

You MUST record your answers on a 882-E Scantron in pencil. Failure to comply will result in a grade of zero.

Multiple Choice: select the answer that fits best. There is only one correct choice for each question.

1. Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - a. Admitted Nebraska as a free state and Kansas as a slave state
 - b. Demonstrated the North & South's inability to compromise
 - c. Disallowed people in Kansas to determine their own laws, including slavery
 - d. Finally resolved the "slave question" in a peaceful manner
 - e. All of the above

2. Wilmot Proviso
 - a. Terminated Spanish/Mexican claims in the Southwest
 - b. Finally ended slavery in the American West
 - c. Attempted to end slavery in the Southwest
 - d. Angered Southern abolitionists
 - e. None of the above

3. The Auburn system encouraged:
 - a. Free thinking independence from social norms
 - b. Compliance with factory standards and expectations
 - c. Prison reform
 - d. Reform of factory work (shorter hours, health benefits, etc.)
 - e. Greater rights for women

4. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - a. Transferred Spain's claim on the Oregon Country to the United States
 - b. Terminated Mexico's claim to the Southwest
 - c. Declared Texas' independence as a new nation
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

5. In the early 19th century, Southern Christianity. . . .
 - a. embraced patriarchal structure
 - b. embraced notions of captive Israel
 - c. spread among African slaves
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

6. What is meant by the "deskilling of labor"?
 - a. The movement of workers into management positions (desk + ling)
 - b. The increased social value placed on skilled craftsmen
 - c. The growth of farming throughout the Northeast
 - d. The devaluation of skilled work, such as masons and carpenters
 - e. The growth of farming throughout the South

7. What can we learn from the Panic of 1819 and Panic of 1837?
 - a. Speculative economies are subject to boom and bust cycles
 - b. Industrialization will never yield greater production than farming
 - c. The silver standard proved unreliable and necessitated a “floating” currency
 - d. Under production and over-consumption devalues crops and products
 - e. All of the above

8. Compromise of 1850
 - a. Admitted California as a free state
 - b. Promised a fugitive slave law
 - c. Granted popular sovereignty to most of the Mexican concession
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

9. Radical Republicans
 - a. Organized the Freedmen’s Bureau
 - b. Extended citizenship to women
 - c. Extended suffrage (vote) to women
 - d. Replaced military districts with ex-confederate-run governments
 - e. All of the above

10. Which of the following WAS NOT part of the Missouri Compromise?
 - a. Outlaw slavery in the unorganized territories in the North
 - b. Create the state of Massachusetts as a free state
 - c. Permit slavery in the unorganized territories in the South
 - d. Admit Missouri as a free state (no slavery permitted)
 - e. None of the above (all of these were part of the Missouri Compromise)

11. In the Dred Scott ruling, the US Supreme Court. . .
 - a. granted freedom to Dred Scott
 - b. undermined the notion of popular sovereignty
 - c. denounced the platform of the National Democratic Party
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

12. The most common form Africans used to resist slavery was. . .
 - a. Silent sabotage (break tools, play sick, etc.)
 - b. Marry another slave
 - c. Escape/runaway (underground railroad)
 - d. Violent revolt
 - e. None of the above

13. What conflicts characterized Jackson’s presidency?
 - a. Rivalries with the cabinet and his administration
 - b. Competition between Jackson and Marshall over Indian removal
 - c. Conflict over the national bank
 - d. Conflict over the tariff of 1828 and the states rights
 - e. All of the above

14. The Doctrine of Nullification
- Asserted the right of individual states
 - Asserted the power of the federal government
 - Asserted the rights of Indian tribes as “dependent domestic nations”
 - Undermined the rights of Indian tribes as “dependent domestic nations”
 - All of the above
15. The Whig party:
- Believed in using government to correct moral wrongs
 - Advocated states rights to resist a strong federal government
 - Opposed the national bank
 - Opposed high tariffs and funding for transportation developments
 - All of the above
16. Popular forms of entertainment for urban Northerners in the early and mid nineteenth century included. . .
- Bloodsports like boxing and cock fighting
 - Sex
 - Popular fiction
 - Theater and minstrel shows
 - All of the Above
17. The 2nd Great Awakening
- Emphasized moral agency and the pursuit of perfection
 - Further empowered patriarchal control in the North
 - Enabled the Anglican and Congregational churches to outgrow Baptists
 - Emphasized grace and de-emphasized works
 - All of the above
18. The black codes
- limited access to courts
 - imposed annual work contracts akin to slavery
 - restricted occupations and land ownership
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
19. Which of the following is not characteristic of the early 19th century transportation revolution?
- Expanded highways, railroads, and canals
 - Decreased the cost of shipping
 - Transformed the South into an industrial/factory landscape
 - Unified Northern and Western national markets
 - Led to large/complex companies
20. Election of 1860 . . .
- Centered on the question of expansion and Manifest Destiny
 - Centered on the question of how to incorporate new territories taken from Mexico
 - Resulted in the secession of South Carolina
 - Resulted in the election of yet another moderate candidate (James Buchanan)
 - None of the above

21. King Cotton was central to . . .
- Grant's plan to loot cotton from the South and sell it to finance the war
 - Sherman's devastating march from Atlanta to the Sea
 - Scott's strategy to surround and blockade the South
 - The Southern plan to suspend trade until Britain signed an alliance
 - None of the above
22. What requirement did Mexico establish for American settlers to Texas?
- Texans must convert to Catholicism
 - Texans must not bring slaves
 - Texans must become Mexican citizens
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
23. Filibustering
- Attempted to add additional southern states to support slavery
 - Allowed Northerners to elect Abraham Lincoln
 - Permitted Westerners to determine if slavery would exist in their states
 - Caused the civil war
 - None of the above
24. The Seneca Falls Convention encouraged:
- Free thinking independence from social norms
 - Compliance with factory standards and expectations
 - Prison reform
 - Reform of factory work (shorter hours, health benefits, etc.)
 - Greater rights for women
25. Emancipation Proclamation
- Freed all slaves in North America
 - Transformed the Union army into a liberation force
 - Led border states to succeed from the union
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
26. Why did reconstruction end?
- Republicans gradually re-took governing roles in the South
 - African Americans finally achieved full equality
 - Northerner politicians abandoned it to secure the 1876 election of Hayes
 - Copperheads in the South finally pledge allegiance to the Union
 - None of the above
27. In the early to mid 1800s, slavery expanded
- From the Chesapeake to the Deep South
 - By way of the Second Middle Passage
 - Due to the Cotton Gin
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

28. Which of the following was NOT a southern justification for slavery discussed in class:
- Slavery was necessary to maintain the South's economy
 - Africans deserved captivity for cheating early English settlers
 - Slavery was/is approved of by God
 - All mighty civilizations used slavery
 - Slavery provided necessary order and discipline for Africans
29. The John Marshall Court
- Upheld efforts to empower the federal government
 - Undermined efforts to empower private enterprise
 - Emphasized the rights of individuals
 - Found in support of Marbury and incarcerated Madison
 - Employed judicial review to denounce the American system as unconstitutional
30. The Know-Nothings
- Called for anti-immigration legislation
 - Demanded an immediate end to slavery
 - Advocated for the conquest of Mexico
 - Conspired to conquer independent nations in Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua
 - None of the above
31. The Anaconda Plan was . . .
- Grant's plan to loot cotton from the South and sell it to finance the war
 - Sherman's march to the Sea
 - Scott's strategy to surround and blockade the South
 - The Southern plan to suspend trade until Britain signed an alliance
 - None of the above
32. Erie Canal
- Fostered economic growth in Virginia and Maryland
 - Outlined the route for the transcontinental railroad
 - Connected New York to the Midwest and Great Lakes region
 - Demonstrated the South's technological superiority
 - All of the Above
33. Denmark Vesey
- Called for the seizure of Texas and the Oregon Territory
 - Developed New York's Auburn slavery system
 - Led slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad
 - Invented the cotton gin
 - None of the above
34. Freedmen's Bureau
- Arbitrated conflicts between whites and blacks
 - Provided education, health care, and financial aid to poor and elderly freed peoples
 - Faced severe resistance from Southern whites
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

35. How did the United States acquire a claim to the Oregon Territory?
- Purchased Spain's claim in the Adams-Onis treaty
 - Converted shared ownership with Britain into separate regional claims (Britain in the North; US in the South)
 - Lewis and Clark secured a claim on Oregon when they built Fort Clatsop
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
36. Popular sovereignty
- Offered a moderate solution to the slavery issue
 - Offered each state's population the right to determine the legality of slavery
 - Led to bloodshed in Kansas
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
37. The temperance movement emphasized. . .
- The evils of alcohol consumption
 - The proper treatment of prisoners
 - Restraint from imperialist conquest
 - Original sin and the degraded state of humanity
 - None of the above
38. Which of the following was not emphasized in the American System?
- Protective tariffs
 - National bank
 - Higher tariffs
 - Development of transportation
 - None of the above (they were all part of the American System)
39. Republican Party
- Organized to combat slavery
 - Replaced the Whigs as the dominant party in the North
 - Advocated homesteading of western lands
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
40. The significance of the Panic of 1857 may be that it . . .
- Initiated a brief economic downturn throughout the United States
 - Briefly calmed regional tensions as Americans focused on economics
 - Heightened regional tensions as Northerners and Southerners blamed each other
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
41. The "corrupt bargain" refers to:
- Jackson's rejection of Marshall's ruling and the removal of the Cherokees
 - The deskilling of labor
 - The bloodshed in Kansas ("Bleeding Kansas")
 - The crossing of the Mason-Dixon Line by Bolshevik Muslims
 - Henry Clay's support of John Quincy Adams in the election of 1824

42. In the Lincoln-Douglas Debates . . .
- Douglas portrayed Lincoln as a pro-slave politician
 - Lincoln portrayed Douglas as an anti-slavery politician
 - Lincoln clearly defeated Douglas and won the election
 - Lincoln revealed the conflict between popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott ruling
 - All of the above
43. John Brown
- Symbolized the irrational and aggressive energy of anti-slavery Northerners
 - Symbolized the irrational and aggressive energy of pro-slavery Southerners
 - Violently attacked advocates of slavery and attempted to lead a revolt in Virginia
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
44. During the Civil War, the Republican Congress passed a law to . . .
- Set aside land for colleges and universities
 - Set aside funding for railways in the West
 - Centralize national banking and currency
 - Open homesteads in the West
 - All of the above
45. The transcendentalist movement encouraged:
- Free thinking independence from social norms
 - Compliance with factory standards and expectations
 - Prison reform
 - Reform of factory work (shorter hours, health benefits, etc.)
 - Greater rights for women

Matching: there is only one correct answer; each answer is only used once.

Match the Civil War commander with his description

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 46. George McClellan | a. known for his aggressive pursuit of confederate forces |
| 47. Ulysses S. Grant | b. confederate commander defended Virginia with great success |
| 48. Robert E. Lee | c. confederate commander nicknamed "Stonewall" |
| 49. Thomas Jackson | d. "Young Napoleon," union soldier, very conservative tactician |

Match the inventor with his invention

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 50. Eli Whitney | a. plowed heavy soil |
| 51. Cyrus McCormick | b. mechanized spinning with water power |
| 52. John Deere | c. mechanized the removal of seeds |
| 53. Samuel Slater | d. cut and harvested crops |

Match the following reformer with the movement they were most associated with:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 54. Education | a. Dorothea Dix |
| 55. Asylums | b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton |
| 56. Women's Rights | c. Horace Mann |
| 57. Abolition | d. Frederick Douglass |

List the presidents in chronological order (note the helpful hint in parenthesis for each president):

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 58. _____ (former sec. of state) | a. John Tyler |
| 59. _____ (Old Hickory) | b. Andrew Jackson |
| 60. _____ (Panic of 1837) | c. John Q. Adams |
| 61. _____ (died weeks after his inauguration) | d. William Henry Harrison |
| 62. _____ (abandoned the Whig party ideas) | e. Martin Van Buren |

Match the immigrant group with the location that most settled in:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 63. Germans | a. settled in the eastern sea ports |
| 64. Irish | b. did not migrate to American during this period |
| 65. British | c. settled in the Midwest in farming communities |
| 66. Italians | d. settled in northern California |
| 67. Chinese | e. settled throughout the country |

Short Answer Questions: Write on this test/paper

68. What was the Hartford Convention and why does it matter?

69. What two battles were the turning points of the Civil war?

_____ and _____

70. Identify and discuss one event from John Adam's (Sr.) presidency

71. Identify and discuss a second event from John Adam's (Sr.) presidency

72. What was the Northwest Ordinance and why does it matter?

73. What was Shays' Rebellion and why does it matter?

74. What was Sherman's March to the Sea and why did it matter?

Congratulations on completing the course! Submit all of your exam materials at the front of the class.