

History 1301 Unit 4 Take-home test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. As president, William Henry Harrison:
- merely followed the orders of Henry Clay
 - tried to slow American migration to the West
 - was able to fulfill most of the Whig economic platform
 - brought a completely different background to office than Andrew Jackson
 - died after only a month in office
- _____ 2. The *Creole* incident:
- strained relations between the United States and France
 - involved the British freeing American slaves after they mutinied and escaped
 - involved the seizure and destruction of an American steamboat at Niagara Falls
 - was resolved almost singlehandedly by Henry Clay
 - was caused when Congress re opened the African slave trade
- _____ 3. Mexico obtained its independence from:
- France in 1807
 - Spain in 1807
 - Spain in 1836
 - the United States in 1821
 - Spain in 1821
- _____ 4. Rancheros:
- were the small farms that the Mexican government allowed American settlers to own in California
 - usually used Indians as slaves
 - was a spicy cheese and potato dish favored by Santa Anna's soldiers
 - was the derogatory name American settlers used to refer to native Mexicans in Texas
 - were operated by Franciscan priests sent from Mexico City
- _____ 5. Most of those who traveled westward in wagon trains:
- made it from Missouri to California in a month
 - traveled in family groups
 - were attacked by Indians
 - turned back due to the hardships
 - were headed for California's gold fields
- _____ 6. John Charles Frémont:
- was a famous mountain man
 - rescued the Donner party
 - led the largest wagon train along the Oregon Trail
 - established the first sizable American settlement in California
 - became famous for his western explorations

- ___ 7. At the Battle of the Alamo:
- Texans secured their independence
 - the Mexicans won a costly victory
 - Santa Anna showed his strategic brilliance
 - the defenders were bombarded into surrender
 - William B. Travis and Jim Bowie were taken prisoner
- ___ 8. The major factor that delayed Texas annexation until 1845 was:
- concern over Texas entering as a slave state
 - fear of a possible Mexican attack on the United States
 - Calhoun's incompetence as secretary of state
 - the desire of Texans to remain a republic
 - Britain's support for Texas in dependence
- ___ 9. Congress voted to annex Texas:
- when Texas promised to end slavery and enter the Union as a free state
 - after Mexico agreed to sell it
 - between Polk's election and his inauguration
 - over the opposition of President Tyler
 - because Texas threatened to remain independent
- ___ 10. Among the most vocal opponents of the Mexican War was:
- Thomas O. Larkin
 - John Slidell
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - John Tyler
 - John L. O'Sullivan
- ___ 11. The decisive victory in the war came with Winfield Scott's capture of:
- Monterrey
 - Veracruz
 - Cerro Gordo
 - Puebla
 - Mexico City
- ___ 12. The Mexican War contributed to all of the following EXCEPT:
- the strengthening of the Union
 - the United States becoming a continental nation
 - combat experience for future Civil War generals
 - the creation of the Department of the Interior
 - Mexico's loss of much of its national territory
- ___ 13. The Wilmot Proviso:
- would prohibit slavery in any lands acquired from Mexico
 - passed both houses of Congress
 - was opposed in Congress by Abraham Lincoln
 - would extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific
 - was clearly unconstitutional

- ___ 14. The Free- Soil party stance on slavery:
 - a. was endorsed by John C. Calhoun
 - b. attracted Abraham Lincoln into its ranks
 - c. led to the political downfall of Henry Clay
 - d. might appeal to some white farmers
 - e. opposed the Wilmot Proviso

- ___ 15. In late 1849, Zachary Taylor proposed:
 - a. California's immediate entry as a free state
 - b. war against the Mormons in Utah
 - c. extension of slavery to the Pacific
 - d. abolition of slavery in Washington, D.C.
 - e. giving Texas back to Mexico

- ___ 16. President Taylor's death:
 - a. strengthened the chances of compromise in 1850
 - b. put pro- slavery Franklin Pierce in the White House
 - c. put anti- slavery William H. Seward in the White House
 - d. was caused by a heart attack he suffered on the Senate floor while speaking for the Compromise of 1850
 - e. brought great relief to the nation, since he had started the current sectional crisis

- ___ 17. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*:
 - a. defended the Compromise of 1850
 - b. highlighted the cruelty of slavery
 - c. sold few copies when first published
 - d. started the Civil War
 - e. was a fair and balanced description of life under slavery

- ___ 18. The attempt in Boston by federal officials to return Anthony Burns to slavery:
 - a. was met with resigned cooperation
 - b. provoked abolitionists to storm the jail
 - c. brought about amendments to the Fugitive Slave Act
 - d. caused President Pierce to give Burns his freedom
 - e. increased northern support for the Compromise of 1850

- ___ 19. The winner of the 1856 election was:
 - a. John Frémont
 - b. James Buchanan
 - c. Franklin Pierce
 - d. Stephen Douglas
 - e. Millard Fillmore

- ___ 20. In Kansas, the proposed Lecompton Constitution:
 - a. was vigorously opposed by President Buchanan
 - b. had overwhelming popular support
 - c. would establish equality for free blacks
 - d. showed the dominance of Free-Soilers

- e. would make Kansas a slave state
- _____ 21. The Freeport Doctrine might be defined as the concept that:
- a. slavery could not be prohibited in a territory until that territory became a state
 - b. slavery was immoral and ought to be abolished in all territories of the United States
 - c. even if slavery were permitted in a territory, the people could effectively end it by refusing to pass laws to sustain it
 - d. if blacks were freed from slavery, they must be given full legal and social equality
 - e. the *Dred Scott* decision should be overturned
- _____ 22. All of the following were presidential nominees in 1860 EXCEPT:
- a. William Seward
 - b. John Bell
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. John Breckinridge
 - e. Stephen Douglas
- _____ 23. The Crittenden Compromise proposed to:
- a. outlaw slavery in the United States after 1865
 - b. guarantee continuance of slavery in the states where it then existed
 - c. guarantee that all new territories would be open to slavery
 - d. give slaves full representation rather than allow them to count for only three fifths of a person
 - e. provide a federal slave code for the western territories
- _____ 24. All of the following were slave states that remained in the Union EXCEPT:
- a. Maryland
 - b. Kentucky
 - c. Tennessee
 - d. Delaware
- _____ 25. At the beginning of the Civil War, the North:
- a. generated less farm production than the South
 - b. had about the same extent of railroad development as the South
 - c. produced almost 60 percent of the nation's manufactures
 - d. had an edge of about four to one in potential manpower
 - e. had fewer ships and firearms than the South
- _____ 26. The first real battle of the war:
- a. was fought near Washington, D.C.
 - b. was the Battle of Harpers Ferry
 - c. was a victory for the Union forces
 - d. resulted in the death of General Albert S. Johnston
 - e. made both sides think victory would be quick and easy
- _____ 27. A legal option for draftees on either side that chose NOT to serve was to:
- a. pay cash for an exemption
 - b. leave the country

- c. volunteer for community service instead
- d. claim to be insane
- e. claim to be a pacifist

- ___ 28. Fort Donelson:
- a. was the site of the most important battle in the eastern theater before 1864
 - b. was an important Union fortification on the Great Lakes
 - c. fell to Robert E. Lee in 1863
 - d. fell to Ulysses S. Grant in 1862
 - e. when captured, gave the Union full control of the Mississippi
- ___ 29. All of the following are true about the Battle of Antietam EXCEPT:
- a. Lee's secret orders fell into the hands of the enemy
 - b. it was the bloodiest single day of the war
 - c. McClellan vigorously pursued the retreating Lee
 - d. Lee hoped a victory would gain the Confederacy foreign recognition
 - e. it inspired Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
- ___ 30. By the end of the war, the number of blacks serving the Union:
- a. was small, because a federal law prohibited free Negroes from carrying firearms
 - b. had been reduced by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation
 - c. was about 10 percent of the Union army's total manpower
 - d. was the major reason the North won the war
 - e. was not very important, since black troops were not used in combat
- ___ 31. The greenbacks issued by the U.S. Treasury:
- a. were backed by gold and silver
 - b. caused runaway inflation
 - c. depended upon public faith in the government
 - d. paid the war's entire cost
 - e. were printed in a rainbow of colors
- ___ 32. To deal with disloyalty, Lincoln sometimes:
- a. had traitors shot
 - b. postponed elections
 - c. shut down the press
 - d. suspended habeas corpus
 - e. declared a temporary dictatorship
- ___ 33. In addition to the huge number of soldier deaths in the war, an equally huge number of also died.
- a. women
 - b. animals
 - c. children
 - d. slaves
 - e. war workers
- ___ 34. All of the following battles resulted in Confederate victories EXCEPT:
- a. Vicksburg
 - b. First Battle of Bull Run

- c. Second Battle of Bull Run
- d. Chancellorsville
- e. Fredericksburg

- ___ 35. At Petersburg:
- a. the Confederates finally had superior numbers
 - b. Grant put the Confederates under siege
 - c. the armies fought in a burning forest
 - d. Lee received plentiful reinforcements
 - e. a victory boosted Confederate morale
- ___ 36. Sherman's army in its march to the sea:
- a. committed widespread rape and murder
 - b. looted and destroyed lots of property
 - c. burned every dwelling in its path
 - d. caused Sherman to later apologize for its behavior
 - e. suffered terrible losses to combat and desertion
- ___ 37. Which of the following is NOT true of the Civil War?
- a. Over 600,000 died.
 - b. Doctors were overworked and often ineffective.
 - c. "Rifled" guns contributed to the killing.
 - d. American losses were greater than in World War II.
 - e. Most of the deaths occurred in battle.
- ___ 38. In the North, the Civil War especially elevated the power of:
- a. business leaders
 - b. family farmers
 - c. ministers
 - d. teachers
 - e. industrial workers
- ___ 39. Among its many tasks, the Freedmen's Bureau in the South:
- a. collected taxes
 - b. delivered the mail
 - c. set up schools
 - d. built roads
 - e. published newspapers
- ___ 40. Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth:
- a. supported the Radical Republicans
 - b. used a high-powered rifle
 - c. was never apprehended
 - d. shot him during a speech
 - e. was a pro-Confederate actor
- ___ 41. When, in late 1865, the former Confederate states sent a number of ex-Confederates to Congress, the Unionists in Congress:
- a. denied them their seats

- b. shunned them socially
 - c. gave them only minor committee assignments
 - d. sincerely welcomed them
 - e. called them traitors
- ___ 42. The Radical Republicans understood that essential to maintaining Republican control of the federal government was:
- a. a quick restoration of the Union
 - b. continued military occupation of the South
 - c. close cooperation with President Johnson
 - d. pardons for ex- Confederates
 - e. the right of ex- slaves to vote
- ___ 43. The Civil Rights Act of 1866:
- a. had the support of President Johnson, who had urged Congress to pass such a measure
 - b. gave to adult black males the right to vote in local and state— but not national— elections
 - c. was passed over Johnson’s veto
 - d. was unconstitutional, according to most Radical Republicans
 - e. made the Fourteenth Amendment unnecessary
- ___ 44. Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act when he tried to remove from his Cabinet.
- a. Charles Sumner
 - b. William Seward
 - c. U.S. Grant
 - d. Edwin Stanton
 - e. Thaddeus Stevens
- ___ 45. Most carpetbaggers were:
- a. corrupt and greedy
 - b. illiterate
 - c. wealthy business owners
 - d. Union veterans
 - e. former Confederates
- ___ 46. The Radical state governments in the South did all the following EXCEPT:
- a. promote railroad construction
 - b. cut taxes
 - c. establish public schools
 - d. build roads and bridges
 - e. provide opportunities for ex- slaves
- ___ 47. Advocates of “soft - money” or paper currency:
- a. tended to be merchants and bankers
 - b. saw economic benefits in price inflation
 - c. urged the elimination of greenbacks
 - d. dominated the Grant administration

e. wanted to cancel the national debt

- _____ 48. The primary objective of the Ku Klux Klan was:
- a. national unity
 - b. upholding southern honor
 - c. starting a new civil war
 - d. oppressing blacks and white Republicans
 - e. raising money for Confederate widows
- _____ 49. Why didn't President Grant seek a third term in 1876?
- a. He was restricted by the Constitution to two terms.
 - b. His wife did not want him to run again.
 - c. He felt he was too old.
 - d. Scandals had created too much opposition within his own party.
 - e. His alcoholism was revealed to the public.
- _____ 50. The Compromise of 1877:
- a. gave the White House to Tilden
 - b. ended North- South division
 - c. protected the civil rights of ex- slaves
 - d. restored the South to white Democratic rule
 - e. kept federal troops in the Deep South

