

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

## Growth & Conflict

### 1. The Antebellum Era

1. Which is the antebellum era?
  - a. 1763-1775
  - b. 1775-1783
  - c. 1812
  - d. 1830s, 1840s, 1850s
  - e. 1861-1865
2. Which did *not* happen during the antebellum era?
  - a. Mexican War
  - b. the Civil War
  - c. westward expansion
  - d. the abolition movement
  - e. Jacksonian Democracy
3. Which movement did *not* take place during the antebellum era?
  - a. abolition movement
  - b. westward movement
  - c. emancipation of slaves
  - d. women's rights movement
  - e. universal manhood suffrage
4. Which political party dominated the antebellum era?
  - a. Federalists
  - b. Democrats
  - c. Whigs
  - d. Republicans
5. Who was *not* president during the antebellum era?
  - a. Andrew Jackson
  - b. James K. Polk
  - c. Abraham Lincoln
6. Who was the hero of the War of 1812?
  - a. Andrew Jackson
  - b. James K. Polk
  - c. Abraham Lincoln
7. Who provoked the Mexican War?
  - a. Andrew Jackson
  - b. James K. Polk
  - c. Abraham Lincoln

#### The Answers

1. d
2. b  
*Antebellum* means "before the war."
3. e
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b

8. Which was the political party of the Common Man? 8. b  
a. Federalists 9. b  
b. Democrats 10. d  
c. Whigs 11. c  
d. Republicans
9. Which political party first supported universal white manhood suffrage? 12. c  
a. Federalists 13. d  
b. Democrats 14. c  
c. Whigs 15. d  
d. Republicans
10. During the antebellum era, settlers were moving into which territories?  
a. Texas  
b. Oregon  
c. the Louisiana Purchase.  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
11. During the antebellum era, what did Southerners do?  
a. moved west  
b. carried slaves with them  
c. both  
d. neither
12. During the antebellum era, what caused the biggest controversy?  
a. Slavery was illegal in the North.  
b. Slavery was legal in the South.  
c. Slavery spread to the West.
13. During the antebellum era, all of the following were reformers, *except*:  
a. Horace Mann.  
b. Susan B. Anthony.  
c. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.  
d. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
e. the Transcendentalists.
14. Which statement about the antebellum era is true?  
a. The U.S. acquired territory by purchase, treaty, and war.  
b. Every time a territory became a state, the main issue was slavery.  
c. both  
d. neither
15. Which statement about the antebellum era is true?  
a. No political party opposed slavery.  
b. Congress made compromises to allow the spread of slavery.  
c. The Supreme Court upheld the institution of slavery.  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above

## 2. Andrew Jackson

### All the political parties before the Civil War

16. Which political party arose out of the debate over the U.S. Constitution? 16. a
- a. Federalists 17. a
  - b. Democrats 18. c
  - c. Whigs 19. b
  - d. Republicans 20. c
17. Which political party died during the War of 1812? 21. d
- a. Federalists
  - b. Democrats
  - c. Whigs
  - d. Republicans
18. Which era had only one political party?
- a. The Federalist era
  - b. The antebellum era
  - c. The “era of good feelings”
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
19. Which political party arose in order to elect Andrew Jackson?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Democrats
  - c. Whigs
  - d. Republicans
20. Which political party arose in order to oppose Andrew Jackson?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Democrats
  - c. Whigs
  - d. Republicans
21. Which political party arose in order to oppose the spread of slavery?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Democrats
  - c. Whigs
  - d. Republicans

Controversial elections

22. Which election is nicknamed "The Corrupt Bargain"? 22. a  
a. 1824 23. b  
b. 1828 24. e
23. Which election did Andrew Jackson win? 25. a  
a. 1824 26. d  
b. 1828 27. b
24. In 1824, who ran for President? 28. b  
a. Andrew Jackson 29. c  
b. Henry Clay  
c. John Quincy  
d. none of the above  
e. all of the above
25. In 1824, who won a majority of the popular votes?  
a. Andrew Jackson  
b. Henry Clay  
c. John Quincy  
d. none of the above  
e. all of the above
26. In 1824, who won a majority of the electoral votes?  
a. Andrew Jackson  
b. Henry Clay  
c. John Quincy  
d. none of the above  
e. all of the above
27. When no political party wins a majority of electoral votes in the Electoral College, the election is thrown into the  
a. Senate  
b. House of Representatives  
c. Supreme Court  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
28. In 1824, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, so he decided the election.  
a. Andrew Jackson  
b. Henry Clay  
c. John Quincy  
d. none of the above  
e. all of the above
29. In 1824, who finally won the election for President?  
a. Andrew Jackson  
b. Henry Clay  
c. John Quincy  
d. none of the above  
e. all of the above

## Henry Clay

30. Henry Clay belonged to which political party? 30. c
- a. Federalists 31. b
  - b. Democrats 32. d
  - c. Whigs 33. b
  - d. Republicans
31. Henry Clay was all of the following, *except*: 34. c
- a. In the War of 1812, he was a “War Hawk.” 35. c
  - b. In the Election of 1824, he helped Andrew Jackson become president.
  - c. He tried and failed to get Congress to pass the “American System.”
  - d. He was the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
  - e. He was known as the “Great Compromiser.”
32. Which statement about Henry Clay is true?
- a. He was elected president twice.
  - b. He took a position against slavery.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
33. Who was not involved in the “Corrupt Bargain”?
- a. Henry Clay
  - b. Andrew Jackson
  - c. John Quincy Adams
34. The presidents that you never heard of (William Henry Harrison, John Tyler Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore) all belonged to which political party?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Democrats
  - c. Whigs
  - d. Republicans
35. Which political party died in the 1850s over the issue of slavery?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Democrats
  - c. Whigs
  - d. Republicans

Andrew Jackson

36. What was Andrew Jackson's nickname?
- a. Bubba
  - b. Old Hickory
  - c. Old Rough and Ready
  - d. Old Fuss and Feathers
  - e. The Sage of Monticello
37. All of the following statements about Andrew Jackson are true, *except*:
- a. He was born in a log cabin.
  - b. He became a cotton planter in Tennessee.
  - c. He was an Indian-fighter who supported slavery.
  - d. He was elected President in 1824.
  - e. During the campaign, he was presented as a "man of the people."
38. All of the following statements about Andrew Jackson are true, *except*:
- a. He was the hero of the War of 1812.
  - b. His nickname was "Old Hickory."
  - c. He became a cotton planter in Tennessee.
  - d. His best friend was Henry Clay of Kentucky.
  - e. He was responsible for the "Trail of Tears."
39. Andrew Jackson had lots of friends . . . and lots of enemies. Which group did he *not* hate?
- a. The British
  - b. The Indians
  - c. The National Bank
  - d. Henry Clay
  - e. Slaveowners
40. What did President Andrew Jackson's opponents think?
- a. They regarded him as a tyrant.
  - b. They hated his "mobocracy."
  - c. They formed the Whig Party.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
41. Which statement about Andrew Jackson is true?
- a. He was the first president born west of the Appalachian Mountains.
  - b. He was popular among men who lived in the West and South.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
42. Which statement about Andrew Jackson is true?
- a. He was the first president born in a log cabin.
  - b. He was a *populist*, a supporter of the rights and power of the people.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
36. b
37. d  
1824 was "the Corrupt Bargain."  
Jackson was elected in 1828.
38. d  
He believed Henry Clay cheated him out of the 1824 election.
39. e
40. d
41. c
42. c

### 3. Jacksonian Democracy

43. Jacksonian Democracy occurred during which decade? 43. b  
a. 1810s 44. b  
b. 1830s 45. b  
c. 1850s
44. All of the following statements about Jacksonian Democracy are true, *except*: 46. d  
a. The average white man began to vote for the first time. 47. c  
b. In order to vote, you had to be a man, white, and own property. 48. c  
c. The Democratic Party was born. 49. c  
d. Andrew Jackson was the common man's hero. 50. b  
e. Jackson opened the White House to everybody on Inauguration Day.
45. Which statement about Jacksonian Democracy is *not* true?  
a. The average white man got to vote.  
b. The Republican Party was born.  
c. The common man always voted for the Democratic Party.  
d. Andrew Jackson was the common man's hero.  
e. President Jackson was a populist.
46. Under universal white manhood suffrage, who can vote?  
a. women  
b. black men  
c. both  
d. neither
47. Universal manhood suffrage was a progressive step forward because  
a. white men without property could vote.  
b. it increased popular participation in government.  
c. both  
d. neither
48. Jacksonian Democracy was all of the following, *except*:  
a. It was the political ascendancy of Andrew Jackson and the Democratic party after 1828.  
b. It was the entire range of democratic reforms brought by President Jackson.  
c. both  
d. neither
49. All of the following statements about Jacksonian Democracy are true, *except*:  
a. It expanded suffrage and popular participation in government.  
b. For the first time, white men with little or no property could vote.  
c. both  
d. neither
50. In the 1830s, England \_\_\_\_ allow the average white man to vote.  
a. did  
b. did not

51. Jacksonian Democracy was a coalition of the  
a. eastern Elite.  
b. Common Man.
52. Andrew Jackson brought together a coalition of white men who were not happy:  
a. factory workers in the Northeast  
b. farmers (non-slaveholders) in the South  
c. pioneer farmers in the West  
d. all of the above  
e. only B and C
53. The Jacksonian Democrats believed in \_\_\_\_ supremacy.  
a. class  
b. white  
c. both  
d. neither
54. The Jacksonian Democrats  
a. took racism for granted.  
b. believed in racial equality.  
c. both  
d. neither
55. The Jacksonian Democrats supported  
a. slavery.  
b. the subjugation of Native Americans.  
c. both  
d. neither
56. During the antebellum era, the Democratic Party never \_\_\_\_ slavery.  
a. supported  
b. opposed
57. To preserve the Union, Andrew Jackson was determined to keep which issue out of national affairs?  
a. slavery  
b. abolitionism  
c. women's suffrage  
d. manhood suffrage  
e. westward expansion
58. Under the "gag rule," the Democratic Party did not allow Congressmen to discuss \_\_\_\_ on the floor of Congress.  
a. slavery  
b. abolitionism  
c. women's suffrage  
d. manhood suffrage  
e. westward expansion

51. b

52. d

53. b

54. a

55. c

56. b

57. a

58. a



59. The Common Man believed all of the following economic ideas, *except*:
- a. The Eastern elite (corporations and banks) ran the economy.
  - b. The monied aristocracy was no threat to the common man.
  - c. He did not want to be shut out of the new economic opportunities.
  - d. He wanted to benefit financially from the "market revolution."
  - e. Every white man should have the chance to secure his economic independence.
60. The Common Man believed that
- a. the Eastern elite ran the federal government.
  - b. the Common Man should not be shut out of the new prosperity.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
61. In the 1820s, the common man believed that John Quincy Adams \_\_\_\_\_ steal the Election of 1824.
- a. did
  - b. did not
62. In the 1820s, who supported the Democratic Party?
- a. Westerners
  - b. farmers
  - c. small businessmen.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. only A and B
63. In the 1830s, the Democratic Party believed in
- a. women's suffrage
  - b. universal manhood suffrage
  - c. universal white manhood suffrage
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
64. Which statement about the Election of 1828 is true?
- a. It was a nasty, mud-slinging campaign.
  - b. The Democrats were the first to run a modern campaign.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
65. Jacksonian Democracy stood for
- a. egalitarianism.
  - b. racial prejudice.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

59. b

60. c

61. a

62. d

63. c

64. c

65. c

President Jackson restructured the federal government

66. Which happened during the administration of Andrew Jackson? 66. c  
a. suffrage was expanded 67. d  
b. federal institutions were restructured 68. c  
c. both 69. d  
d. neither 70. c
67. All of the following statements about the National Bank are true, *except*:  
a. Andrew Jackson vetoed the Second National Bank.  
b. The government normally put all of its money in the bank.  
c. It was privately owned and private investors made a profit.  
d. The Supreme Court ruled that the bank was unconstitutional.  
e. Jackson ignored the Supreme Court and put the bank out of business.
68. Which statement about President Andrew Jackson is true?  
a. He handed out jobs to the men who put him in office.  
b. He rewarded his political supporters with jobs in the federal government.  
c. both  
d. neither
69. When it came to federal jobs, what was President Andrew Jackson's goal?  
a. remove *class bias*  
b. establish rotation  
c. put an end to entrenched elitism  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
70. Andrew Jackson rewarded the party faithful with jobs. This is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
a. American  
b. tariff  
c. spoils  
d. internal improvements  
e. rotation

71. To prevent the elite from running Washington, D.C., President Andrew Jackson
- a. created the spoils system.
  - b. dismantled the National Bank.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
72. To remove the unelected elite from controlling the economy, President Andrew Jackson
- a. created the spoils system.
  - b. dismantled the National Bank.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
73. To keep his cabinet in line, President Andrew Jackson
- a. created the kitchen cabinet.
  - b. dismantled the National Bank.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
74. President Andrew Jackson's kitchen cabinet was a group of \_\_\_\_\_ advisers
- a. official
  - b. unofficial
75. Andrew Jackson used the veto \_\_\_\_\_ often any other President.
- a. more
  - b. less
76. President Andrew Jackson vetoed the Maysville Road because it was an \_\_\_\_\_ road.
- a. interstate
  - b. intrastate
71. a  
72. b  
73. a  
74. b  
75. a  
76. b  
Inside of one state.

### The Tariff of 1828

77. The Tariff of 1828 was all of the following, *except*:
- a. a high tariff
  - b. hated by the North
  - c. a protective tariff
  - d. nicknamed the "Tariff of Abominations"
  - e. opposed by John C. Calhoun and the state of South Carolina
78. All of the following statements about the Tariff of 1828 are true, *except*:
- a. In 1828, Congress passed a tariff that was favored by the Eastern elite.
  - b. John C. Calhoun resigned as Andrew Jackson's vice president.
  - c. The state of South Carolina threatened nullification and secession.
  - d. President Jackson convinced Congress to raise the tariff.
  - e. Under the Force Bill, the U.S. Army ready to invade South Carolina.
79. Who said this: "One Union - It must be preserved!"
- a. Andrew Jackson
  - b. John C. Calhoun

### The National Bank

80. President Andrew Jackson regarded the National Bank as all of the following, *except*:
- a. It symbolized Eastern wealth and power.
  - b. He feared the bank's financial strength and influence on the economy.
  - c. He felt it was a threat to American democracy.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
81. Which statement about the National Bank is true?
- a. The government put all of its tax money in the bank.
  - b. Private investors made the profit.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
82. What did President Andrew Jackson do about the National Bank?
- a. He did not put any tax money in it, so it died for lack of funds.
  - b. He put the tax money in state banks - "pet banks."
  - c. both
  - d. neither

## 4. Indian Removal

### The Causes

83. All of the following statements about the policy of Indian removal are true, *except*:
- a. Andrew Jackson was an Indian-fighter.
  - b. He made war on the Seminole in Florida.
  - c. He was a cotton planter in Tennessee.
  - d. Cotton planters wanted the removal of Native Americans.
  - e. As President, he moved all the Indian nations to east of the Mississippi.
84. The Five Civilized Tribes were evicted from \_\_\_\_-producing states.
- a. wheat
  - b. sugar
  - c. tobacco
  - d. cotton
  - e. textile
85. All of the following statements about the Cherokee nation are true, *except*:
- a. By treaty, the U.S. government guaranteed lands to them "forever."
  - b. A treaty carries the force of the Constitution.
  - c. The Cherokee took their case to the Supreme Court.
  - d. The Supreme Court ruled against them.
  - e. President Jackson ignored the Supreme Court's ruling.
86. All of the following statements about Andrew Jackson are true, *except*:
- a. As a boy, he fought them on the frontier.
  - b. As a soldier, he fought the Seminole in Florida.
  - c. As a cotton planter in Tennessee, he was always making war on Indian nations.
  - d. As President, he ordered the U.S. Army to evict them from west of the Mississippi.
87. Which statement is true?
- a. Andrew Jackson was an expansionist.
  - b. The Common Man was land-hungry.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
88. Which was a cause of the Indian Removal act?
- a. Land hunger
  - b. Gold
  - c. White supremacy
  - d. Manifest destiny
  - e. all of the above
83. e  
To the west of the Mississippi.
84. d
85. d  
In their favor.
86. d  
east
87. c
88. e

## The Events

89. All of the following statements about the Five Civilized Tribes are true, *except*:
- a. They adopted the white man's way of life.
  - b. They learned The English language.
  - c. They adopted the Christian religion.
  - d. They farmed for a living.
  - e. They lived west of the Mississippi River.
90. *"We asked them to become civilized and they became so. They assumed our dress, copied our names, pursued our course of education, adopted our form of government, embraced our religion, and have been proud to imitate us in every thing in their power."*

89. e  
90. f  
91. c  
92. d  
93. e

The quotation refers to which Indian nation?

- a. Cherokee
  - b. Chickasaw
  - c. Choctaw
  - d. Creek
  - e. Seminole
  - f. all of the above
91. Which nation was one of the Five Civilized Tribes?
- a. The Seneca
  - b. The Sioux
  - c. The Cherokee
  - d. The Comanche
  - e. The Mandan
92. Who invented an alphabet for the Cherokee language?
- a. Pontiac
  - b. Sacajawea
  - c. Tecumseh
  - d. Sequoyah
  - e. Osceola
93. Who led the Second Seminole War in Florida?
- a. Pontiac
  - b. Sacajawea
  - c. Tecumseh
  - d. Sequoyah
  - e. Osceola

## The Supreme Court

94. All of the following statements about treaties are true, *except*: 94. b
- a. Only the federal government can sign a treaty. 95. b
  - b. Individual states can sign treaties with American Indian nations. 96. a
  - c. A treaty is negotiated by the President and ratified by the Senate. 97. e
  - d. A treaty carries the full force and weight of the Constitution. 98. b
  - e. A treaty carries the same force and weight as a law passed by Congress.
95. All of the following statements about Indian treaties are true, *except*:
- a. Presidents signed many treaties with American Indian nations.
  - b. A president never broke a treaty.
  - c. The treaties defined the land owned by American Indian nations.
  - d. The lands were guaranteed to the Indian nations forever.
  - e. The Native Americans were eventually evicted from their land.
96. A treaty carries the force of the U.S. Constitution.
- a. True
  - b. False
97. All of the following statements are true, *except*:
- a. The Cherokee did not want to be evicted, so they took their case to the Supreme Court.
  - b. The Supreme Court ruled that a treaty carries the full force of the Constitution.
  - c. The Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee could not be evicted from lands guaranteed to them by treaty.
  - d. President King Jackson ignored the Supreme Court.
  - e. The Indians were not removed and resettled.
98. Which did not happen?
- a. In 1830, Congress authorized the Indian Removal Act.
  - b. In 1832, the Supreme Court ruled against the Cherokee nation.
  - c. In 1838, President Andrew Jackson ignored the Supreme Court.
  - d. The U.S. Army removed the Cherokee from east of the Mississippi.
  - e. The Cherokee were resettled in the Indian Territory.

## The Results

99. What was President Andrew Jackson's solution to the "Cherokee problem"? 99. c  
a. removal 100. c  
b. resettlement 101. b  
c. both 102. b  
d. neither
100. What was the Trail of Tears? 103. d  
a. The Cherokee were forced to walk 800-1,000 miles to Indian Territory. 104. c  
b. Out of 16,000 Cherokee, 4000 died from hunger, exposure, and disease. 105. b  
c. both  
d. neither
101. The Trail of Tears began in \_\_\_\_\_ and ended in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Oklahoma; Tennessee  
b. Tennessee; Oklahoma
102. The most powerful man in Tennessee politics was  
a. Henry Clay  
b. Andrew Jackson  
c. John C. Calhoun  
d. Daniel Webster  
e. Abraham Lincoln
103. The removal of Indian nations to west of the Mississippi is known as the  
a. Santa Fe Trail.  
b. Old Spanish Trail.  
c. Oregon Trail.  
d. Trail of Tears.  
e. Mormon Trail.
104. The Five Civilized Tribes were evicted from  
a. Texas.  
b. Oklahoma.  
c. the Southeast  
d. the Great Plains.  
e. the Great Lakes.
105. Where was the "Indian Territory"?  
a. Texas.  
b. Oklahoma.  
c. the Southeast  
d. the Great Plains.  
e. the Great Lakes.



If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

## Westward expansion

### 1. The Louisiana Purchase

1. The Louisiana Territory lay
    - a. east of the Mississippi
    - b. west of the Rockies
    - c. between the Rockies and the Mississippi
    - d. between the Appalachians and the Mississippi
  2. Which President was responsible for acquiring the Louisiana Territory?
    - a. George Washington
    - b. John Adams
    - c. Thomas Jefferson
    - d. James Madison
    - e. Andrew Jackson
  3. Before he became President, Jefferson believed in \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
    - a. strict
    - b. loose
  4. When he bought the Louisiana Territory, Jefferson followed a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
    - a. strict
    - b. loose
  5. The Louisiana Territory lies in
    - a. the East.
    - b. the West.
    - c. the middle of America.
  6. The Louisiana Territory was \_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_
    - a. annexed; Mexico
    - b. seized; the British
    - c. bought; France
    - d. negotiated by treaty; England
  7. All of the following statements about the Louisiana Territory are true, *except*:
    - a. Thomas Jefferson bought the land from France.
    - b. The land lay between the Mississippi and the Rockies.
    - c. Jefferson originally wanted only New Orleans.
    - d. To get it, he applied a strict construction of the Constitution.
    - e. He did not want the continent to be carved up like Europe.
  8. All of the following statements about New Orleans are true, *except*:
    - a. The Mississippi River ends in Louisiana
    - b. Farmers floated their goods down the Mississippi.
    - c. At New Orleans, farmers had the right of deposit.
    - d. If another country blocked the seaport, farmers could not sell their goods.
    - e. We seized the city during the War of 1812.
6. c  
7. c  
8. a  
9. b  
10. c  
11. c  
12. d  
13. e  
We already bought it in 1803.

14. All of the following statements about the Louisiana Territory are true, *except*:
- a. It transformed the U.S. from a relatively small country to one of the world's largest.
  - b. President Jefferson believed it was our destiny to expand to the Atlantic Ocean.
  - c. He sent Lewis & Clark up the Missouri River.
  - d. Folks began talking about "Manifest Destiny."
  - e. America would cover the continent - from sea to shining sea.
15. What obstacle did Thomas Jefferson face in acquiring the Louisiana Territory?
- a. The price was very high.
  - b. The Federalist Party opposed it.
  - c. Public opinion was opposed to it.
  - d. Congress wanted to avoid wars with Indian nations.
  - e. The Constitution was silent on whether a president could acquire new territory.
14. b  
To the Pacific Ocean.
15. e

## The Explorers

16. Of all the explorers, he was nicknamed "The Pathfinder." 16. d  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont 17. d
17. Created the first official map of the American West. 18. c  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike 19. c  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont 20. b
18. Discovered South Pass, the lowest point through the Rockies. 21. e  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike 22. c  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont 23. a
19. Made it possible for covered wagons to cross the Rockies. 24. a  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike 25. c  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
20. Made it possible for Lewis & Clark to cross the Rockies. 26. a  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike 27. a  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont 28. d
21. Named the highest peak in the Rockies.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
22. Saw Yellowstone and the Great Salt Lake.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
23. Explored the Louisiana Territory.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
24. Claimed Oregon for the U.S.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
25. Mapped the Oregon Trail.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
26. Canoed up the Missouri River into the Rockies.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
27. Floated down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont
28. Explored the region between the Rockies and the Pacific Ocean.  
a. Lewis & Clark c. Jim Bridger e. Zebulon Pike  
b. Sacajawea d. John C. Fremont

- |  |                    |                 |  |       |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|-------|
| 29. Travelled with Sacajawea.                              |                    |                 |  | 29. a |
| a. Lewis & Clark   | c. Jim Bridger     | e. Zebulon Pike |  |       |
| b. Sacajawea   | d. John C. Fremont |                 |  | 30. d |
|  |                    |                 |  | 31. d |
| 30. Travelled with Kit Carson.                             |                    |                 |  |       |
| a. Lewis & Clark   | c. Jim Bridger     | e. Zebulon Pike |  | 32. d |
| b. Sacajawea   | d. John C. Fremont |                 |  | 33. a |
|  |                    |                 |  |       |
| 31. Launched the Bear Flag Revolt.                         |                    |                 |  | 34. d |
| a. Lewis & Clark   | c. Jim Bridger     | e. Zebulon Pike |  |       |
| b. Sacajawea   | d. John C. Fremont |                 |  | 35. d |
|  |                    |                 |  |       |
| 32. Helped the U.S. acquire California.                    |                    |                 |  |       |
| a. Lewis & Clark   | c. Jim Bridger     | e. Zebulon Pike |  |       |
| b. Sacajawea   | d. John C. Fremont |                 |  |       |
|  |                    |                 |  |       |
| 33. Hired by President Thomas Jefferson.                   |                    |                 |  |       |
| a. Lewis & Clark   | c. Jim Bridger     | e. Zebulon Pike |  |       |
| b. Sacajawea   | d. John C. Fremont |                 |  |       |
|  |                    |                 |  |       |
| 34. Was deeply involved in the Mexican War.                |                    |                 |  |       |
| a. Lewis & Clark   | c. Jim Bridger     | e. Zebulon Pike |  |       |
| b. Sacajawea   | d. John C. Fremont |                 |  |       |
|  |                    |                 |  |       |
| 35. Opposed slavery and ran for president as a Republican. |                    |                 |  |       |
| a. Lewis & Clark   | c. Jim Bridger     | e. Zebulon Pike |  |       |
| b. Sacajawea   | d. John C. Fremont |                 |  |       |

## 2. How a *territory* becomes a state

36. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 covered territory
- a. west of the Mississippi River
  - b. east of the Mississippi River
  - c. north of the Ohio River
  - d. south of the Ohio River
  - e. west of the Missouri River
37. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 covered territory that became which states?
- a. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
  - b. Kansas and Nebraska
  - c. Arizona and New Mexico
  - d. California
  - e. Oregon and Washington
38. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 did all of the following, *except*:
- a. Privatized national land, rivers, and resources
  - b. Transferred federally owned lands into private holdings
  - c. Created states south of the Ohio River
  - d. Provided an organized way to settle the West
  - e. Explained how new states would be created and admitted to the Union.
39. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 did all of the following, *except*:
- a. Sold farms to farm families
  - b. Provided public schools
  - c. Prohibited slavery
  - d. Provided social and political equality
  - e. Made new states subordinate to the old states
40. When a territory has 60,000 inhabitants, it can write a state constitution and apply to become a state. If Congress approves the constitution, the state can enter the Union. This policy was first put forward in
- a. The Constitution of 1787
  - b. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
41. What law made possible the creation of the five free states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin) that bordered the Great Lakes?
- a. The Constitution of 1787
  - b. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
36. c  
Around the Great Lakes
37. a
38. c
39. e  
The new states were politically equal to the original 13 states.
40. b
41. b

42. How a territory could become a state. This policy was *first* set forth in 42. c
- The Articles of Confederation 43. c
  - The U.S. Constitution 44. b
  - The Northwest Ordinance 45. d
  - The Kansas-Nebraska Act 46. d
  - Missouri Compromise 47. a
43. Under the Northwest Ordinance, new states would be politically \_\_\_\_\_ to the original thirteen states. 47. a
- inferior 48. b
  - superior
  - equal
  - none of the above
  - all of the above
44. Slavery was prohibited in the Great Lakes states
- during the American Revolution, 1776.
  - under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
  - after the Civil War, 1865.
45. For the *first* time, the U.S. government helped finance public schools.
- Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - Articles of Confederation, 1776
  - U.S. Constitution of 1787
  - Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - Missouri Compromise of 1820
46. For the *first* time, the U.S. government opposed and prohibited slavery.
- Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - Articles of Confederation, 1776
  - U.S. Constitution of 1787
  - Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - Missouri Compromise of 1820
47. The Ordinance of 1787 fulfilled the ideals (“All men are created equal”) of the Declaration of Independence.
- True
  - False
48. Abraham Lincoln spent most of his life in Illinois. Which law passed by Congress shaped Lincoln’s view of slavery out West?
- The Constitution of 1787
  - The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

U.S. geography

49. What river runs from Albany to New York City? 49. c  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 50. e
50. What river runs through Washington, D.C.? 51. a  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac 52. b  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 53. d
51. What river lies south of the Great Lakes? 54. c  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac 55. a  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 56. a
52. What river starts at Lake Itasca in Minnesota and ends at the Gulf of Mexico? 57. d  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 58. b
53. The Lewis & Clark expedition traveled up what river? 59. a  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 60. a
54. What waterway lies south of the United States?  
a. The Atlantic c. The Gulf of Mexico  
b. The Pacific d. The Arctic
55. The Appalachian Mountains lie in the \_\_\_\_ and the Rockies lies in the \_\_\_\_.  
a. east; west c. west; east  
b. north; south e. south, north
56. From the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi is about \_\_\_\_ of the way across the U.S.  
a. one-third  
b. two-thirds  
c. half
57. Which city lies at the mouth of the Mississippi River?  
a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. St. Louis  
b. New York d. New Orleans
58. The Original Thirteen States lie  
a. west of the Mississippi River.  
b. east of the Mississippi River.  
c. north of the Ohio River.  
d. south of the Ohio River.
59. The Northwest Ordinance ended slavery north of what river?  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri
60. If you were a slave, you would love to cross the \_\_\_\_\_ River.  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri

### 3. Territorial Expansion

61. Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska were part of
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
62. Florida was acquired by
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
63. The Northwest Territory lies where?
- a. east of the Mississippi River
  - b. between the Rockies and the Mississippi
  - c. north of the Ohio River.
  - d. north of the Great Lakes.
  - e. along the Atlantic coast.
64. The Thirteen Original States lie
- a. west of the Mississippi River
  - b. between the Rockies and the Mississippi
  - c. north of the Ohio River.
  - d. south of the Ohio River.
  - e. along the Atlantic coast.
65. Which was the *first* to provide an organized way to settle the West?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
66. We only wanted New Orleans, but Napoleon sold us the whole shebang.
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853

61. c  
62. d  
63. c  
64. e  
65. b  
66. c



67. For the *first* time, the U.S. government prohibited slavery. 67. b
- a. The Original 13 states 68. b
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787 69. c
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803 70. d
  - d. Texas, 1845 71. b
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848 72. c
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
68. Which territory was acquired under the Articles of Confederation?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
69. Which territory controlled the city of New Orleans?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
70. Which territory was acquired under the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
71. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were part of
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
72. Which territory lies in the middle of the U.S.?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853

73. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia. These were
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
74. Which territory lies between the Rockies and the Mississippi?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
75. Which explained how new states would be created and admitted to the Union.
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
76. Which territory was named after the King of France?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
77. Which region was the *first* to provide a public school system in 1787?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846

78. Which region prohibited slavery in 1787? 78. b
- a. The Original 13 states 79. b
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803 80. b
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848 81. c
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853 82. b
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846 83. b
79. Which was the first to explain how a territory becomes a state?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
80. All of the following statements about the Louisiana Territory are true, *except*:
- a. It was the largest single purchase of land in the history of the U.S.
  - b. Until then, the U.S. was hemmed in west of the Mississippi.
  - c. This opened up the land between the Rockies and the Mississippi.
  - d. From then on, Americans were gung-ho on westward movement.
  - e. Thirteen states were carved out of this giant land.
81. The Northwest Territory lay
- a. east of the Mississippi River
  - b. between the Rockies and the Mississippi
  - c. north of the Ohio River.
  - d. south of the Ohio River.
  - e. north of the Great Lakes.
82. For the *first* time, the U.S. government helped finance public schools.
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
83. Which fulfilled the ideals (“All men are created equal”) of the Declaration of Independence?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846

84. Which territory doubled the size of the United States? 84. c
- a. The Original 13 states 85. c
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787 86. c
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803 87. c
  - d. Florida, 1819 88. c
  - e. Texas, 1845 89. d
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
85. Which territory controlled the flow of goods on the Mississippi River?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
86. What was the *single* most important thing Jefferson did as President?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
87. Which territory ran from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
88. What was the No. 1 goal of the Lewis & Clark expedition?
- a. keep a journal of plants and animals
  - b. explore the Mississippi River all the way to New Orleans
  - c. find the "Northwest Passage" to the Pacific Ocean.
  - d. establish friendly contacts with native peoples along the Missouri River.
  - e. discover a path through the Rocky Mountains.
89. What was the *last* region to be settled?
- a. the East Coast
  - b. the Great Lakes and Ohio River Valley
  - c. the Mississippi River Valley
  - d. the Great Plains
  - e. the Pacific coast

90. The Lewis & Clark expedition was what? 90. c
- a. It was an official expedition by the U.S. government. 91. c
  - b. Through them, the U.S. government staked a claim to much of the continent. 92. a
  - c. both 93. a
  - d. neither 94. e
91. What was the purpose of westward expansion? All of the following statements are true, *except*: 95. c
- a. Manifest Destiny 96. b
  - b. Land for family farms
  - c. Not land for slave plantations
  - d. It was our mission to cover the continent from sea to sea.
  - e. Individuals wanted to go West and seek their fortunes.
92. Going West:: If you went overland on the Oregon Trail, you had to cross the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Great Plains; Rocky Mountains
  - b. Great Lakes; Appalachian Mountains
  - c. Great Basin; Rocky Mountains
  - d. Great Plains; Appalachian Mountains
93. Going West: If you went by sea, you had to go \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. around the Horn.
  - b. through the Northwest Passage.
  - c. down the Ohio River.
  - d. Up the Mississippi River.
  - e. Through the Panama Canal.
94. Which was an economic motive for moving West?
- a. Fur traders moved into the Rocky Mountains. They sold beaver pelts.
  - b. Farmers moved to Oregon because there was free farmland in the Willamette Valley.
  - c. Cotton planters moved into Texas. They carried their slaves with them.
  - d. Gold was discovered in California. People went to seek their fortunes.
  - e. all of the above
95. Everybody and his brother was headed West. Most began the overland journey at
- |                  |             |              |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. San Francisco | c. Missouri | e. Tennessee |
| b. New York City | d. Texas    |              |
96. The Oregon Trail ran from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Oregon; Missouri
  - b. Missouri; Oregon
  - c. St. Louis; Santa Fe
  - d. Santa Fe; Los Angeles

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

## The Mexican War

### Chronological order

1. Put the following events into chronological order:
- A. Stephen Austin sets up an American colony in Texas
  - B. Texas declares its independence
  - C. The Alamo
  - D. Annexation of Texas
  - E. The Mexican War

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. E, A, B, C, D

2. Put the following events into chronological order:

- A. Annexation of Texas
- B. The Mexican War
- C. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- D. The Compromise of 1850
- E. The Alamo

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. E, A, B, C, D

3. Put the following events into chronological order:

- A. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- B. Compromise of 1850
- C. The Alamo
- D. Annexation of Texas
- E. The Mexican War

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. E, A, B, C, D

### **The Answers**

1. a  
Don't let your eyes glaze over.  
Just pick the thing that happened FIRST.

Then make sure they are in the right order.

2. e  
Which comes first?  
Are they in the right order?

3. C  
Which comes first?  
Are they in the right order?

4. Put the events into chronological order:
- A. The Texans declared their independence from Mexico.
  - B. President Jackson refused to annex Texas.
  - C. President Polk tried to buy California and New Mexico.
  - D. President Polk annexed Texas, provoking a war with Mexico.
  - E. Congress declared war on Mexico.

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. E, A, B, C, D

5. Put the following events into chronological order:
- A. The U.S. seized New Mexico and California.
  - B. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.
  - C. President Polk tried to buy California and New Mexico.
  - D. President Polk annexed Texas, provoking a war with Mexico.
  - E. Congress declared war on Mexico.

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. E, A, B, C, D

6. Put the following events into chronological order:
- A. Stephen Foster sets up a colony in Texas.
  - B. James K. Polk provokes a war.
  - C. Remember the Alamo!
  - D. The Mexican Cession
  - E. John Slidell tries to buy California.

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. A, C, E, B, D

4. a  
Which comes first?  
Are they in the right order?

5. c  
Which comes first?  
Are they in the right order?

6. e  
Which comes first?  
Are they in the right order?

NO THEY ARE NOT!  
This is a mix, the trickiest type  
of chronology question.

## The Texans

7. Which statement about Spanish settlements in North America is true?
- a. Spain claimed Mexico in 1519.
  - b. Spain granted the first land grant in Mexico in 1690.
  - c. The Spanish established missions in California in the 1700s. 7. e
  - d. American settlers did not receive land grants in Texas until the 1820s. 8. d
  - e. all of the above 9. d
8. Mexico once owned which region of the U.S.?
- a. New England
  - b. The Midwest
  - c. The Southeast 10. c
  - d. The Southwest 11. c
9. There were sizeable Mexican settlements in all of these places, *except*: 12. a
- a. California
  - b. New Mexico
  - c. Texas
  - d. Oregon
  - e. all of the above
10. All of the following statements about Spanish land grants in Texas are true, *except*:
- a. land was cheap.
  - b. American settlers were expected to fit into the existing Spanish culture.
  - c. The Mexicans outnumbered the Americans in Texas.
  - d. In 1830, slavery was abolished in Mexico.
  - e. American settlers ignored Mexican law and brought in slaves.
11. In the 1820s, which American brought hundreds of farm families into Texas?
- a. Sam Houston
  - b. David Crockett
  - c. Stephen Austin
  - d. Jim Bowie
  - e. William Travis
  - f. James Polk
  - g. Santa Anna
  - h. Abraham Lincoln
  - i. John C. Fremont
  - j. Zachary Taylor
  - k. Winfield Scott
12. True or False: An American settler had to take a loyalty oath to the federal and state constitutions of Mexico.
- a. True
  - b. False



"Gone to Texas!"

13. How did American settlers travel from St. Louis to New Mexico?  
a. The Oregon Trail  
b. The Mormon Trail  
c. The California Trail  
d. The Santa Fe Trail  
e. The Old Spanish Trail
14. How did American settlers travel from Santa Fe to Los Angeles?  
a. The Oregon Trail  
b. The Mormon Trail  
c. The California Trail  
d. The Santa Fe Trail  
e. The Old Spanish Trail
15. Of the three Spanish settlements, which received the most American settlers?  
a. New Mexico  
b. Texas  
c. The California coast
16. Which of the Spanish settlements was ideal for growing "King Cotton"?  
a. New Mexico  
b. Texas  
c. The California coast
17. Which of the Spanish settlements was flooded with 5,000 slaves?  
a. New Mexico  
b. Texas  
c. The California coast
18. Which state had the most signs on abandoned farms, "Gone to Texas"?  
a. Massachusetts  
b. Michigan  
c. Tennessee  
d. Florida
19. The typical American settler in Texas came from  
a. Ohio and the Midwest  
b. New York and New England  
c. Tennessee and the South
13. d  
Santa Fe is in New Mexico!
14. e
15. b
16. b
17. b
18. c
19. c

The Texas War for Independence

20. When was the Texas War for Independence? 20. a  
a. 1836 21. b  
b. 1846 22. a
21. When was the Mexican War? 23. b  
a. 1836 24. a  
b. 1846
22. "Remember the Alamo!" This event occurred during the 25. a  
a. Texas War for Independence. 26. d  
b. Mexican War. 27. b
23. Who died at the Alamo?  
a. Stephen Austin, Sam Houston  
b. David Crockett, Jim Bowie, William Travis  
c. Andrew Jackson, James Polk  
d. John C. Fremont  
e. Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott
24. Who led the War for Texas Independence?  
a. Sam Houston  
b. James Polk  
c. John C. Fremont  
d. Zachary Taylor  
e. Winfield Scott
25. *Annexation* means  
a. the U.S. government added this territory.  
b. the Mexican government gave up this territory.
26. President Andrew Jackson: What did he do with Texas?  
a. He recognized Texas' independence from Mexico.  
b. He annexed Texas to the United States.  
c. both  
d. neither
27. From 1836 to 1845, which was an independent country?  
a. Tennessee c. California  
b. Texas d. New Mexico

The Annexation of Texas

28. Who refused to annex Texas? 28. a
- a. Andrew Jackson
  - b. James K. Polk 29. c
  - c. Davy Crockett 30. b
  - d. Sam Houston 31. d
29. What did the annexation of Texas mean?
- a. Texas would become a state in the Union.
  - b. Mexico would declare war on the U.S.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
30. Who annexed Texas?
- a. John Slidell
  - b. James K. Polk
  - c. Zachary Taylor
  - d. Winfield Scott
  - e. George Dallas
  - f. Stephen Austin
31. All of the following statements about Mexico are true, *except*:
- a. In the 1820s, Mexico declared its independence from Spain.
  - b. In the 1830s, it was a brand-new nation.
  - c. In the 1840s, Mexico fought a war with the U.S.
  - d. Throughout this period, Mexico was ready to sell its territory.
  - e. When the war was over, Mexico was forced to cede territory.

## 1. The Causes

32. Which was *not* a cause of the Mexican War? 32. a  
a. Trade disputes with Mexico 33. a  
b. The desire for California and New Mexico It was a result.  
c. Annexation of Texas 34. a  
d. Manifest Destiny 35. c
33. Which was *not* a cause of the Mexican War? 36. b  
a. The Mexican Cession 37. c  
b. The Slidell mission 38. e  
c. Annexation of Texas  
d. Manifest Destiny
34. Which was *not* a cause of the Mexican War?  
a. The California Gold Rush  
b. Mexico refused to sell California  
c. Annexation of Texas  
d. Manifest Destiny
35. Which President provoked the Mexican War?  
a. Andrew Jackson c. James K. Polk  
b. Zachary Taylor d. Abraham Lincoln
36. Which political party was in favor of the Mexican War?  
a. The Federalists  
b. The Democrats  
c. The Whigs  
d. The Republicans
37. Which *indirectly* caused the Mexican War?  
a. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo  
b. The Mexican Cession  
c. The issue of slavery  
d. The U.S. acquired California  
e. The California Gold Rush
38. Which territory was acquired under the Manifest Destiny doctrine?  
a. Louisiana Purchase  
b. Texas Annexation  
c. Mexican Cession  
d. Oregon Territory  
e. all of the above

Manifest Destiny

39. "It was the nation's \_\_\_\_\_ to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us." 39. d
- The author is referring to 40. c
- a. Trade disputes with Mexico 41. a
  - b. The desire for California and New Mexico 42. b
  - c. Annexation of Texas 43. c
  - d. Manifest Destiny 44. c
40. Which was a *political* cause of Manifest Destiny? 45. c
- a. nationalism
  - b. national security
  - c. both
  - d. neither
41. The Americans loved their country and wanted to spread it from sea to shining sea. We could spread our political system (democracy) across the continent. That is, Americans felt strongly about
- a. nationalism.
  - b. national security.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
42. There was a fear that the U.S. might be endangered by foreign powers along its borders. The easiest way to conquer those fears was to conquer land beyond its borders and expand American territories. That is, Americans were concerned about
- a. nationalism.
  - b. national security.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
43. In the 1840s, what did the majority of Americans believe?
- a. The U.S. should expand across the continent.
  - b. The U.S. should use force, if necessary.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
44. Which was an *economic* cause of Manifest Destiny?
- a. Farm families dreamed of owning their own farms.
  - b. Southern slaveholders dreamed of new land out West.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
45. Which was an *economic* cause of Manifest Destiny?
- a. The unemployed were encouraged to move West.
  - b. An enterprising man could start his own business on the frontier.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

46. Who opposed the concept of Manifest Destiny? 46. d
- a. the unemployed in Eastern cities 47. a
  - b. Southern slaveholders 48. c
  - c. pioneer farmers 49. e
  - d. abolitionists 50. c
  - e. merchants on the West Coast 51. c
47. Economic depressions, like the Panic of 1819 and the Panic of 1837, tended to \_\_\_\_\_ the doctrine of Manifest Destiny. 51. c
- a. support 52. c
  - b. oppose 53. c
48. Which New York Journalist advised young men: "Go West, young man!"
- a. Mark Twain c. Horace Greeley
  - b. Matthew Brady d. John O'Sullivan
49. Which statement about the antebellum South is true?
- a. Southern slaveholders kept moving to the West.
  - b. The soil of plantations in the Old South had been depleted of minerals.
  - c. Land ownership was associated with wealth and political power.
  - d. Every time a new territory was added, Southerners asked:  
Would this be a slave state?
  - e. all of the above
50. Which belief was a *religious* cause of Manifest Destiny?
- a. America had a divine providence.
  - b. It was God's will that Americans spread over the entire continent.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
51. Which was a *social* cause of Manifest Destiny?
- a. white supremacy
  - b. subjugation of Indian nations
  - c. both
  - d. neither
52. In the 1840s, what did the majority of Americans believe?
- a. Farmers could make better use of the land than those who occupied it.
  - b. Farm families brought God, technology and civilization to the West.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
53. In the 1840s, what did the majority of Americans believe?
- a. Most regarded the West as an outlet for increased population.
  - b. The West could relieve population pressures in Eastern cities.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

## 2. The Leaders

54. Who set up an American colony in Texas? 54. f  
a. John Slidell c. Zachary Taylor e. George Dallas  
b. John C. Fremont d. Winfield Scott f. Stephen Austin 55. b
55. In the 1830s, who became the dictator of Mexico? 56. e  
a. Vicente Fox c. Benito Juarez 57. a  
b. Santa Anna d. Emiliano Zapata 58. e
56. Who was president during the Mexican War? 59. c  
a. Andrew Jackson 60. b  
b. Martin Van Buren  
c. William Henry Harrison 61. c  
d. John Tyler 62. d  
e. James K. Polk 63. c
57. Who tried to buy California?  
a. John Slidell c. Zachary Taylor e. George Dallas  
b. John C. Fremont d. Winfield Scott f. Stephen Austin
58. Who was vice president under President James. K. Polk?  
a. John Slidell c. Zachary Taylor e. George Dallas  
b. John C. Fremont d. Winfield Scott f. Stephen Austin
59. Where was the Bear Flag Revolt?  
a. Utah c. California  
b. New Mexico d. Texas
60. Who led the Bear Flag Revolt?  
a. John Slidell c. Zachary Taylor e. George Dallas  
b. John C. Fremont d. Winfield Scott f. Stephen Austin
61. Who won the Battle of Buena Vista?  
a. John Slidell c. Zachary Taylor e. George Dallas  
b. John C. Fremont d. Winfield Scott f. Stephen Austin
62. Who occupied Mexico City?  
a. John Slidell c. Zachary Taylor e. George Dallas  
b. John C. Fremont d. Winfield Scott f. Stephen Austin
63. Which general in the Mexican War eventually became President?  
a. John Slidell c. Zachary Taylor e. George Dallas  
b. John C. Fremont d. Winfield Scott f. Stephen Austin

Opposition to the war

64. Who opposed the Mexican-American War? 64. c  
a. the cotton planters of the South 65. b  
b. the textile mill owners of the North 66. c  
c. the abolitionists of the North and Northwest 67. c  
d. the pioneer farmers of the Southeast 68. c  
e. the American cattle ranchers in California 69. c
65. What event caused Thoreau to write his essay, *On Civil Disobedience*? 70. b  
a. Nat Turner's slave revolt, 1831 He supported nullification and  
b. the Mexican War, 1846 secession, which led to the Civil  
c. the Fugitive Slave Act, 1850 War.  
d. the Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854  
e. John Brown's raid, 1859
66. Which Congressman opposed the Mexican War?  
a. Henry Clay  
b. John C. Calhoun  
c. Abraham Lincoln  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
67. Which author *actively* opposed the Mexican War?  
a. Ralph Waldo Emerson  
b. Herman Melville  
c. Henry David Thoreau  
d. Nathaniel Hawthorne  
e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
68. What is civil disobedience?  
a. peacefully breaking the law  
b. accepting the consequences  
c. both  
d. neither
69. Civil disobedience is  
a. passive resistance.  
b. nonviolent resistance.  
c. both  
d. neither
70. Which person did *not* believe in civil disobedience?  
a. Gandhi  
b. John C. Calhoun  
c. Henry David Thoreau  
d. Martin Luther King, Jr.



### 3. The issue of slavery

71. "Slavery is banned from the lands acquired during the Mexican War."  
What was this bill? 71. a
- a. The Wilmot Proviso 72. b
  - b. The Gadsden Purchase 73. a
72. "Slavery is banned from the lands acquired during the Mexican-American War."  
Who killed this bill? 74. b
- a. The North 75. c
  - b. The South 76. a
  - c. The West
73. Whenever the U.S. acquired territory, it raised the slavery issue.  
Missouri, a slave state, was carved out of the \_\_\_\_.
- a. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - b. Texas Annexation, 1845
  - c. Mexican Cession, 1848
  - d. The Oregon Territory, 1846
74. Whenever the U.S. acquired territory, it raised the slavery issue.  
Texas, a slave state, was carved out of the \_\_\_\_.
- a. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - b. Texas Annexation, 1845
  - c. Mexican Cession, 1848
  - d. The Oregon Territory, 1846
75. Whenever the U.S. acquired territory, it raised the slavery issue.  
California, a free state, was carved out of the \_\_\_\_.
- a. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - b. Texas Annexation, 1845
  - c. Mexican Cession, 1848
  - d. The Oregon Territory, 1846
76. Whenever the U.S. acquired territory, it raised the slavery issue.  
Kansas and Nebraska were carved out of the \_\_\_\_.
- a. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - b. Texas Annexation, 1845
  - c. Mexican Cession, 1848
  - d. The Oregon Territory, 1846

#### 4. The Results

77. Which treaty ended the Mexican War? 77. b  
a. Adams-Onis Treaty c. Treaty of Paris  
b. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo d. Treaty of Ghent 78. c
78. In the treaty that ended the Mexican-American War, 79. b  
a. Mexico gave up New Mexico and California. 80. c  
b. The U.S. paid for New Mexico and California. 81. c  
c. both 82. e  
d. neither
79. *Cession* means that the government \_\_\_\_\_ the territory. 83. a  
a. offers 84. e  
b. surrenders
80. The *Mexican Cession* refers to  
a. The land that Mexico was forced to give up in 1848.  
b. Everything between California and New Mexico.  
c. both  
d. neither
81. How did we end up with half of Mexico?  
a. The War of 1812  
b. The Texas War for Independence, 1836  
c. The Mexican War, 1846  
d. The Spanish-American War, 1898  
e. The Spanish Civil War, 1936
82. Which was *not* a result of the Mexican War?  
a. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo  
b. The Mexican Cession  
c. The expansion of slavery  
d. The U.S. acquired California  
e. The California Gold Rush
83. Which territory was acquired *before* the Mexican War began?  
a. Texas  
b. California  
c. New Mexico  
d. Utah  
e. Oregon
84. Which territory was *not* acquired as a direct result of the Mexican War?  
a. Texas  
b. California  
c. New Mexico  
d. Utah  
e. Oregon

## The Aftermath

85. England watched the U.S. go to war with Mexico over land. England decided not to go to war with us for a third time. Instead, she ceded the \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States. 85. d  
86. e
- a. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - b. Texas Annexation, 1845
  - c. Mexican Cession, 1848
  - d. The Oregon Territory, 1846
  - e. The Gadsden Purchase, 1854
86. After the Mexican War, the U.S. bought a little strip of land from Mexico - to build a railroad from New Orleans to Los Angeles.
- a. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - b. Texas Annexation, 1845
  - c. Mexican Cession, 1848
  - d. The Oregon Territory, 1846
  - e. The Gadsden Purchase, 1854

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

# Slavery

## 1. Three Regions

- |   | <b>The Answers</b>   |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Before the Civil War, which was the wealthiest region?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West                    | 1. a<br>2. a         |
| 2. Before the Civil War, which region had the biggest population?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West            | 3. a<br>4. a<br>5. a |
| 3. Before the Civil War, which region experienced massive industrialization?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West | 6. a<br>7. b<br>8. a |
| 4. Before the Civil War, which region experienced massive immigration?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West       | 9. a                 |
| 5. Before the Civil War, which region experienced massive urbanization?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West      |                      |
| 6. Before the Civil War, which region produced 90% of manufactured goods?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West    |                      |
| 7. Before the Civil War, which region raised cotton?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West                         |                      |
| 8. Before the Civil War, which region had a cotton textile industry?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West         |                      |
| 9. Before the Civil War, which region had the best transportation system?<br>a. the North<br>b. the South<br>c. the West    |                      |

10. Before the Civil War, which region was linked to the West by road, canal, and railroad?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
11. Before the Civil War, which region suffered from a massive shortage of capital?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
12. Before the Civil War, which region invested heavily in land and slaves?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
13. Before the Civil War, which region did *not* attract large numbers of immigrants?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
14. Before the Civil War, which region was populated largely by subsistence farmers?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
15. Before the Civil War, which region was geographically isolated?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
16. Before the Civil War, which region was controversial because of the spread of slavery?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
17. The Missouri Compromise (1820), the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) were all about which region?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
18. Which region was chained to plantation slavery?  
 a. the North  
 b. the South  
 c. the West
10. a  
 11. b  
 12. b  
 13. b  
 14. b  
 If you think everybody was a slaveholder, wrong. The overwhelming majority did not.  
 15. b  
 16. c  
 17. c  
 18. b

19. Which region was based on family farms and commercial farming?  
a. the North  
b. the South  
c. the West
20. Which region held a majority in the House of Representatives?  
a. the North  
b. the South  
c. the West
21. This region was outnumbered in House of Representatives, so it tried to keep parity in the Senate  
a. the North  
b. the South  
c. the West
22. This region's economy was revolutionized by the cotton gin.  
a. the North  
b. the South  
c. the West
23. When the Civil War began, this region had one arms factory.  
a. the North  
b. the South  
c. the West

19. c

20. a

21. b

22. b

23. b

As you can see, the North had all of the ingredients to win the Civil War.

It is no wonder Southerners called it "*The Lost Cause*."

## 2. Timeline of slavery

### Where slavery began

24. Which statement is true? 24. c
- a. Slavery began in Virginia in 1619. 25. c
  - b. Virginia was the first colony to import slaves from Africa. 26. c
  - c. both 27. c
  - d. neither
25. Which statement is true? 28. c
- a. At first, indentured servants and black Africans worked side by side. Northerners who opposed slavery compromised in order to preserve the Union.
  - b. Virginia was the first colony to adopt a "slave code" where a slave is a slave for life. 29. b
  - c. both
  - d. neither
26. By 1750 there were \_\_\_\_ slaves in Virginia.
- a. 1,000
  - b. 10,000
  - c. 100,000

### Where slavery was banned

27. Which statement is true?
- a. In 1780, Massachusetts is the first state to abolish slavery.
  - b. In 1791, Vermont was the first state to write a constitution that abolished slavery.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
28. Which statement is true?
- a. In 1787, the Northwest Ordinance prohibited slavery.
  - b. In 1787, the U.S. Constitution legalized slavery.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

### When the slave trade ended

29. When did the slave trade in the U.S. end?
- a. 1619
  - b. 1808
  - c. 1865

30. As of the early 1800s, which statement is true? 30. c
- a. Slavery is dying out in the United States. 31. a
  - b. There were only six slave states left. 32. c
  - c. both 33. c
  - d. neither

Why slavery became profitable

31. Before the cotton gin, everyone assumed that slavery 35. b
- a. was dying out.
  - b. would spread like cancer.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

36. b  
Thomas Jefferson, who made the Louisiana Purchase was horrified. He called this "a fire-bell in the night." The spread of slavery did cause a major fire in the U.S.

32. When Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793, 37. b
- a. cotton became profitable.
  - b. slavery began spreading. 38. a
  - c. both
  - d. neither 39. a

The spread of slavery

33. Which statement is true?
- a. In 1790, there were 6 slave states.
  - b. By 1860, there were 15 slave states.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
34. In 1790, what were the slave states?
- a. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, N Carolina, S Carolina, Georgia
  - b. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri
35. In 1860, what were the *new* slave states?
- a. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, N Carolina, S Carolina, Georgia
  - b. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri

Slavery spreads to the West

36. Under the Missouri Compromise (1820), Missouri entered the Union as a
- a. free state.
  - b. slave state.
37. In the 1840s, Texas entered the Union as a
- a. free state.
  - b. slave state.
38. Under the Compromise of 1850, California entered the Union as
- a. free state.
  - b. slave state
39. Under the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), Kansas and Nebraska could decide for themselves whether to be free or slave states.
- a. True
  - b. False



### 3. The cotton gin!

40. All of the following statements about the cotton gin are true, *except*:
- It was invented by Eli Whitney.
  - It was invented in 1830.
  - It separated the seed from the cotton.
  - It was a wooden box, easy to make.
  - It spread throughout the South.
41. All of the following statements about the impact of the cotton gin are true, *except*:
- It was 50 times more effective than separating by hand.
  - Overnight, the production of tobacco and sugar was profitable.
  - Planters bought up western lands.
  - Slavery moved westward.
  - Slaves were exported from the Upper South to the Lower South.
42. From 1800 to 1820, new slave states were carved out of what territory?
- The Original 13 Colonies
  - The Northwest Territory
  - The Louisiana Territory
  - The Mexican Cession
43. All of the following statements about the impact of the cotton gin are true, *except*:
- Before the cotton gin, there were 6 slave states.
  - After the cotton gin, there were 15 slave states.
  - The value and price of slaves skyrocketed.
  - From 1790 to 1860, the production of cotton went through the roof.
  - Raising cotton requires less labor than raising other crops.

#### King Cotton

44. Which states were famous for their cotton profits?
- Maryland, Delaware, Virginia
  - Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana
  - Arkansas, Missouri
  - Kansas and Nebraska
  - Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
45. Where is the *Deep South*?
- Maryland, Delaware, Virginia
  - Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana
  - Arkansas, Missouri
  - Kansas and Nebraska
  - Illinois, Indiana, Ohio

40. b  
It was invented in 1793.

41. b  
Overnight, the production of cotton was profitable.

42. c  
This is horrible. What was the point of Thomas Jefferson buying the Louisiana Purchase from France - if it was going to be turned into slave states? It also makes a mockery of the Lewis & Clark expedition. It makes the explorers pawns in a horror story.

43. e  
Cotton is labor intensive - it requires more labor than other crops.

44. b

45. b

46. All of the following inventions caused cotton to be profitable in the 1830s, *except*:

- a. Eli Whitney's cotton gin
- b. Robert Fulton's steamboat
- c. Hargreaves' spinning jenny
- d. James Watt's steam engine
- e. Singer's sewing machine

46. e  
*We never mentioned the Singer sewing machine. It was invented later.*

47. All of the following statements about cotton are true, *except*:

- a. Cotton was raised in the South.
- b. Southern textile mills employed child labor.
- c. The South sold cotton to New England textile mills.
- d. The South sold cotton to textile mills in England.
- e. The cotton was transported by steamships.

47. b  
*By all rights, the South should have had textile mills. But they did not. They had no cash to invest in factories.*

48. All of the following statements are true, *except*:

- a. New England textile mills produced \$100 million worth of cloth each year.
- b. The North sold \$150 million in manufactured goods every year to the South.
- c. Northern ships made great profits by transporting Southern cotton around the world.
- d. The North profited from slavery.
- e. The South did not profit from slavery.

48. e  
*Cotton and slavery caused the South major problems. But cotton generated gobs of profits for the South.*

49. Raw cotton was carried on every waterway, *except* the

- a. Atlantic Ocean
- b. Gulf of Mexico
- c. Great Lakes
- d. Mississippi River

49. c

50. Northern textile mills were based on the slave labor that ran every Southern cotton plantation.

- a. True
- b. False

50. a  
*This is what made the textile people accomplices to slavery. This is why Thoreau asked the people of New England to separate themselves from slavery.*

51. c

52. a

53. a

54. c  
*Just over a dozen.*

55. a  
*When a new state was admitted to the Union, it was designated as being "a free state" or a "slave state." Weird, huh?*

### New Slave States

51. The cotton-producing states were admitted to the Union as

- a. regular states.
- b. free states.
- c. slave states.

52. Between 1800 and 1860, the number of slave states

- a. increased
- b. decreased

53. Between 1800 and 1860, the number of slave states doubled.

- a. True
- b. False

54. In 1860, there were how many slave states?

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 15
- d. 20
- e. 25

55. From 1800 to 1860, the soil itself was enslaved.

- a. True
- b. False

### The slave population

56. From 1830 to 1860, slavery increased in states of the Deep South.

By how much?

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- c. 30%
- d. 40%
- e. 50%
- f. over 50%

57. All of the following statements about the South are true, *except*:

- a. The typical county had a 50% slave population.
- b. Counties with a high slave population were in danger of slave revolts.
- c. The typical Southern farmer owned ten slaves or more.
- d. Whites spend a lot of time patrolling the outer rim of plantations.
- e. The patrols were to capture runaway slaves and prevent slave revolts.

58. All of the following statements about the South are true, *except*:

- a. The slave population greatly increased from 1800 to 1860.
- b. The slave trade continued from 1800 to 1860.
- c. Slaves were "sold down river" to the Deep South.
- d. Slavemasters encouraged slave women to have many children.
- e. Slavemasters discouraged marriage among slaves.

59. From 1830 onward, planters in the \_\_\_\_\_ South raised and exported slaves to the \_\_\_\_\_ South.

- a. Upper; Lower
- b. Lower; Upper

### The Cotton Kingdom

60. From 1800 to 1860, the South suffered \_\_\_\_\_ fever.

- a. tobacco
- b. sugar
- c. cotton
- d. railroad
- e. canal
- f. public school

61. "Cotton was King" means the drive for cotton dominated

- a. capital investments.
- b. the economy.
- c. the political system.
- d. the culture.
- e. all of the above.

62. All of the following statements about the Cotton Kingdom are true, *except*:

- a. The South became economically backward.
- b. Cotton planters were cash-poor.
- c. Planters spent all their money on land and slaves.
- d. The price of land and slaves skyrocketed.
- e. A field hand cost \$200.

63. Everybody and his brother was land-hungry. The rich bought land from Georgia to Texas, bought slaves at a high price, and planted cotton. The drive for cotton profits was great. Greed was everywhere and every man's conscience was put on hold.

- a. True
- b. False

56. f

### The Deep South

Georgia by 53%  
Alabama by 73%  
Mississippi by 85%

57. c

The average guy owned no slaves.

58. b

The slave trade ended in 1808. From then on, no new slaves from Africa. Slavemasters had to encourage black women to have babies. This is a disgusting topic.

59. a

From Virginia, slaves were sold "down river" to Mississippi. In Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, this is what happened to Uncle Tom.

60. c

If they had railroad, canal, or public school fever, they would have been better off.

61. e

King Cotton drove everything in Southern society.

62. e

Nope. \$1,200

63. a

When Union soldiers marched through the South during the Civil War, they were awe-struck by slavery. Until then, they had no idea of the horror of slavery. When they reached Atlanta, they had no qualms about burning the city to the ground.

64. All of the following statements about the Cotton Kingdom are true, *except*:
- The South did not have public schools.
  - The South stopped growing food.
  - The South did not have a transportation network.
  - The South did have textile mills.
  - The South did not have other factories.
65. When the Civil War came, the South ran short of
- soldiers
  - food
  - guns and bullets
  - bandages
  - all of the above
66. What were the long-range consequences of King Cotton? Well, the South
- became economically backward.
  - was not economically diversified.
  - believed the Northern economy could not exist without the South.
  - lost the Civil War.
  - All of the above.
67. The South became a slave society. How so?
- There was no freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion.
  - It was an armed camp.
  - Whites in the cities lived in fear of slave revolts.
  - Whites in the countryside feared slave revolts.
  - All of the above.

64. d  
Nope. Ugly factories did not fit into the Southern lifestyle. Ugly slavery did.

65. e  
Cotton planters were short-sighted.

66. e

67. e  
Yep, the antebellum South was a lot like South Africa in the 20th century.

68. b  
Slavemasters broke every rule in the book to make sure that black women had lots of children. It is a disgusting topic.

69. b

70. b  
Back-breaking work that made your fingers bleed.

71. a

### Life on the Cotton Plantation

68. All of the following statements about cotton plantations were true, *except*:
- Half of all slaves lived on big plantations with over 50 slaves.
  - Mothers were discouraged from having lots of children.
  - Mothers had babies knowing their children would be sold down river.
  - Slave families were broken up.
  - Slaves were considered to be property and sold at auctions.
69. The slave's life was harder in the
- Upper South
  - Lower South
70. Which person had a harder life?
- The household servant
  - The field slave
71. In the Deep South, life was mean-spirited. A field slave's life was harsh. Each person had specific tasks and worked in a gang. The task system and gang system were created for the big plantation.
- True
  - False

72. It caused the break-up of families. What was this Southern institution?  
 a. the slave codes                      c. the slave auction  
 b. the slave patrols                    d. the black churches
73. All of the following statements about education in the South were true, *except*:  
 a. The planter's children were taught by private tutors.  
 b. The average white farmer's children went to public school.  
 c. Slaveowners did not want slaves to be educated.  
 d. Slaves took every opportunity to be educated.  
 e. Whites and free blacks were punished severely for teaching reading and writing to slaves.
74. If you were a slave, you were not allowed to go where?  
 a. Off the plantation                    c. Into the city  
 b. Into town                              d. All of the above
75. A slaveowner did not tell a woman where her husband was being sent. If she knew where her husband was, she might not take a new husband and raise more children to be slaves.  
 a. True                                      b. False
76. How did the slaveowner regard religion?  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ slaves to preach, pray, and go to church.  
 a. encouraged  
 b. discouraged
77. The cotton planter was cash-poor.  
 When he fell into debt, what is the first thing he sold?  
 a. His land  
 b. His slaves  
 c. His house
78. In the days before the cotton gin, a planter like George Washington often freed his slaves in his will. After the cotton, gin, slaves were too valuable to free. A planter's heirs inherited the slaves as valuable property, like real estate.  
 a. True                                      b. False
79. You can forget about the lovely plantation life in "Gone With the Wind."  
 A plantation in Alabama or Mississippi was a rough, wild place where the white minority had to terrorize the black majority in order to keep them in line.  
 a. True                                      b. False
80. When Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote about Simon Legree, the slave driver, she was writing about life in the  
 a. Upper South  
 b. Deep South
81. Slave drivers and slave breakers existed throughout South. Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery in Maryland, wrote in his autobiography about surviving a run-in with a slavebreaker. Maryland lies in the  
 a. Upper South  
 b. Deep South

72. c  
 If there are 3 family members being sold, 3 buyers will send them to 3 different plantations.

73. b  
 There were no public schools. The rich planter did not want to be taxed in order to educate the average white farmer's children.

74. d

75. a

76. b

77. b  
 Shoot, he lived in his house and could not lose his precious land. Remember Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind"? She loved Tara (her plantation) more than she loved Clark Gable!

78. a

79. a  
 Yep, a lot like South Africa in the 20th century.

80. b

81. a

## 4. Slave Resistance

82. All of the following statements about slave resistance are true, *except*:
- a. The only way to resist slavery was to revolt.
  - b. Judging by the Slave Codes, poisoning and arson were common.
  - c. It was common for slaves to run away from the plantation.
  - d. Slave patrols spent a lot of time beating the bushes.
  - e. Slave resistance began when slavery began.
83. The typical runaway slave was a
- a. married black man
  - b. single black man
  - c. married black woman
  - d. single black woman
84. All of the following statements about slaves are true, *except*:
- a. The cotton plantations were run like a business.
  - b. A cotton plantation required lots of field hands as cotton pickers.
  - c. A field hand could cost as much as \$1,200.
  - d. A field hand was too valuable to be whipped.
  - e. All of the statements are correct.
85. All of the following statements about runaway slaves are true, *except*:
- a. If you lived near Florida, that was your destination.
  - b. The Seminole people welcomed runaway slaves.
  - c. A swamp was a permanent place to hide.
  - d. The woods was a temporary place to hide.
  - e. Slave patrols never found runaways in the woods.
86. Groups of white men controlled the movement of slaves outside their home plantations. What was this Southern institution?
- a. the slave codes
  - b. the slave patrols
  - c. the slave auction
  - d. the black churches
87. Special laws for slaves and free blacks. What was this Southern institution?
- a. the slave codes
  - b. the slave patrols
  - c. the slave auction
  - d. the black churches
88. What was the "Peculiar Institution"?
- a. slavery
  - b. the slave codes
  - c. the slave churches
  - d. the slave patrols
  - e. the slave auction
89. A slave without a pass was subject to
- a. arrests
  - b. beatings
  - c. beatings that sometime led to death
  - d. only a and b
  - e. all of the above
82. a  
There were lots of other ways to resist.
83. b  
Yes, like Frederick Douglass.
- This is what makes Harriet Tubman so amazing. She was a married woman.
84. d  
Read the slave narratives. Field hands were given lashings all the time. You could die from that.
85. e  
They used bloodhounds.
86. b
87. a  
Remember: The Slave Codes also punished free blacks.
88. a  
Peculiar: Here was a **modern capitalist** agricultural system that sold cotton on the world market. But it was based on the **ancient** system of slavery. The contradiction was enormous.
89. e

90. All of the following statements are true, *except*:
- a. Patrollers policed their neighborhoods.
  - b. They challenged any slave whom they suspected of being a fugitive.
  - c. A slave had to carry a written "pass" from his/her master.
  - d. Slaves found without a pass were punished severely.
  - e. Field slaves were too valuable to be punished.

90. e

91. All of the following statements are true, *except*:
- a. The church was not important to slaves.
  - b. A surprising number of slave preachers read the Bible.
  - c. Both Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner were slave preachers.
  - d. The slave's favorite part of the Bible was the story of Moses.
  - e. Slaveowners discouraged slaves from becoming religious.

91. a  
For this reason, Harriet Tubman became known as "the Moses of her people."

92. a  
Just the reverse!  
Read the question carefully.

93. c

94. d

95. a  
Remember: He hit the lottery and bought his freedom from the ship's captain.

### Slave Revolts

92. All of the following statements about slave revolts are true, *except*:
- a. When whites outnumbered blacks, the chances of a slave revolt were high.
  - b. Denmark Vesey lived in Charleston, South Carolina where slaves outnumbered the whites.
  - c. Nat Turner lived in southeastern Virginia, where slaves outnumbered the whites.
  - d. It was not unusual for slaves to be 50% of a county's population.
  - e. After Nat Turner's rebellion, Virginia began exporting slaves to other states.

96. b  
Nat Turner was born a slave and died a slave.

93. In 1822, he lead a slave revolt in Charleston, South Carolina. Who was he?
- a. David Walker
  - b. Frederick Douglass
  - c. Denmark Vesey
  - d. Nat Turner
  - e. John Brown
  - f. William Lloyd Garrison

94. In 1831, he lead a slave revolt in southeastern Virginia. Who was he?
- a. David Walker
  - b. Frederick Douglass
  - c. Denmark Vesey
  - d. Nat Turner
  - e. John Brown
  - f. William Lloyd Garrison

95. Denmark Vesey was born a slave and became a free black.
- a. True
  - b. False

96. Nat Turner was born a slave and became a free black.
- a. True
  - b. False

97. Which slave revolt took place on the Fourth of July? The one led by
- David Walker
  - Frederick Douglass
  - Denmark Vesey
  - Nat Turner
  - John Brown
  - William Lloyd Garrison

98. Remember the film "Glory" starring Denzel Washington? During the Civil War, the 54th Massachusetts fought a pitched battle at Fort Wagner near Charleston, South Carolina. This was the first black regiment of soldiers in U.S. History. What was their battle cry? It was "Remember
- David Walker
  - Frederick Douglass
  - Denmark Vesey
  - Nat Turner
  - John Brown
  - William Lloyd Garrison

99. Which island in the Caribbean became the world's first black republic?
- The Bahamas
  - Jamaica
  - St. Thomas
  - Haiti

100. Which man lived in Haiti just before it became the world's first black republic?
- David Walker
  - Frederick Douglass
  - Denmark Vesey
  - Nat Turner
  - John Brown
  - William Lloyd Garrison

101. All of the following statements about Denmark Vesey are true, *except*:
- He lived during the American Revolution.
  - He lived during the French Revolution.
  - He lived in St. Thomas, a British island in the Caribbean Sea.
  - He lived in Haiti, a French island in the Caribbean Sea.
  - Haiti experienced a slave revolt which was crushed.

102. All of the following statements about Denmark Vesey are true, *except*:
- He was owned by a ship's captain.
  - He sailed throughout the Caribbean Sea.
  - He settled in Charleston, a seaport in South Carolina.
  - He bought his own freedom.
  - All of the statements are true.

103. All of the following statements about Denmark Vesey are true, *except*:
- He could read
  - He read the New Testament of the Bible.
  - He liked *Exodus* - the story of Moses leading his people out of bondage.
  - He identified with a wrathful God who sent plagues and death .
  - Like Nat Turner and John Brown, he believed he was one of God's chosen instruments.

97. d  
Nat Turner was declaring his independence . . . from slavery.

This brings to mind another famous Virginian: Patrick Henry.

During the American Revolution, Patrick Henry said: "Give me liberty or give me death."

Perhaps Nat Turner was saying the same thing.

98. c  
In 1822, Denmark Vesey led a slave revolt in the city of Charleston.

99. d

100. c  
Denmark Vesey modeled himself on the leader of Haiti: Toussaint L'Ouverture was a slave who led a slave revolt. It turned into a revolution: The white minority surrendered and left the island. Haiti became the world's first black republic. Toussaint L'Ouverture was its first president.

101. e  
Haiti's slave revolt was 100% successful.

102. e

103. b  
He read the *Old* Testament of the Bible.

The *New* Testament stresses peace and love.



104. What was the main goal of the Vesey revolt?
- Kill as many people as possible.
  - Take over the city of Charleston.
  - March to Florida.
  - Sail to an island in the Caribbean.
  - Create the world's first republic.
105. Denmark Vesey's plan had one serious flaw. What was it?
- It took place in a seaport.
  - The revolt took place in a big city.
  - Too many people knew about it.
  - It was too well organized.
  - It was not well organized.
106. Which was *not* a lesson that Southerners learned from the Vesey revolt?
- Make it legal to teach slaves to read.
  - All black ministers must have a license to preach.
  - Teaching the Bible must be supervised.
  - Don't let slaves go to town or city.
  - The Slave Codes must come down harder on free blacks.
107. All of the following statements about Nat Turner are true, *except*:
- He was a slave who could not read.
  - As a preacher, he inspired his fellow slaves with visions and stories from the Bible.
  - He read the Old Testament about Moses leading his people out of bondage in Egypt.
  - He identified with a wrathful God who sent plagues and death on Pharaoh's Egypt.
  - Like Denmark Vesey and John Brown, he believed he was one of God's chosen instruments.
108. Nat Turner and his followers did all of the following, *except*:
- They began as a small group and did not tell other slaves of their plans.
  - They moved from one plantation to the next, killing whites in their path.
  - They were joined by others until they formed a slave army.
  - They planned to escape to the nearby Dismal Swamp.
  - They killed only adult armed men.
109. All of these things happened after the Turner revolt, *except*:
- The state militia outnumbered and outgunned the slave army.
  - Thirteen slaves and 3 free blacks were immediately hung.
  - Turner escaped, hid in the woods, and remained at large for six weeks.
  - There was a reign of terror over slaves in the region. Hundreds died.
  - Turner was eventually captured and imprisoned for life.
110. What were the long-lasting consequences of Nat Turner's revolt?
- It spread terror throughout the South.
  - Virginia and all the slave states pass tougher "Slave Codes."
  - Southern abolitionists were silenced.
  - Northern abolitionists began demanding the immediate end to slavery.
  - All of the above
104. b
105. c  
Thousands of black people in and around Charleston knew about the revolt ahead of time. An informer notified the authorities.
106. a
107. a
108. e  
They killed women and children.
109. e  
He was hung. Under the Slave Codes, the penalty for insurrection is death.
110. e

111. Before this event, abolitionists were individuals who called for a gradual end to slavery. After this event, they formed a political movement that called for an immediate end to slavery. What was the event?

- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
- b. Nat Turner's Slave Revolt, 1831
- c. The Fugitive Slave Act, 1850
- d. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
- e. The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

111. b

112. f

113. d

The Vesey revolt was 1822.

114. a

115. b

116. e

112. In 1831, he published *The Liberator*, the first anti-slavery newspaper in America. He wrote many newspaper articles about Nat Turner's slave revolt. He called for the immediate and total end to slavery. Who was he?

- a. David Walker
- b. Frederick Douglass
- c. Denmark Vesey
- d. Nat Turner
- e. John Brown
- f. William Lloyd Garrison

113. The year 1831 was busy. What event did *not* take place in 1831?

- a. *The Liberator*, the first anti-slavery newspaper, was published.
- b. Nat Turner's slave revolt took place in southeastern Virginia.
- c. The Underground Railroad began.
- d. Denmark Vesey's slave revolt took place in Charleston, South Carolina.

### The Black Codes

114. It preserved slavery for decades. What was this Southern institution?

- a. the black codes
- b. the task system
- c. the slave auction
- d. the black churches

115. Judging by the Black Codes, which behavior was common among slaves?

- a. full-scale revolts
- b. arson and poisonings

116. Teaching a slave to read was a crime. Severe punishments were given to a \_\_\_\_\_ for teaching a slave how to read.

- A. white man
- B. free black
- C. white woman

- a. only A
- b. only B
- c. only C
- d. only A and B
- e. A, B, and C

117. All of the following statements about the Black Codes is true, *except*:
- a. Every slave state had its own set of Black Codes.
  - b. Slavery was permanent.
  - c. Slavery was inherited through the father.
  - d. Slaves were defined as property - in the same terms as real estate.
  - e. Since slaves were property, they could not sign contracts or get married.

117. c  
Slavery was inherited through the mother.

118. Slavery was legal in our nation's capital.
- a. True
  - b. False

118. a  
Slavery was legal in Washington, D.C.

119. If your father was a free white and your mother was a black slave, you were
- a. white and a free person.
  - b. black and a slave for life.

119. b  
120. b

120. Black preachers cannot hold church services without a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. pass
  - b. license

121. f  
Slavemasters wanted black women to have more children. A disgusting topic.

121. The Black Codes were a long list of punishment for crimes committed by slaves. Which crime did *not* carry the death penalty?
- a. Slave revolt
  - b. Arson
  - c. Poisoning
  - d. Murder of anyone
  - e. Rape of a white female
  - f. Rape of a black female
  - g. Passing out abolitionist pamphlets.

122. a

122. The South was an armed camp. You could tell that by the
- a. slave patrols
  - b. slave auctions
  - c. task system
  - d. gang system

## 5. Free blacks

123. By 1860 there were about 500,000 free blacks in the U.S.  
Half lived in the North and half lived in the South.
124. Who could own property and own a business?
125. Who could vote?
126. Who could establish a church?
127. Who needed a government license to preach?
128. Who had First Amendment rights, such as freedom of the press?
129. Who needed to carry his "freedom papers" at all times?
130. Who was harmed by minstrel shows that taught racial stereotypes?
131. Who experienced racial prejudice and discrimination from whites?
123. a  
124. c  
125. d  
126. c  
127. b  
128. a  
129. c  
Under the **Fugitive Slave Act of 1850**, a slavecatcher could go up North and kidnap free blacks. **There was no hearing. You were assumed guilty unless you could prove your innocence.** A free black in the North had to carry his "freedom papers" at all times.  
130. c  
131. c
- a. True                      b. False
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither
- a. The free black in the North  
b. The free black in the South  
c. both  
d. neither

132. In which war did free Blacks serve as soldiers in integrated units?  
 a. Revolutionary War of 1776  
 b. War of 1812  
 c. neither  
 d. both
133. In the North, free blacks were able to  
 a. own property.  
 b. establish churches.  
 c. publish newspapers.  
 d. none of the above  
 e. all of the above
134. Of all the institutions founded by free Blacks, which served as the center of Black community?  
 a. businesses  
 b. the church  
 c. the Freemasons  
 d. social clubs
135. Free blacks were conductors the Underground Railroad.  
 a. True  
 b. False
136. Under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, slavemasters had the right to go into northern free states and claim people as being runaway slaves.  
 a. True  
 b. False
137. Because of the Fugitive Slave Act, it was too dangerous for escaped slaves to participate in the American Anti-Slavery Society.  
 a. True  
 b. False
138. Because of the Fugitive Slave Act, it was unsafe to live in the U.S. So many free blacks lived near the Canadian border. If slavecatchers or bounty hunters showed up, people could flee across the Canadian border.  
 a. True  
 b. False
139. What was the purpose of the American Colonization Society?  
 a. Return blacks to Africa.  
 b. Help slaves escape from the South.
140. The American Colonization Society believed in the \_\_\_\_\_ end of slavery.  
 a. rapid  
 b. gradual
141. The *North Star* was the first  
 a. black newspaper.  
 b. abolitionist newspaper.  
 c. black-owned abolitionist newspaper.
142. Who was the editor of *The North Star*?  
 a. William Lloyd Garrison  
 b. Frederick Douglass  
 c. Susan B. Anthony  
 d. Ralph Waldo Emerson
132. d  
 Segregation (separation of the races) came after the Civil War.
133. e
134. b
135. a
136. a
137. b
138. a
139. a
140. b
141. c
142. b

## 6. Famous African Americans

143. She was born in Africa, captured and enslaved at eight. Shortly before the American Revolution, she was sold to a family in Boston. She wrote poetry, was published in England, and was finally freed as an adult. Who was she?

- a. Harriet Tubman
- b. Sojourner Truth
- c. Phillis Wheatley
- d. Lucretia Mott

143. c

144. d

145. b

146. c

144. Born in the Caribbean Islands, he fought in the Revolutionary War. In 1787 Boston, he founded the first Masonic lodge for African Americans. His advice to members: "Bear up under the daily insults you meet with in the streets of Boston." Who was he?

- a. Frederick Douglass
- b. Benjamin Banneker
- c. David Walker
- d. Prince Hall

147. a

148. a

149. a

150. b

This really broke past precedents. . .

In medieval England, if a serf fled to a city and resided there for one year, he became a free man.

145. In 1731, he was born a free man in Baltimore, Maryland. Talented in science and math, he became an astronomer and surveyor for the new nation. He corresponded with Thomas Jefferson. When he sent his inventions to Jefferson, he wrote about the need to end slavery and live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence. ("We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal . . .") Who was he?

- a. Frederick Douglass
- b. Benjamin Banneker
- c. David Walker
- d. Prince Hall

146. He was born free in North Carolina and moved to Boston. In 1829, he wrote a fiery book that called for the immediate end to slavery. (Until then, folks spoke only of gradual emancipation for the slave.) He secretly sold the book to slaves in the South - and they read it. Southern states then passed laws making it illegal to teach a slave how to read. Who was he?

- a. Frederick Douglass
- b. Benjamin Banneker
- c. David Walker
- d. Prince Hall

147. He was born a slave in Maryland. He fled slavery and moved to Boston. In 1847, he founded an abolitionist newspaper, *The North Star*. Absolutely brilliant, he became the most famous orator of the abolitionist movement. Who was he?

- a. Frederick Douglass
- b. Benjamin Banneker
- c. David Walker
- d. Prince Hall

148. In 1853, the city of Rochester, New York hosted the first Convention of Free Black Americans. Who was the most famous African American in Rochester?

- a. Frederick Douglass
- b. Benjamin Banneker
- c. David Walker
- d. Prince Hall

149. Under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, slavemasters had the right to go into northern free states and claim people as being runaway slaves. Frederick Douglass, a former slave, could have been captured and carried back to the South.

- a. True
- b. False

150. You are born a slave. If you run away to a free state and reside there, you become free.

- a. True
- b. False

## 7. The impact of slavery on the South

151. What impact did slavery have on the South? All of the following statements are true, *except*:

- a. It corrupted the white ministers and white churches.
- b. It turned the South into an armed camp.
- c. It polluted Southern politics.
- d. It stunted the South's economic growth.
- e. All of the statements are true.

151. e

152. e

153. e

154. e

155. a

156. e

152. What impact did slavery have on Southern **culture**? All of the following statements are true, *except*:

- a. Ministers used the Bible to justify slavery.
- b. The white minority lived in fear of the black majority.
- c. Slave cooks put poison in the food and field hands committed arson.
- d. Southern white men spent a lot of time trying to prevent slave revolts.
- e. All of the statements are true.

153. What impact did slavery have on the South's **political system**? All of the following statements are true, *except*:

- a. There was no freedom of speech.
- b. There was no freedom of the press.
- c. There was no two-party system.
- d. There was only one party - the party of slavery - Democratic Party.
- e. All of the statements are true.

154. What impact did slavery have on the South's **economic system**?

All of the following statements are true, *except*:

- a. The South became economically backward relative to the North.
- b. The South did not have a diversified economy.
- c. The South concentrated on a one-crop system.
- d. The South did not invest in building a transportation network.
- e. The South did have textile mills, but not regular factories that made manufactured goods.

155. Did slavery cause the Civil War? Yes. It was one of the four causes.

Did slavery ensure the defeat of the South? Yes.

- a. True
- b. False

156. When the Civil War came, the South did not have the ingredients for victory.

What did Confederate soldiers lack?

- a. food
- b. uniforms, bandages, medicine
- c. guns and bullets
- d. transportation for the troops
- e. all of the above

The average white man in the South

100. b
157. The average white man in the South was a  
a. cotton farmer            c. factory worker  
b. subsistence farmer    d. office worker  
101. e  
102. b
158. What percentage of white Southerners owned no slaves or few slaves?  
a. 25%                      c. 50%                      e. 75%  
b. one-third                d. two-thirds  
103. a  
104. b  
105. b
159. The foot soldier in the Confederate Army fought to defend  
a. slavery.  
b. his way of life.  
106. e  
He didn't like anybody telling him what to do - that's why he lived out in the boondocks.
160. How did the average white Southerner regard the Constitution?  
a. As the law of the land; it should be followed.  
b. A document that benefitted the North; it should be ignored.  
107. e  
His first loyalty was to his state.
161. When it came to politics, what did the average white Southerner want?  
a. A strong federal government.  
b. Political power in the hands of individual states.  
As Robert E. Lee put it:  
"I am first a Virginian and only second an American."
162. Who loved States' Rights?  
a. The average white man in the North.  
b. The average white man in the South.
163. The average white man in the South was all of the following, *except*:  
a. had a spirit of independence.  
b. worked on a family farm.  
c. was self-reliant.  
d. was fiercely independent.  
e. did not mind government telling him what to do.
164. All of the following statements about the average white man in the South are true, *except*:  
a. He did not own slaves.  
b. He hoped one day to own a big plantation.  
c. He hoped one day to own lots of slaves to work that plantation.  
d. He admired men who "made" it.  
e. He felt a strong loyalty to his nation.



## 8. The Order of Events

165. Put the events into chronological order:

- A. The cotton gin was invented.
- B. Cotton became profitable.
- C. The price of land and slaves increased.
- D. Planters moved westward.
- E. The number of slave states increased.

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. E, A, B, C, D

166. Put the events into chronological order:

- A. Slaves outnumbered the whites in southeastern Virginia.
- B. Nat Turner led his slave revolt.
- C. Slaves were exported from the Upper South to the Lower South.

- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. A, C, B
- e. B, A, C

167. Put the events into chronological order:

- A. David Walker's *Appeal* called for the immediate end to slavery.
- B. Nat Turner led his slave revolt.
- C. The abolition movement began in the North.

- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. A, C, B
- e. B, A, C

165. a

Yep, they are in order. Can you see the logic of it?

166. a

Yep, they are in order. Can you see the logic of it?

167. a

Yep, they are in order. Can you see the logic of it?

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

# The Abolitionists

## 1. The Leaders

1. He lived among the Quakers of Philadelphia. He began opposing slavery in the 1730s. In 1787, he was a signer of the Constitution and became President of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. Who is he?

- a. Ben Franklin
- b. John Quincy Adams
- c. William Lloyd Garrison
- d. Theodore Weld
- e. Frederick Douglass
- f. John Brown
- g. Henry Clay
- h. John C. Calhoun
- i. Daniel Webster
- j. Roger Taney
- k. Stephen Douglas
- l. Abraham Lincoln
- m. Dred Scott

### The Answers

- 1. a
- 2. b
- 3. b
- 4. b

2. Before this event, abolitionists were individuals who called for a gradual end to slavery. After this event, they formed a loud political movement that called for an immediate end to slavery. What was the event?

- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
- b. Nat Turner's Slave Revolt, 1831
- c. The Fugitive Slave Act, 1850
- d. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
- e. The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

3. Who wanted to send people back to Africa?

- a. The American Anti-Slavery Society
- b. The American Colonization Society

4. As President Monroe's Secretary of State, he developed the Monroe Doctrine and acquired Florida from Spain. He was elected President in 1824 and was hated by Andrew Jackson and the Jacksonian Democrats. In 1828, defeated for re-election by Andrew Jackson, Massachusetts then elected him to Congress. From 1831 to 1848, he spoke out against slavery (almost daily!) in the House of Representatives. Southern Congressman tried to silence him, without success. In 1841, he defended the Africans on the ship *Amistad* before the Supreme Court.

Who was he?

- a. Ben Franklin
- b. John Quincy Adams
- c. William Lloyd Garrison
- d. Theodore Weld
- e. Frederick Douglass
- f. John Brown
- g. Henry Clay
- h. John C. Calhoun
- i. Daniel Webster
- j. Roger Taney
- k. Stephen Douglas
- l. Abraham Lincoln
- m. Dred Scott

5. He was born in Massachusetts. In 1831, he began publishing *The Liberator*, a radical abolitionist newspaper. In 1833, he founded the American Anti-Slavery Society and served as its President until the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863. He was the ramrod of the Abolition Movement. Before him, abolitionists were a handful of individuals who believed in the gradual emancipation of slaves. After him, the abolitionists were a loud mass movement dedicated to the immediate and total end to slavery. He had contempt for the American Colonization Society that paid money to send free blacks to Africa. He never advocated violence to end slavery. He was often the victim of violence: Angry mobs threatened him with lynching. When the Fugitive Slave Act was passed, he went bonkers. When it came to the Three Compromises, he shouted: "I refused to compromise with evil."

5. c

6. f

7. d

Who was he?

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Ben Franklin           | h. John C. Calhoun |
| b. John Quincy Adams      | i. Daniel Webster  |
| c. William Lloyd Garrison | j. Roger Taney     |
| d. Theodore Weld          | k. Stephen Douglas |
| e. Frederick Douglass     | l. Abraham Lincoln |
| f. John Brown             | m. Dred Scott      |
| g. Henry Clay             |                    |

6. He moved from place to place, failing at every job he attempted. While the abolitionist movement used moral persuasion, he used violence. When the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, he moved to Kansas to make war on pro-slavery men. He dragged five men out of their beds in the middle of the night and hacked them to death. Like Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner, John Brown regarded himself as an instrument in the hand of God. At Harper's Ferry, he and his 20 followers attacked the federal arsenal. The plan was to arm slaves and provoke slave revolts. He was put on trial and hung. Abolitionists regarded him as a martyr; historians doubt his sanity. Who was he?

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Ben Franklin           | h. John C. Calhoun |
| b. John Quincy Adams      | i. Daniel Webster  |
| c. William Lloyd Garrison | j. Roger Taney     |
| d. Theodore Weld          | k. Stephen Douglas |
| e. Frederick Douglass     | l. Abraham Lincoln |
| f. John Brown             | m. Dred Scott      |
| g. Henry Clay             |                    |

7. Southern slavemasters boasted that the slave could not take care of himself and explained how much good slavery was for the slave. Using the slaveowners' own words (in books and magazines), this author proved how horrible slavery actually was. His book was *American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses*.

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Ben Franklin           | h. John C. Calhoun |
| b. John Quincy Adams      | i. Daniel Webster  |
| c. William Lloyd Garrison | j. Roger Taney     |
| d. Theodore Weld          | k. Stephen Douglas |
| e. Frederick Douglass     | l. Abraham Lincoln |
| f. John Brown             | m. Dred Scott      |
| g. Henry Clay             |                    |

8. He was born a slave in Maryland, near the Mason-Dixon Line. The wife of his owner taught him to read and write, but the owner threw a holy fit. A slave that can read and write is unfit to be a slave. Education creates runaways. He was sent to a slavebreaker to break his independent spirit. He worked on the docks in Baltimore, a seaport. He met a free black woman who bought him a railroad ticket to Philadelphia in the free state of Pennsylvania. He became a brilliant lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery Society. In 1845, he won world fame by writing a fascinating autobiography of his life as a slave. Despite the fact that there were white-owned abolitionist newspaper, he published his black-owned abolitionist newspaper, *The North Star*. His home was near Canada. He was a good friend of Susan B. Anthony and fought for women's rights. He was the giant of the 19th century. Who was he?
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott

8. e  
9. e  
10. e

9. She was born a slave in Maryland. Her master was a cruel beast. In 1848, she escaped slavery. Her husband, a free black, threatened to report her. Instead of living a nice life as a free black in Philadelphia, she went back to the South. She devoted herself full time to being a conductor on the Underground Railroad. In this way, she helped 300 families escape from slavery. She regarded John Brown as a hero and helped him recruit black men for the Harper's Ferry raid. During the Civil War, she served the U.S. Army as a spy, a nurse, and a soldier. Slavemasters in Maryland put a \$40,000 reward on her head. She kept a home in upstate New York near the Canadian border. Who is she?
- a. Sojourner Truth
  - b. Lucretia Mott
  - c. Susan B. Anthony
  - d. Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - e. Harriet Tubman
  - f. Julia Ward Howe
  - g. Angelina Grimke
  - h. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

10. "What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July? I answer: a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim." Who said this?
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott

11. *"I started with this idea in my head: There's two things I've got a right to . . . death or liberty."* Who said this? 11. d
- a. Lucretia Mott 12. d
  - b. Susan B. Anthony 13. c
  - c. Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - d. Harriet Tubman 14. c
  - e. Julia Ward Howe
  - f. Angelina Grimke
  - g. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

12. *"When I found I had crossed that line, I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person. There was such a glory over everything."* Who said this?
- a. Lucretia Mott
  - b. Susan B. Anthony
  - c. Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - d. Harriet Tubman
  - e. Julia Ward Howe
  - f. Angelina Grimke
  - g. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

13. *"I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm. Tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher. Tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen. But urge me not to use moderation."* Who said this?
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott

14. *"I am in earnest - I will not equivocate - I will not excuse - I will not retreat a single inch; and I WILL BE HEARD!"* Who said this?
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott

15. "No man can put a chain about the ankle of his fellow man without at last finding the other end fastened about his own neck." Who said this? 15. e
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott
16. e
17. f
18. b
19. c

16. "Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground, they want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters." Who said this?

- a. Ben Franklin
- b. John Quincy Adams
- c. William Lloyd Garrison
- d. Theodore Weld
- e. Frederick Douglass
- f. John Brown
- g. Henry Clay
- h. John C. Calhoun
- i. Daniel Webster
- j. Roger Taney
- k. Stephen Douglas
- l. Abraham Lincoln
- m. Dred Scott

17. "I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done on behalf of His despised poor, was not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I submit: So let it be done!" Who said this?

- a. Ben Franklin
- b. John Quincy Adams
- c. William Lloyd Garrison
- d. Theodore Weld
- e. Frederick Douglass
- f. John Brown
- g. Henry Clay
- h. John C. Calhoun
- i. Daniel Webster
- j. Roger Taney
- k. Stephen Douglas
- l. Abraham Lincoln
- m. Dred Scott

18. All of the following statements about the abolitionists are true, *except*:

- a. Abolitionists were often threatened with mob violence.
- b. The abolitionists usually responded with violence.
- c. The abolitionists produced a flood of anti-slavery literature.
- d. The slavemasters were afraid abolitionist literature would spark slave revolts in the South.
- e. The House of Representatives refused to read abolitionist petitions out loud on the floor of Congress.

19. The most violent person in the abolition movement was

- a. Harriet Tubman
- b. Frederick Douglass
- c. John Brown
- d. William Lloyd Garrison
- e. Lucretia Mott

20. The loudest agitator in the abolition movement was
- a. Harriet Tubman
  - b. Frederick Douglass
  - c. John Brown
  - d. William Lloyd Garrison
  - e. Abraham Lincoln
21. The most credible speaker in the abolition movement was
- a. Harriet Tubman
  - b. Frederick Douglass
  - c. John Brown
  - d. William Lloyd Garrison
  - e. Theodore Weld
22. The person in the abolition movement with the most personal courage was
- a. Harriet Tubman
  - b. Frederick Douglass
  - c. John Brown
  - d. William Lloyd Garrison
  - e. Theodore Weld
23. This person was not part of the abolition movement.
- a. Harriet Tubman
  - b. Frederick Douglass
  - c. John Brown
  - d. William Lloyd Garrison
  - e. Abraham Lincoln
24. In Kansas, he was his own judge and jury. He deprived some individuals of their right to life.
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott
25. What did Frederick Douglass think of Harper's Ferry?
- a. He participated in the event.
  - b. He refused, believing it was a suicide mission.

20. d

21. b  
He had experienced slavery.

22. a

23. e

24. f

25. b

## 2. Crossing the Line

26. Shortly after 1776, this was the first state to ban slavery. 26. d
- a. California 27. g
  - b. Texas 28. f
  - c. Missouri 29. a
  - d. Vermont 30. a
  - e. Kansas 31. a
  - f. Illinois
  - g. South Carolina
27. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, delegates argued that they would not ratify the Constitution unless it permitted slavery. 32. c
- a. California
  - b. Texas
  - c. Missouri
  - d. Vermont and Massachusetts
  - e. Kansas and Nebraska
  - f. Illinois and Indiana
  - g. South Carolina and Georgia
28. In the Ordinance of 1787, Congress banned slavery in
- a. California
  - b. Texas
  - c. Missouri
  - d. Vermont and Massachusetts
  - e. Kansas and Nebraska
  - f. Illinois and Indiana
  - g. South Carolina and Georgia
29. **The Mason-Dixon Line** separated freedom and slavery:  
On one side was the free state of Pennsylvania.  
On the other were the slave states of Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.
- a. True
  - b. False
30. **The Ohio River** separated freedom and slavery:  
On one side were the free states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.  
On the other side was the slave state of Kentucky.
- a. True
  - b. False
31. **The Missouri Compromise Line** separated freedom and slavery:  
Slavery was banned forever north of Missouri's southern border.
- a. True
  - b. False
32. Which was a slave state?
- a. Illinois
  - b. Indiana
  - c. Missouri
  - d. Nebraska
  - e. Iowa



33. Which place was a major destination of runaway slaves in eastern Maryland and northern Virginia? 33. c  
a. Boston 34. f  
b. Baltimore 35. a  
c. Philadelphia 36. a  
d. Cincinnati  
e. St. Louis  
f. Florida

34. Which place was a major destination of runaway slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama?  
a. Boston  
b. Baltimore  
c. Philadelphia  
d. Cincinnati  
e. St. Louis  
f. Florida

35. Conductors on the Underground Railroad used code words. Why? Well, Slavemasters posted a reward for runaway slaves. An informer who betrayed Harriet Tubman could collect thousands of dollars.  
a. True                      b. False

36. After the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, a runaway slave was not safe anywhere in the U.S.  
a. True                      b. False

### 3. The Three Compromises

37. The Constitution of 1787 was a bundle of compromises. 37. a  
a. True b. False 38. a
38. To preserve the Union, the founding fathers compromised on slavery. 39. a  
a. True b. False 40. a
39. To preserve the Union, Congress allowed slavery to spread to the West. 41. g  
a. True b. False 42. g
40. From 1820 to 1854, three compromises delayed the Civil War for 40 years. 43. k  
a. True b. False 44. c
41. Who was the author of the Missouri Compromise?  
a. Ben Franklin h. John C. Calhoun  
b. John Quincy Adams i. Daniel Webster  
c. William Lloyd Garrison j. Roger Taney  
d. Theodore Weld k. Stephen Douglas  
e. Frederick Douglass l. Abraham Lincoln  
f. John Brown m. Dred Scott  
g. Henry Clay
42. Who was the author of the Compromise of 1850?  
a. Ben Franklin h. John C. Calhoun  
b. John Quincy Adams i. Daniel Webster  
c. William Lloyd Garrison j. Roger Taney  
d. Theodore Weld k. Stephen Douglas  
e. Frederick Douglass l. Abraham Lincoln  
f. John Brown m. Dred Scott  
g. Henry Clay
43. Who was the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?  
a. Ben Franklin h. John C. Calhoun  
b. John Quincy Adams i. Daniel Webster  
c. William Lloyd Garrison j. Roger Taney  
d. Theodore Weld k. Stephen Douglas  
e. Frederick Douglass l. Abraham Lincoln  
f. John Brown m. Dred Scott  
g. Henry Clay
44. In the Compromise of 1820, Congress allowed slavery in  
a. California  
b. Texas  
c. Missouri  
d. Vermont and Massachusetts  
e. Kansas and Nebraska  
f. Illinois and Indiana  
g. South Carolina and Georgia

45. In 1836, the people fought for independence and the right to have slavery. 45. b  
a. California 46. a  
b. Texas 47. e  
c. Missouri 48. a  
d. Vermont and Massachusetts 49. a  
e. Kansas and Nebraska 50. a  
f. Illinois and Indiana  
g. South Carolina and Georgia
46. In the Compromise of 1850, Congress banned slavery in 51. a  
a. California 52. c  
b. Texas  
c. Missouri  
d. Vermont and Massachusetts  
e. Kansas and Nebraska  
f. Illinois and Indiana  
g. South Carolina and Georgia
47. In the Compromise of 1854, Congress allowed the inhabitants to decide the slavery issue in  
a. California  
b. Texas  
c. Missouri  
d. Vermont and Massachusetts  
e. Kansas and Nebraska  
f. Illinois and Indiana  
g. South Carolina and Georgia
48. Which compromise "forever prohibited" slavery north of a designated line?  
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
b. The Compromise of 1850  
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
49. Which compromise banned slavery forever in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Washington, and Oregon?  
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
b. The Compromise of 1850  
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
50. In 1820, Congress prohibited slavery in Kansas.  
In 1854, Congress allowed slavery in Kansas.  
a. True b. False
51. Which compromise said the territory north of the line of 36° 30' was closed **for-ever** to slavery.  
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
b. The Compromise of 1850  
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
52. Which compromise repealed the Missouri Compromise?  
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
b. The Compromise of 1850  
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

53. Which compromise made California a free state? 53. b  
 a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
 b. The Compromise of 1850 54. b  
 c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 55. c
54. The Compromise of 1850 ended slavery in Washington, D.C. 56. d  
 a. True b. False 57. c
55. All of the following statements about the Fugitive Slave Act are true, *except*: 58. b  
 a. A runaway slave escaped Savannah, Georgia and fled to the North. 59. b  
 b. A slavecatcher tracked him down to Boston.  
 c. There was a hearing and the man was identified as a runaway slave. 60. b  
 d. The slave was carried back to Savannah.  
 e. In Savannah, he was given the mother of all thrashings.
56. Which compromise dealt with slavery in the Louisiana Territory?  
 A. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
 B. The Compromise of 1850  
 C. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854  
 a. Only A  
 b. both A and B  
 c. both B and C  
 d. both A and C  
 e. All of the above
57. In 1820, Congress broke tradition: This slave state was located north of the Mason-Dixon Line and north of the Ohio River.  
 a. California  
 b. Texas  
 c. Missouri  
 d. Vermont and Massachusetts  
 e. Kansas and Nebraska  
 f. Illinois and Indiana  
 g. South Carolina and Georgia
58. The Missouri Compromise Line lay along the \_\_\_\_\_ border of Missouri.  
 a. northern  
 b. southern
59. Which compromise dealt with territory won during the Mexican War?  
 a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
 b. The Compromise of 1850  
 c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
60. Which compromise dealt with territory in the Mexican Cession?  
 a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
 b. The Compromise of 1850  
 c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

61. The Wilmot Proviso said “*No slavery in the lands won from Mexico.*”  
 a. True                                      b. False
62. The Wilmot Proviso  
 a. became law.  
 b. was defeated in the Senate.
63. “The Delicate Balance” refers to equal political power of slave states and free states in the  
 a. Senate  
 b. House of Representatives
64. The Missouri Compromise preserved “The Delicate Balance.”  
 States came into the Union two by two.  
 a. True                                      b. False
65. The Compromise of 1850 upset “The Delicate Balance.”  
 California, a free state, was not accompanied by a slave state.  
 a. True                                      b. False
66. In the Compromises of 1820 and 1850, Congress decides the issue of slavery.  
 In the Compromise of 1854, the people of the states decided whether or not to have slavery.  
 a. True                                      b. False
67. Which compromise introduced the idea of *Popular Sovereignty*?  
 a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
 b. The Compromise of 1850  
 c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
68. *Popular Sovereignty* means the people of a state decide whether or not they will have slavery.  
 a. True                                      b. False
69. *Popular Sovereignty* is another way of saying “States’ Rights.”  
 a. True                                      b. False
70. Southerner slaveholders really liked *Popular Sovereignty*.  
 a. True                                      b. False
71. “A state has a right to have slavery if the people want it.” Who said this?  
 a. The 10th Amendment  
 b. John C. Calhoun  
 c. Stephen Douglas  
 d. All of the above  
 e. None of the above

72. Who espoused the States' Rights Doctrine? 72. a
- a. John C. Calhoun 73. k
  - b. Henry Clay 74. k
  - c. Daniel Webster
73. Who came up with the phrase "Popular Sovereignty"? 75. c
- a. Ben Franklin 76. a
  - b. John Quincy Adams 77. b
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison 78. a
  - d. Theodore Weld 79. c
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott
74. Who was the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott
75. Which compromise resulted in "Bleeding Kansas"?
- a. Compromise of 1820
  - b. Compromise of 1850
  - c. Compromise of 1854
76. After the Kansas-Nebraska Act, settlers from both the North and South flooded into Kansas. Kansas became a battleground between pro-slavery forces and anti-slavery forces. The goal: If you killed voters on the other side, you could win the election. John Brown did just that. Historians regard Kansas as the dress rehearsal for the Civil War.
- a. True
  - b. False
77. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, who said "It's a simple question of democracy. Let the people decide. Let the people vote. Let the majority rule."
- a. Abraham Lincoln
  - b. Stephen Douglas
78. "Our nation cannot exist half slave and half free. A house divided cannot stand." Who said this?
- a. Abraham Lincoln
  - b. Stephen Douglas
79. Which compromise was debated during the Lincoln-Douglas debates?
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
  - b. The Compromise of 1850
  - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

80. Who was nicknamed "The Great Compromiser"?
- |                           |                    |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Ben Franklin           | h. John C. Calhoun | 80. g                          |
| b. John Quincy Adams      | i. Daniel Webster  | 81. b                          |
| c. William Lloyd Garrison | j. Roger Taney     | It had the Fugitive Slave Act. |
| d. Theodore Weld          | k. Stephen Douglas | 82. a                          |
| e. Frederick Douglass     | l. Abraham Lincoln | 83. d                          |
| f. John Brown             | m. Dred Scott      | 84. c                          |
| g. Henry Clay             |                    |                                |
81. Which compromise resulted in 20,000 African Americans moving to Canada?
- |                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820 | 85. b |
| b. The Compromise of 1850        | 86. b |
| c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 | 87. b |
82. The Fugitive Slave Act required citizens of free states to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves.
- |         |          |       |
|---------|----------|-------|
| a. True | b. False | 88. b |
|         |          | 89. a |
83. Under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, who decided whether Kansas and Nebraska would have slavery?
- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. The President | c. The Supreme Court |
| b. Congress      | d. States' Rights    |
84. Popular Sovereignty is based upon what section of the Constitution?
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. First Amendment | c. 10th Amendment |
| b. Fifth Amendment | d. 11th Amendment |
85. What did Abraham Lincoln think about the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- |                     |
|---------------------|
| a. He supported it. |
| b. He opposed it.   |
86. What did Abraham Lincoln think about *Popular Sovereignty*?
- |                     |
|---------------------|
| a. He supported it. |
| b. He opposed it.   |
87. Which statement best describes Abraham Lincoln's position on slavery in 1858?
- |   |
|---|
| a. He opposed slavery where it existed.               |
| b. He opposed the extension of slavery into the West. |
88. In 1858, Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate in what state?
- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| a. Kansas   | c. Missouri      |
| b. Illinois | d. Massachusetts |
89. Who won that election?
- |                    |
|--------------------|
| a. Stephen Douglas |
| b. Abraham Lincoln |

#### 4. The Dred Scott Case

90. Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the territories.  
The Supreme Court decided this in what case?
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
  - b. *Dartmouth v. Woodward*
  - c. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
  - d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
  - e. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
91. Slaves could be taken into any territory.  
The Supreme Court decided this in what case?
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
  - b. *Dartmouth v. Woodward*
  - c. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
  - d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
  - e. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
92. Which document lived up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence?
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
  - b. The Declaration of Sentiments, 1833
  - c. Compromise of 1850
  - d. Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
  - e. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
  - f. Dred Scott Decision, 1857
93. Dred Scott was a slave. His owner took him to the free state of Illinois and then the free territory of Wisconsin before returning to the slave state of Missouri. According to the Supreme Court, was he a free man?
- a. Yes, because he resided in the free state of Illinois.
  - b. Yes, because he resided in the free territory of Wisconsin.
  - c. None of the above
94. The Supreme Court ruled that all Blacks, whether slave or free, were \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.
- a. citizens
  - b. not citizens
95. The Supreme Court ruled that a Black person had no right to sue in federal court.
- a. True
  - b. False
96. The Supreme Court ruled that slaves were property.
- a. True
  - b. False
97. The Supreme Court ruled that slaveowners had the right to take and keep slaves in all the territories of the United States.
- a. True
  - b. False
98. In 1857, Chief Justice \_\_\_\_\_ was a Southerner and a slave owner.
- a. Marshall
  - b. Taney

90. c

91. c

92. b

This is the founding statement of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1833. It was written by William Lloyd Garrison.

93. c

94. b

95. a

96. a

97. a

98. b



99. The Chief Justice, a native of South Carolina, explained that Black people were not recognized as citizens when the Constitution was ratified. 99. a  
 a. True b. False 100. a
100. In 1787, delegates from South Carolina and Georgia refused to ratify the Constitution if slaves were anything other than property. 101. a  
 a. True b. False 102. c
101. People living in free states were outraged that the Supreme Court's decision might allow slavery in the free states. 103. b  
 a. True b. False 104. l  
 105. l
102. The people of a state do not have the right to ban slavery.  
 a. The Supreme Court said yes.  
 b. The Supreme Court said no.  
 c. The Supreme Court was silent on this issue.
103. Did the Dred Scott decision fulfill the ideals of the Declaration of Independence?  
 a. Yes b. No

## 5. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

104. *"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."*

Who said this?

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Ben Franklin           | h. John C. Calhoun |
| b. John Quincy Adams      | i. Daniel Webster  |
| c. William Lloyd Garrison | j. Roger Taney     |
| d. Theodore Weld          | k. Stephen Douglas |
| e. Frederick Douglass     | l. Abraham Lincoln |
| f. John Brown             | m. Dred Scott      |
| g. Henry Clay             |                    |

105. *"I hate slavery because it deprives the republican example of its just influence in the world. It enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us as hypocrites. And causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity."*

Who said this?

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Ben Franklin           | h. John C. Calhoun |
| b. John Quincy Adams      | i. Daniel Webster  |
| c. William Lloyd Garrison | j. Roger Taney     |
| d. Theodore Weld          | k. Stephen Douglas |
| e. Frederick Douglass     | l. Abraham Lincoln |
| f. John Brown             | m. Dred Scott      |
| g. Henry Clay             |                    |

106. *"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy."* Who said this? 106. I
- a. Ben Franklin
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. Theodore Weld
  - e. Frederick Douglass
  - f. John Brown
  - g. Henry Clay
  - h. John C. Calhoun
  - i. Daniel Webster
  - j. Roger Taney
  - k. Stephen Douglas
  - l. Abraham Lincoln
  - m. Dred Scott
107. I
108. I
109. I

107. *"That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles - right and wrong - throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself."* Who said this?

- a. Ben Franklin
- b. John Quincy Adams
- c. William Lloyd Garrison
- d. Theodore Weld
- e. Frederick Douglass
- f. John Brown
- g. Henry Clay
- h. John C. Calhoun
- i. Daniel Webster
- j. Roger Taney
- k. Stephen Douglas
- l. Abraham Lincoln
- m. Dred Scott

108. *"He would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it."* Who said this?

- a. Ben Franklin
- b. John Quincy Adams
- c. William Lloyd Garrison
- d. Theodore Weld
- e. Frederick Douglass
- f. John Brown
- g. Henry Clay
- h. John C. Calhoun
- i. Daniel Webster
- j. Roger Taney
- k. Stephen Douglas
- l. Abraham Lincoln
- m. Dred Scott

109. *"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved - I do not expect the house to fall - but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."* Who said this?

- a. Ben Franklin
- b. John Quincy Adams
- c. William Lloyd Garrison
- d. Theodore Weld
- e. Frederick Douglass
- f. John Brown
- g. Henry Clay
- h. John C. Calhoun
- i. Daniel Webster
- j. Roger Taney
- k. Stephen Douglas
- l. Abraham Lincoln
- m. Dred Scott

110. In 1856, Abraham Lincoln joined the newly-formed \_\_\_\_\_ Party. 110. a  
 a. Republican b. Democratic 111. a
111. The \_\_\_\_\_ Party was the first major political party to oppose the spread of 112. b  
 slavery. a. Republican b. Democratic 113. c
112. In 1858, Lincoln decided to run for \_\_\_\_\_ against Stephen Douglas. 114. b  
 a. President 115. b  
 b. Senator 116. a
113. Lincoln and Douglas ran for election in the state of 117. a  
 a. Missouri c. Illinois  
 b. Massachusetts d. Pennsylvania
114. Lincoln and Douglas met in seven debates that drew national attention.  
 Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ the election.  
 a. won b. lost
115. Lincoln made powerful speeches against  
 a. slavery.  
 b. the spread of slavery.
116. In 1860, Lincoln ran for President on the \_\_\_\_\_ Party ticket. His chief  
 opponent was Stephen Douglas - his old rival and the nation's most popular  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Republican; Democrat  
 b. Democrat; Republican
117. Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ the Presidential Election of 1860.  
 a. won b. lost

## 6. Preserving the Union

118. In 1787, the South Carolina and Georgia delegates to the Constitutional Convention made it very clear: If you want to preserve the Union, we must be permitted to have slavery. 118. a  
a. True b. False 119. e  
120. b
119. From 1820 to 1860, the South set the rules: If you want to preserve the Union, you must 121. a  
a. allow slavery to exist in the South. 122. b  
b. allow slavery to extend to the West. 123. b  
c. only a 124. e  
d. only b 125. a  
e. both 126. a
120. Henry Clay: Given the choice between compromising on slavery and preserving the Union, which would he pick?  
a. Ending slavery  
b. Preserving the Union
121. William Lloyd Garrison: Given the choice between ending slavery and preserving the Union, which would he pick?  
a. Ending slavery  
b. Preserving the Union
122. Abraham Lincoln: Given the choice between ending slavery and preserving the Union, which would he pick?  
a. Ending slavery  
b. Preserving the Union
123. John C. Calhoun: Given the choice between ending the Union and preserving slavery, which would he pick?  
a. ending the Union  
b. preserving slavery
124. The Constitution permitted slavery. Who believed in this?  
a. William Lloyd Garrison and a few abolitionists  
b. John C. Calhoun and many Southern planters  
c. Chief Justice Taney and the Supreme Court.  
d. none of the above  
e. all of the above
125. By 1857, everything was suddenly clear: Northern Democrats controlled the \_\_\_\_\_ and Southern Democrats controlled the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Congress; Supreme Court  
b. Supreme Court; Congress
126. When Republicans captured the Presidency in 1860, the South seceded.  
a. True b. False

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

## Reform movements

### 1. Education

1. It seems hard to imagine, but public schools did not begin until the
  - a. 1800
  - b. 1820s
  - c. 1830s
  - d. 1840s
  - e. 1850s1. c
  
2. Before public schools, most poor children could not read or write.
  - a. True
  - b. False2. a
  
3. Before public schools, rich children were taught by their parents or by private tutors.
  - a. True
  - b. False3. a
  
4. After public schools, everyone - rich and poor alike - had the chance to read and write.
  - a. True
  - b. False4. a
  
5. All of the following statements about the South are true, *except*:
  - a. Rich children were taught by private tutors.
  - b. Poor children went to the one-room schoolhouse.
  - c. Slaves were prohibited by law from learning to read and write.
  - d. Some slaves, like Frederick Douglass, did learn to read and write.
  - e. David Walker and slave revolts inspired laws that prohibited whites from teaching slaves.5. b
  
6. The first public schools were in what state?
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. New York
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Virginia
  - e. South Carolina6. a
  
7. Who was the "Father of American Education"?
  - a. Henry Clay
  - b. Frederick Douglass
  - c. Horace Mann
  - d. William Holmes McGuffey
  - e. Herman Melville7. c
  
8. In early America, the public school was all of the following, *except*:
  - a. "The great equalizer."
  - b. "The ladder of opportunity."
  - c. "The vehicle for redistributing wealth."8. c
  
9. Horace Mann did all of the following, except:
  - a. He was a teacher.
  - b. He was head of America's first Board of Education.
  - c. He organized the nation's first school system.
  - d. He founded colleges to train teachers.
  - e. His public schools did charge a small fee.9. e

10. In early America, the public school was to provide all of the following, *except*:
- a. political stability
  - b. social harmony
  - c. a basic level of illiteracy
  - d. the teaching of common public ideals
  - e. good citizenship.
11. One of the main purposes of the early public school was to teach immigrants how to participate in the American political system.
- a. True
  - b. False
12. "It may become the most effective of all forces of civilization." Horace Mann was referring to
- a. the U.S. Constitution.
  - b. the American political system.
  - c. the process of naturalizing citizens.
  - d. the American public school system.
  - e. the U.S. Armed Forces.
13. Citizens can vote. A voter must be informed. Therefore, every citizen must be educated. Education is a necessity in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. monarchy
  - b. aristocracy
  - c. oligarchy
  - d. democracy
14. The first public schools were one-room schoolhouses.
- a. True
  - b. False
15. In public schools, every child learned from *McGuffey's Reader*. When did William Holmes McGuffey publish his first textbooks?
- a. 1810s
  - b. 1820s
  - c. 1830s
  - d. 1840s
  - e. 1850s

## 2. The Women's Movement

### The Problem

16. In the eyes of the law, women of the 19th century were second-class citizens.  
a. True                      b. False
17. Under state laws, the property of a married women was controlled by  
a. the woman.  
b. her husband.
18. Under state laws, a husband had the right to beat his wife.  
a. True                      b. False
19. When it came to divorce, children were raised by the mother.  
a. True                      b. False
20. In the 19th century men monopolized all the good-paying jobs.  
a. True                      b. False
21. Colleges refused to admit women students.  
a. True                      b. False
22. There was a double standard of morality for men and women.  
a. True                      b. False
23. Over one-half of the American people could not vote.  
a. True                      b. False
24. In 1869, what state was the first to give women the right to vote?  
a. Massachusetts      c. Illinois                      e. Wyoming  
b. New York              d. Pennsylvania
25. In what year did women across the U.S. vote for the first time in a national election?  
a. 1860                      c. 1900                      e. 1960  
b. 1880                      d. 1920
26. Which Amendment finally allowed women to vote?  
a. 14th                      c. 16th                      e. 18th  
b. 15th                      d. 17th                      f. 19th
27. All of the following groups were reformers, except:  
a. Free blacks              c. women activists      e. The Know-Nothings  
b. schoolteachers      d. transcendentalists
28. "All men are created equal . . ." Who did not believe in this ideal?  
a. Free blacks              c. women activists      e. The Know-Nothings  
b. Irish immigrants      d. transcendentalists

16. a

17. b

18. a

19. b

20. a

21. a

22. a

23. a

Women are one-half and they could not vote.

24. e

25. d

26. f

27. e

They hated foreigners and Catholics.

28. e

## The Convention

29. The first women's rights convention was held in  
a. Boston, Massachusetts  
b. Seneca Falls, New York  
c. New York City  
d. Philadelphia  
e. Washington, D.C.
30. Who were the co-founders of the first women's rights convention?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott  
b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan b. Anthony
31. What sparked the first women's rights convention? These two women were publicly humiliated at a convention of \_\_\_\_\_ men who \_\_\_\_\_ slavery.  
a. reform-minded; opposed  
b. cave; supported

32. *"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."*

- This was written by \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Thomas Jefferson; Declaration of Independence, 1776  
b. James Madison; Constitutional Convention , 1787  
c. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

33. *"We are assembled to protest against a form of government existing without the consent of the governed - to declare our right to be free as man is free, to be represented in the government which we are taxed to support, to have such disgraceful laws as give man the power to chastise and imprison his wife, to take the wages which she earns, the property which she inherits, and, in case of separation, the children of her love; laws which make her the mere dependent on his bounty. It is to protest against such unjust laws as these that we are assembled today . . ."*

- The *Declaration of Sentiments* was written by
- a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                  d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott

34. A Seneca Falls Declaration was based on  
a. the U.S. Constitution.  
b. the Declaration of Independence.
35. The Constitutional Convention was attended by 55 men in Philadelphia. The Seneca Falls convention was attended by 300 women in New York State.  
a. True                                  b. False







The relationship between two movements

52. Which came first? 52. a  
a. The abolition movement 53. a  
b. The women's suffrage movement 54. a
53. As a former slave, he had no trouble understanding the second-class status of women in America. He wrote newspapers articles in favor of women's rights and women's suffrage in his abolitionist newspaper. Who was he? 55. b  
a. Frederick Douglass c. Charles Sumner 56. c  
b. David Walker d. William Lloyd Garrison 57. a  
58. b
54. Women fought to end slavery. 59. a  
a. True b. False 60. b
55. When slavery ended, men abolitionists fought for women's rights.  
a. True b. False

Women of the West

56. Which region of the United States gave women the highest status?  
a. New England  
b. The South  
c. The West
57. Women in Wyoming voted in \_\_\_\_\_; nationwide, women would not be allowed to vote until \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 1869; 1920  
b. 1920; 1869
58. Wyoming allowed women to vote after the \_\_\_\_\_ War.  
Nationwide, women did not vote until after which war?  
a. Revolutionary War; Civil War  
b. Civil War; World War I  
c. World War I; World War II  
d. World War II; Vietnam War
59. Women in Wyoming voted 50 years before women in the East could vote.  
a. True b. False
60. Women of the West held a \_\_\_\_\_ status because they were \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. low; plentiful in number.  
b. high; scarce.

## Famous Women

61. Home-bound, she was the mother of three little boys. She lived in an isolated spot - Seneca Falls, a small town in upstate New York - near the Canadian border. Her husband helped runaway slaves escape to Canada. She sympathized with the slave's condition. But her situation was driving her bonkers. Who was she?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Susan B. Anthony      d. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                      d. Margaret Fuller

61. a

62. b

63. b

64. c

65. a

62. She was a minister: When men used the Bible to prove the inferiority of women, she told them they were dead wrong. She was a Quaker and they recognized the equality of all humanity - men, women, Native Americans, African Americans. While befriended Elizabeth Cady Stanton and became the co-founder of the the first women's rights convention. Who was she?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Susan B. Anthony      d. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                      d. Margaret Fuller

63. She was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts - where men went to sea and women ran the town. She was a Quaker minister. The Society of Friends believed in the equality of all: men and women, Native American and African American. She was an abolitionist: In Philadelphia, she sheltered runaway slaves on the Underground Railroad. At the 1840 Anti-Slavery Convention in London, she was evicted for being a woman. She was a co-founder of Seneca Falls - the first women's rights convention.

Who was she?

a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                      d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott

64. In "Discourse on Women," she refuted those who used the Bible to explain women's inferiority and male supremacy. Who was she?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                      d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott

65. Her father was a lawyer and a judge. He never wanted girl children, only boys. She wanted to be a lawyer. She was evicted from the 1840 Anti-Slavery Convention in London. She was the co-founder of the Seneca Falls Convention, which was held in her home town. She wrote the Seneca Falls Declaration. In 1868, she was a co-founder of the National Woman Suffrage Association.  
Who was she?

a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                      d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott

66. She was raised in New England. She was a Quaker and grew up with freedom and respect. At her first job, she was shocked to find that men were paid more than women. She was not at the Seneca Falls Convention. Along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she fought for the vote and political power. Who was she?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                  d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott
67. She wanted the 15th Amendment to give the vote to both African Americans and women. Who was she?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                  d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott
68. In 1868, she helped form the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). In 1872, she was arrested for voting in a presidential election. Who was she?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                  d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott
69. She was born in Boston. As a full member of the Transcendental Club, she knew the leading intellectuals of New England. She learned several foreign languages, moved to Europe and became a foreign news correspondent. In 1845, her book, *Woman in the 19th Century*, helped bring about the Seneca Falls Women's Convention. Who was she?  
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton      c. Margaret Fuller      e. Sojourner Truth  
b. Lucretia Mott                  d. Susan B. Anthony      f. Louisa May Alcott

### 3. Realism in Art

70. After 1800, American artists painted 70. c  
a. in the style of European painters. 71. d  
b. with idealism. 72. a  
c. with realism. 73. d  
d. with surrealism.
71. The main themes of American art were 74. c  
a. realism. 75. b  
b. individualism. 76. b  
c. nationalism. 77. b  
d. all of the above.
72. John Singleton Copley was famous for his  
a. portraits c. still lifes  
b. landscapes d. scenes of daily life in America
73. Currier & Ives were famous for their  
a. portraits c. still lifes  
b. landscapes d. scenes of daily life in America
74. Who painted "Westward the Empire" - the story of the transcontinental railroad and its impact on westward movement?  
a. John Singleton Copley  
b. Winslow Homer  
c. Currier & Ives
75. Who was the most popular artist of the 19th century? His oil paintings are masterpieces!  
a. John Singleton Copley  
b. Winslow Homer  
c. Currier & Ives
76. Winslow Homer's favorite topic was  
a. westward movement on the prairie  
b. the individual alone in the vast ocean
77. The individual man vs the forces of nature. Who is he?  
a. John Singleton Copley  
b. Winslow Homer  
c. Currier & Ives

## 4. The Transcendentalists

### Define the group

78. The individual must be a nonconformist. He must rise above society's viewpoint. He must separate himself spiritually and intellectually from America. Who are they? 78. e
- a. abolitionists like Frederick Douglass 80. c
  - b. women's rights activists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton 81. b
  - c. politicians like Henry Clay 82. d
  - d. States' Rights leaders like John C. Calhoun 83. b
  - e. transcendentalists like Emerson and Thoreau
79. The Transcendentalists lived in Concord, a small town outside of 84. a
- a. Boston
  - b. Baltimore
  - c. Philadelphia
  - d. New York City
  - e. Washington, D.C. 85. b
80. The Transcendentalists lived in
- a. the Old South.
  - b. the Midwest.
  - c. New England.
  - d. the Great Lakes states.
81. The Transcendentalists descended from the \_\_\_\_n. They were always on the lookout for evil. When they found evil, they denounced it publicly, shunned it, and took immediate action against it.
- a. Pioneers
  - b. Puritans
  - c. Founding Fathers
  - d. Federalists
82. From the 1830s onward, the \_\_\_\_ helped to create a Renaissance in American culture.
- a. Warhawks
  - b. Know-Nothings
  - c. Abolitionists
  - d. Transcendentalists
  - e. Suffragettes
83. The Transcendentalists were
- a. artists
  - b. writers
84. The Transcendentalists wanted to pursue an artistic life. But their conscience was hounded by slavery and other political issues.
- a. True
  - b. False
85. For the Transcendentalists, the main issue was: How can the individual relate to \_\_\_\_?
- a. the established church
  - b. the established government
  - c. the Creator
  - d. women
  - e. Native Americans and African American

86. The Transcendentalist was a  
a. conformist  
b. nonconformist
87. America was like a river: The majority went with the flow, but New Englanders were *always* going against the flow. In the War of 1812, America said: "Let's declare war against England." New England said: "Let's not." Many opposed the war and some suggested succession at the Hartford Convention.  
a. True                      b. False
88. During the Mexican-American War of 1848, America said: "Let's declare war against Mexico." New England said: "Let's not." A few actively opposed the war.  
a. True                      b. False
89. During the antebellum era, America said: "Let's spread slavery out West." New England said: "Let's not." Many joined the abolition movement and some actively broke the Fugitive Slave law.  
a. True                      b. False
90. In the 1850s, America said: "Let's do whatever it takes to prevent a civil war and preserve the Union." New England said: "No. Let's not be a nation based on slavery. Just for once, let's do the right thing." By 1860, some even *welcomed* the coming of the Civil War.  
a. True                      b. False

86. b

87. a

88. a

89. a

90. a



## Famous Transcendentalists

91. Who was *not* a Transcendentalist? 91. f
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson 92. a
  - b. Herman Melville 93. c
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne 94. d
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Abraham Lincoln
  - g. Louisa May Alcott

92. In 1837, he gave the Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard in nearby Boston. He challenged the educated people of America:

*"We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands; we will speak our own minds. A nation of men will for the first time exist, because each believes himself inspired by the Divine Soul which also inspires all men."*

Who was this person?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Harriet Beecher Stowe
- g. Louisa May Alcott

93. "*Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members. Whoso would be a man must be a nonconformist.*" Who was the most nonconformist?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

94. He grew up in New England. By day, he worked as a clerk at the customs house in the harbor. By night, he wrote a masterpiece - *The Scarlet Letter*. The novel is about Hester Prynne, a woman in Puritan New England who committed adultery. The Puritans discover her evil, denounce it publicly, and shun her. To re-enter society, she must seek forgiveness. She never asked for forgiveness because she did not want to re-enter Puritan society. Who is this famous novelist?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

95. He grew up in New York City in a wealthy merchant family. His father died and the family went broke. At 12, he went to sea. At 18, he signed onto a whaling ship and spent three years in the Pacific Ocean. In 1850, he wrote *Moby Dick*, a novel about a dangerous and violent adventure about hunting a white whale. The main theme: What is the responsibility of the individual when the captain is about to bring down the *whole* ship! Who is this author?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

96. Her father ran a private school in Boston. It went under when he admitted a woman student who was African American. He opposed slavery and the Mexican-American War. She joined all the reform movements - women's right to vote, temperance. During the Civil War, she worked as a nurse for the Union Army. After the Civil War, she wrote a novel. Her main character is a nonconformist. The book has allowed generations of young women to forge their own paths in life. Who is she?

- a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- b. Lucretia Mott
- c. Susan B. Anthony
- d. Margaret Fuller
- e. Harriet Beecher Stowe
- f. Louisa May Alcott

97. He was a professor at Harvard and a poet. His first wife died in childbirth, so he wrote a tragic poem about two ill-fated lovers in *Evangeline*. He grew up in New England, so he wrote about the Pilgrims in "*The Courtship of Miles Standish*." His grandfather was a general in the Revolutionary War, so he wrote "*The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*." He lived in Boston, where the Anti-Slavery Society was active, so in 1842 he wrote "*Poems on Slavery*." He was born on the 10th anniversary of the Constitution, so he wrote "*The Building of the Ship*" (of state). He witnessed the ugly Industrial Revolution, so he wrote of the idyllic past: "*The Song of Hiawatha*." Who was he?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

98. He was born in Boston, went to Harvard, and came from a long line of ministers. When he was 8, his father died. His family fell into poverty. Nobody helped his mom and her five sons. His famous essay is "*Self-Reliance*." American society was unkind to African Americans, Native Americans, Mexican-Americans, child labor, the mentally retarded, widows, or orphans. Does the individual owe allegiance to this society? No.

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

95. b

96. f

97. e

98. a

He was the leader of the Transcendentalists. And you thought Emerson was a cold, abstract intellectual.

99. He was born into an average family in Concord, Massachusetts. He attended Harvard, befriended Emerson, and carried Emerson's ideas ("separate yourself spiritually from society") one step further. He withdrew from society and moved to a tiny cabin in the woods. There, he wrote an essay, *"On Walden Pond."* His message was: Simplify your life. Live in harmony with nature. 99. c
100. c
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b. Herman Melville
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

100. In 1849, he wrote an essay: *"On Civil Disobedience."* His message was: When government is dead wrong, it is the individual's responsibility to resist the law and accept the consequences. When slavery is the law of the land, the only honorable place to be is in prison. Who was this philosopher?
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b. Herman Melville
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

## 5. On Civil Disobedience

101. To protest the Mexican-American War and the spread of slavery, he refused to pay his taxes and willingly went to jail. 101. c
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson 102. c
  - b. Herman Melville 103. c
  - c. Henry David Thoreau 104. c
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne Thomas Jefferson also said the same thing.
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
102. According to Thoreau, who can declare a bad law to be null and void? 105. c
- a. States' Rights
  - b. The Supreme Court
  - c. The individual
103. This author influenced Gandhi, Rosa Parks, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and those who opposed the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s.
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b. Herman Melville
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- "That government is best which governs least."***
104. The author is
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b. Herman Melville
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Louisa May Alcott
105. The author believes that we need
- a. no government
  - b. big government
  - c. small government

***“But, to speak practically and as a citizen, unlike those who call themselves no-government men, I ask for, not at once no government, but at once a better government. Let every man make known what kind of government would command his respect, and that will be one step toward obtaining it.”***

106. The author is
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b. Herman Melville
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Louisa May Alcott

106. c

107. b

108. c

109. b

110. c

107. The author wants government to do
- a. what is expedient - do whatever it will take to preserve the Union.
  - b. what is right - end slavery.

111. a

Yes. He thought there was something worse than the end of the United States.

***“How does it become a man to behave toward the American government today? I answer that he cannot without disgrace be associated with it. I cannot for an instant recognize that political organization as my government which is the slave's government also.”***

What was worse?  
For the individual to be an accomplice to slavery.

108. The author is
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b. Herman Melville
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Louisa May Alcott

109. The author \_\_\_\_\_ his government.
- a. supports
  - b. opposes

***“If I have unjustly wrested a plank from a drowning man, I must restore it to him though I drown myself. This . . . would be inconvenient. But he that would save his life, in such a case, shall lose it. This people must cease to hold slaves, and to make war on Mexico, though it cost them their existence as a people.”***

110. The author is
- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - b. Herman Melville
  - c. Henry David Thoreau
  - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Louisa May Alcott

111. The author believes
- a. we should end slavery even if it means dissolving the Union.
  - b. we should preserve the Union at all costs.

112. "How does it become a man to behave toward this American government today? I answer that he cannot without disgrace be associated with it."

Who wrote that?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

113. *Under a government which imprisons unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison. It is the only house in a slave State in which a free man can abide with honor.*" Who said this?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

114. "I hear many condemn these men [the abolitionists] because they were so few. When were the good and the brave ever in a majority?" Who said this?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

115. "Any man more right than his neighbors constitutes a majority of one."

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

112. c

113. c

114. c

The abolitionists were a tiny minority. The average American was not personally involved in slavery - he was not a slave-owner or a slave.

Thoreau did not accept this. He said the average person was involved in slavery. He argued: **If you have anything to do with cotton** (textile mill owner, textile mill worker, cotton merchant), then **you are an accomplice to slavery.**

115. c

If you take the side of humanity, God is on your side. You don't need a majority.

116. c

## 6. Famous Novelists

116. "On the breast of her gown, in fine red cloth, surrounded with an elaborate embroidery and fantastic flourishes of gold thread, appeared the letter A." Who wrote this?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

116. d  
*The Scarlet Letter*

117. b  
*Moby Dick*

118. f  
Her point: Alcott wanted to earn money, not get married.

119. e

117. "A whale-ship was my Yale College and my Harvard." Who wrote this?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

118. "Men have to work and women to marry for money. It's a dreadfully unjust world."

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott

119. "Listen, my children, and you shall hear,  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy0give;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year."

Who wrote this poem?

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Herman Melville
- c. Henry David Thoreau
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- f. Louisa May Alcott