

Period 5 (1844-1877)

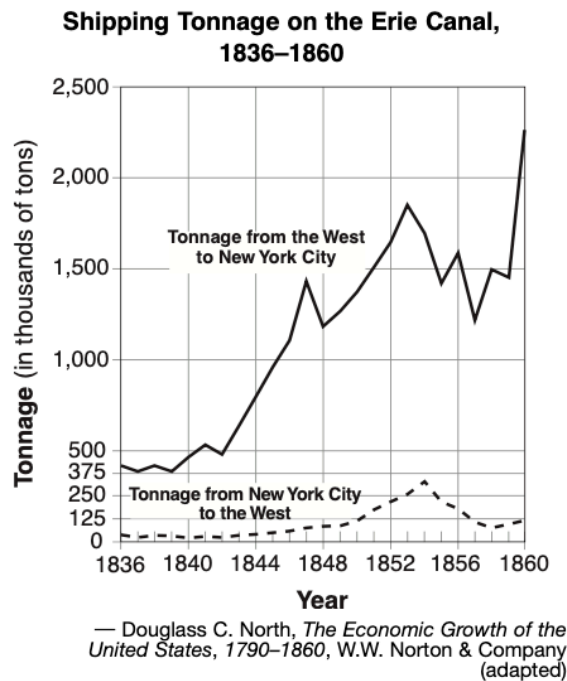
Speaker A: The right way to settle the question of slavery in the territories is to let the people who live there determine if their state is to be slave or free.

Speaker B: The Supreme Court's decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* is exactly what this country needs. Perhaps now the abolitionists will stop their meddling.

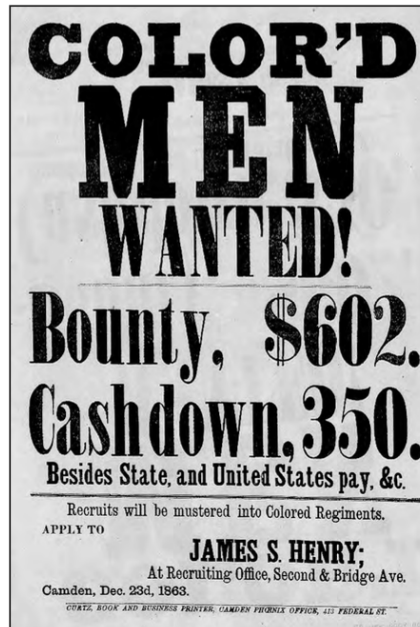
Speaker C: Secession is unlawful and treasonous. Everything possible must be done to preserve the Union.

Speaker D: The rights of the states must be protected. The federal government is exceeding its authority.

- The solution proposed by *Speaker A* is known as
 - nullification
 - popular sovereignty
 - the spoils system
 - federal supremacy
- Which speaker most accurately represents the opinions of President Abraham Lincoln?
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D



- Information on the graph most clearly supports the conclusion that the Erie Canal
 - slowed migration to the Midwest
 - replaced railroads as the main method of transportation
 - improved transportation between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes
 - relied on the development of steamboats for canal use
- One major result of the completion of the Erie Canal was that
 - the population of Rochester fell
 - shipping on Lake Champlain decreased
 - manufacturing along the canal declined
 - New York City became the nation's commercial center



Source: Library of Congress

5. This 1863 poster is recruiting African Americans to help
 - (1) defeat the Confederacy in the Civil War
 - (2) assist in the efforts of the Underground Railroad
 - (3) settle land in the South and in border states
 - (4) enforce the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act

6. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 were attempts by the federal government to
 - (1) limit immigration from Europe
 - (2) reduce the conflict over slavery
 - (3) settle border disputes with Mexico
 - (4) control the migration of settlers to new western territories

7. Abraham Lincoln's 1858 warning that "a house divided against itself cannot stand" referred to sectional differences over the
 - (1) treatment of Native American Indians
 - (2) issue of slavery
 - (3) funding for internal improvements
 - (4) treaties with European nations

Source: Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South: How To Meet It*, 1857

"And now to the point. In our opinion, an opinion which has been formed from data obtained by assiduous [thorough] researches, and comparisons, from laborious investigation, logical reasoning, and earnest reflection, the causes which have impeded the progress and prosperity of the South, which have dwindled our commerce, and other similar pursuits, into the most contemptible insignificance; sunk a large majority of our people in galling poverty and ignorance, rendered a small minority conceited and tyrannical, and driven the rest away from their homes; entailed upon us a humiliating dependence on the Free States; disgrace us in the recesses of our own souls, and brought us under reproach in the eyes of all civilians and enlightened nations—may all be traced to one common source, and there find solution in the most hateful and horrible word, that was ever incorporated into the vocabulary of human economy – Slavery!"

8. This statement most clearly expresses the author's opinion that slavery
 - (1) should be extended into the western territories
 - (2) caused the North to be dependent on the South
 - (3) was the cause of economic and social problems in the South
 - (4) was the reason the South should secede from the Union

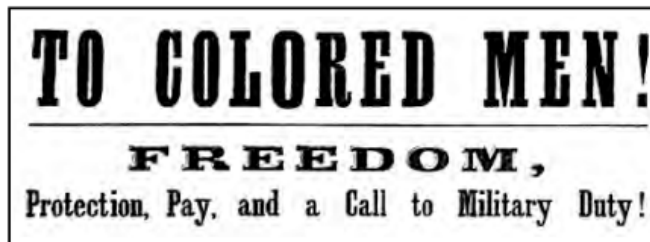
9. Throughout the Civil War, an important advantage the North had over the South was that the North
 - (1) had superior military leaders
 - (2) **had greater manufacturing capabilities**
 - (3) received support from Great Britain and France
 - (4) used a strategy for fighting a defensive war
10. Rapid industrialization during the late 1800s contributed to
 - (1) a decline in the membership of the American Federation of Labor (AFL)
 - (2) a reduction in government regulation of railroads
 - (3) a rise in the number of family farms
 - (4) **an increase in immigration to the United States**
11. What was one result of the Supreme Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)?
 - (1) **Sectional tension increased.**
 - (2) The slave trade was abolished.
 - (3) Northern states were more willing to compromise.
 - (4) Southern states immediately seceded from the Union.

Resources of the North and South, 1861

Resources	North		South	
	Number (approximate)	Percent of National Total	Number (approximate)	Percent of National Total
Farmland	105,817,694 acres	65%	56,832,154 acres	35%
Railroad Track	21,847 miles	71%	8,947 miles	29%
Value of Manufactured Goods	\$1,794,417,000	92%	\$155,531,281	8%
Factories	119,500	85%	20,631	15%
Workers in Industry	1,198,000	92%	110,721	8%
Population	22,340,000 (includes 432,720 enslaved persons)	63%	9,103,332 (includes 3,521,043 enslaved persons)	37%

Source: James West Davidson et al., *The American Nation*, Prentice Hall, 2000; 1860 Census, U.S. Census Bureau (adapted)

12. Which generalization is supported by the information in the chart?
 - (1) The South exported more manufactured goods than the North.
 - (2) The North would have more difficulty supplying an army than the South.
 - (3) **The North had greater economic strength than the South.**
 - (4) The South would be better able to transport an army than the North.



Source: National Archives

13. Which government action most directly prompted the publication of this poster?
 - (1) **issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation**
 - (2) passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (3) rejection of the Wilmot Proviso
 - (4) adoption of the Missouri Compromise
14. At the start of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln stated that the major reason for fighting the war was to
 - (1) break the South's economic ties to Great Britain
 - (2) **uphold the Constitution by preserving the Union**
 - (3) enforce the terms of the Compromise of 1850
 - (4) punish the Confederate states for leaving the Union

Speaker A: The political union created by the Constitution of the United States is not a temporary compact of the states but rather an unbreakable bond created by the people of the nation.

Speaker B: The reserved powers are clearly indicated and protected in both the original Constitution and in the 10th amendment of the Bill of Rights.

Speaker C: Liberty is best preserved in the hands of the government closest to the people. Union is desirable only if it preserves our liberty.

Speaker D: Nullification! Secession! What miserable words—words that threaten the continuance of both our liberty and our Union.

15. Which two speakers express the greatest support for the concept of States rights?
- (1) A and B
 - (2) A and D
 - (3) B and C
 - (4) C and D
16. The political opinions expressed in these statements relate most directly to the start of which war?
- (1) Revolutionary War
 - (2) War of 1812
 - (3) Mexican-American War
 - (4) Civil War
17. Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) was criticized by Northern newspapers because it
- (1) limited settlement in those territories
 - (2) repealed the 36°30' line of the Missouri Compromise
 - (3) upheld the Supreme Court decision in Gibbons v. Ogden
 - (4) admitted Maine to the Union as a free state

Source: Abraham Lincoln, letter to Joshua Speed, August 24, 1855

“I am not a Know-Nothing. That is certain. How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of negroes [African Americans], be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation, we began by declaring that “all men are created equal.” We now practically read it “all men are created equal, except negroes.” When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read “all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and catholics.” When it comes to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretence of loving liberty – to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy... .

18. In this 1855 letter, Abraham Lincoln opposed the Know-Nothing party because it
- (1) supported the policy of imperialism
 - (2) favored unrestricted immigration
 - (3) promoted resentment against minority groups
 - (4) wanted equal rights for all people
19. The Civil War directly affected the Northern economy by
- (1) causing a severe depression
 - (2) destroying much of its farmland
 - (3) greatly expanding the canal system
 - (4) stimulating the growth of factories
20. One reason abolitionists were unpopular with many Northerners from the 1830s to 1860 was because the abolitionists
- (1) favored the growth of slavery
 - (2) encouraged the annexation of Texas
 - (3) advocated views that increased tensions with the South
 - (4) supported the Fugitive Slave Law
21. The Compromise of 1850 was an attempt to resolve issues related to
- (1) the protection and spread of slavery
 - (2) boundary disputes between the United States and Britain over the Oregon Country
 - (3) relations with the Native American Indians of the Great Plains
 - (4) the role of the federal government in industrial development

22. As the Civil War ended, which action was supported by President Abraham Lincoln and the Radical Republicans?
- (1) abolishing the institution of slavery by a constitutional amendment
 - (2) passing Black Codes to guarantee equality for formerly enslaved persons
 - (3) putting Confederate leaders on trial for war crimes
 - (4) ending the military occupation of the South immediately
23. After the Civil War, many owners of large plantations in the South responded to the loss of enslaved labor by
- (1) hiring Irish immigrants to do the work of freedmen
 - (2) selling their plantations to formerly enslaved persons
 - (3) creating tenant farms and sharecropping
 - (4) paying wages to farmworkers who had migrated from the North
24. What was a common goal of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution?
- (1) punishing the South for seceding from the Union
 - (2) granting basic rights to formerly enslaved persons
 - (3) allowing the states to veto federal laws
 - (4) creating a "separate but equal" society
25. What was one major result of the North's victory in the Civil War?
- (1) The power of the Supreme Court was limited.
 - (2) Slave owners were compensated for their losses.
 - (3) The influence of corporations on government was reduced.
 - (4) The supremacy of the national government was upheld.
26. One reason the decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) was so controversial is that it
- (1) strengthened the idea of popular sovereignty
 - (2) gave enslaved persons full citizenship
 - (3) ruled that Congress had no power to limit slavery in the territories
 - (4) supported Harriet Beecher Stowe's point of view in Uncle Tom's Cabin
27. Black Codes were established in the South immediately after the Civil War in an effort to
- (1) integrate freedmen into American society
 - (2) enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
 - (3) expand educational opportunities
 - (4) limit the rights of newly freed African Americans
28. After the Civil War, the most common occupations for freedmen were
- (1) sharecroppers and tenant farmers
 - (2) factory owners and teachers
 - (3) skilled artisans and mechanics
 - (4) miners and soldiers
29. After the Civil War, a significant cause of the conflict between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans in Congress was disagreement over
- (1) the plans for restoring Southern states to the Union
 - (2) a proposal to repeal the Emancipation Proclamation
 - (3) reduction of the army and the navy to prewar levels
 - (4) congressional efforts to pay the Confederate war debt
30. Poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses were used in the South after 1890 to
- (1) support the goals of the Freedmen's Bureau
 - (2) deny suffrage rights to African Americans
 - (3) undermine the "separate but equal" ruling of the Supreme Court
 - (4) enforce the amendments enacted during the Civil War and Reconstruction
31. In the late 1800s, which idea was used most often to justify the elimination of business competition?
- (1) conservation
 - (2) Manifest Destiny
 - (3) Social Darwinism
 - (4) populism

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34. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

<p>I. _____</p> <p>A. Freedmen's Bureau</p> <p>B. Passage of the 14th amendment</p> <p>C. Military occupation of the South</p>
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- (1) Development of States Rights
 - (2) Results of Manifest Destiny
 - (3) Elements of Reconstruction
 - (4) Limits on Civil Rights
35. Which statement is a valid generalization about the experience of African Americans during the early Reconstruction period (1865–1870)?
- (1) They gained economic equality.
 - (2) Their participation in government decreased.
 - (3) They achieved legal rights through constitutional amendments.
 - (4) Their political equality was opposed by most Radical Republicans.
36. The system of sharecropping developed in the South after the Civil War because
- (1) most formerly enslaved persons had no farming skills
 - (2) owners of large tracts of land faced labor shortages
 - (3) much farmland was ruined by the war
 - (4) plantation owners wanted to diversify crops
37. The Compromise of 1877 brought an end to Radical Reconstruction by providing for the
- (1) resignation of President Rutherford B. Hayes
 - (2) removal of federal troops from Southern states
 - (3) establishment of a system of sharecropping
 - (4) strict enforcement of the 14th amendment
38. Which factor aided the building of trans- continental railroads?
- (1) The federal government provided free land to the railroad companies.
 - (2) The railroads established fair rates for customers.
 - (3) Congress repealed antitrust laws against the railroads.
 - (4) The Supreme Court approved public ownership of the railroad industry.
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42. In the 1840s and 1850s, immigration to the United States was characterized by
- (1) large numbers of immigrants from Latin America
 - (2) significant job opportunities for immigrants in southern states
 - (3) a large influx of Irish and German immigrants
 - (4) widespread acceptance of immigrants by native-born Americans
43. Which geographic factor most directly influenced the rapid settlement of the Great Plains after the Civil War?
- (1) immense forests for lumber
 - (2) access to abundant quantities of oil
 - (3) huge amounts of fertile farmland
 - (4) long ocean coastline with deep ports
44. The Supreme Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford was nullified by the passage of the
- (1) Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (2) 13th and 14th amendments
 - (3) Compromise of 1850
 - (4) Reconstruction Act
45. What was one reason the 14th and 15th amendments failed to prevent future racial segregation?
- (1) Most Northern abolitionists opposed the extension of these rights.
 - (2) The Supreme Court refused to accept cases to interpret these amendments.
 - (3) Radical Republicans in Congress stopped African Americans from voting.
 - (4) The South was allowed to pass Jim Crow laws and restrict voting rights.
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- | |
|---|
| I. _____
A. Missouri Compromise
B. Compromise of 1850
C. Kansas-Nebraska Act |
|---|

- (1) Rise of Sectionalism
- (2) Impact of Industrialization
- (3) Examples of Religious Revivalism
- (4) Events Leading to the Mexican War

Source: Emanuel Leutze, 1861



48. Which point of view is being conveyed by the artist?

- (1) praise for Manifest Destiny
- (2) opposition to the end of slavery
- (3) opposition to the purchase of Alaska
- (4) encouragement of industrial development