoln met President Davis.
- E. President Jefferson Davis was captured by Union forces.

30. Taxes enacted by the United States Congress to help finance the Civil War

- A. were strongly supported by most citizens in the Union.
- B. allowed the federal government to avoid incurring significant debt.
- C. kept the sale of public bonds low.
- D. included a new income tax.
- E. were vetoed by President Lincoln.

31. In the course of the Civil War,

- A. the ruling classes of England and France strongly opposed the Confederacy.
- B. the English government consistently supported the Confederacy.
- C. the French government formally recognized the Confederacy.
- D. English textile workers thrown out of jobs came to resent and oppose the Union.
- E. popular support for the Union was strong in England.

32. In 1865, as a result of the Civil War, in the South

- A. there were more women than men in most states.
- B. large numbers of widowed Southern women married Union soldiers.
- C. few women could find employment.
- D. the traditional roles of women were reinforced and maintained.
- E. women were granted the right to vote for their wartime service.

33. During the Civil War, "greenbacks" issued by the federal government

- A. steadily gained in value as the war progressed.
- B. were backed by silver.
- C. fluctuated in value depending on the fortunes of the Northern armies.
- D. were backed by gold.
- E. were backed by gold and silver.

34. The Battle of Gettysburg

- A. represented the last time Confederate forces seriously threatened Union territory.
- B. saw Union General George Meade lose nearly a third of his army.
- C. saw Union General George Meade clearly be more aggressive than Robert E. Lee.
- D. saw Robert E. Lee poised for victory after his attack on Cemetery Ridge.
- E. was a Union victory, thanks to Meade having found a copy of Lee's orders.

35. The Union's national draft law

- A. proved to be unnecessary in the war effort.
- B. severely discouraged voluntary enlistment.
- C. allowed no provisions for escaping service.
- D. saw little in the way of opposition from the public.
- E. resulted in murderous attacks in New York City against free blacks.

36. In the 1890s, the black journalist Ida B. Wells devoted her writing to attacking

- A. the legality of segregation.
- B. the restrictions on black education.
- C. the loss of black voting rights.
- D. the crime of lynching.
- E. the arguments of Booker T. Washington.

37. Congressional Reconstruction might have been more effective if

- A. the federal government had not involved itself with redistributing income.
- B. the federal government had not passed the Enforcement Acts.
- C. Radical Republicans had not put Jefferson Davis on trial for treason.
- D. the Freedmen's Bureau had been ended sooner.
- E. the federal government had better enforced the laws designed to assist blacks.

38. As president, Rutherford B. Hayes

- A. refused to make political compromises with Democrats.
- B. promised to serve only one term.
- C. helped to unify Republicans and Democrats.
- D. called for a modest expansion of Reconstruction programs.
- E. promised to take the South back from the "Redeemers."

39. During Reconstruction, there was a dramatic improvement in Southern

- A. transportation.
- B. education.
- C. industry.
- D. banking.
- E. agriculture.

40. During Reconstruction, in regards to land ownership in the South,
A. the Freedman's Bureau distributed millions of acres of land to freedmen.
B. most plantations abandoned during the Civil War remained vacant.
C. ownership by both whites and blacks increased.
D. the federal government vigorously acted to confiscate land owned by former Confederates.
E. ownership by whites declined while ownership by blacks increased.

41. In his 1895 "Atlanta Compromise" speech, Booker T. Washington
A. called for political and civil rights for black Americans.
B. criticized the federal government for abandoning Southern blacks.
C. argued that blacks should honor their African forebears.
D. stated that blacks should give up in seeking equality with whites.
E. called for tacit acceptance of the emerging system of racial segregation.

42. The "redeemed" governments of the South
A. saw an end to occupation by federal troops.
B. suppressed the activities of white supremacists.
C. saw the Republican Party win control of Southern state governments.
D. All the answers are correct.
E. None of the answers are correct.

43. National support for Reconstruction was undermined by
A. the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.
B. the growing political strength of Democrats.
C. the Panic of 1873.
D. perceptions of black-and-carpetbag misgovernment in the South.
E. All the answers are correct.

44. During Reconstruction, per capita income for Southerners
A. rose for blacks.
B. rose for whites.
C. declined for whites.
D. rose for blacks and whites.
E. rose for blacks and declined for whites.

45. After Reconstruction, political power under Southern "Redeemers"

- A. was very often restricted and conservative.
- B. typically relied on raising taxes for its funding.
- C. increased state services for the poor.
- D. ignored the interests of industrialists.
- E. helped consolidate the "Solid South" for the Republican Party.

46. At the conclusion of President Andrew Johnson's impeachment trial,

- A. a majority of Senators voted to acquit.
- B. Johnson resigned from office just prior to the vote.
- C. every Senate Republican voted to convict.
- D. Johnson was convicted and then pardoned by the Senate.
- E. Johnson was spared conviction by one vote.

47. During Reconstruction, the black labor force worked

- A. approximately the same number of hours as during slavery.
- B. significantly fewer hours than had been the case during slavery.
- C. more hours than had been the case during slavery.
- D. significantly more hours than the white labor force.
- E. significantly less hours than the white labor force.

48. The elections of 1876 saw

- A. the Supreme Court decide the presidential election.
- B. a Democrat become president for the first time since the Civil War.
- C. the candidate with the most popular votes fail to get elected.
- D. Ulysses Grant make an unsuccessful bid for an unprecedented third term.
- E. the governor of New York become president.

49. The Fourteenth Amendment

- A. ended slavery throughout the United States.
- B. gave voting rights to all male Americans.
- C. gave citizenship rights to all people born in the United States.
- D. was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- E. was written in such a way as to appease the woman's suffrage movement.

50. In the 1860s, Black Codes were

- A. holdovers from the antebellum era that were repealed by Southern state governments.
- B. passed by Congress to govern former Confederate states.
- C. enacted by the Freedmen's Bureau to give freed blacks voting rights.
- D. vetoed by President Andrew Johnson.
- E. designed to give whites control over freedmen.