

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 15-1/2 (60 points)

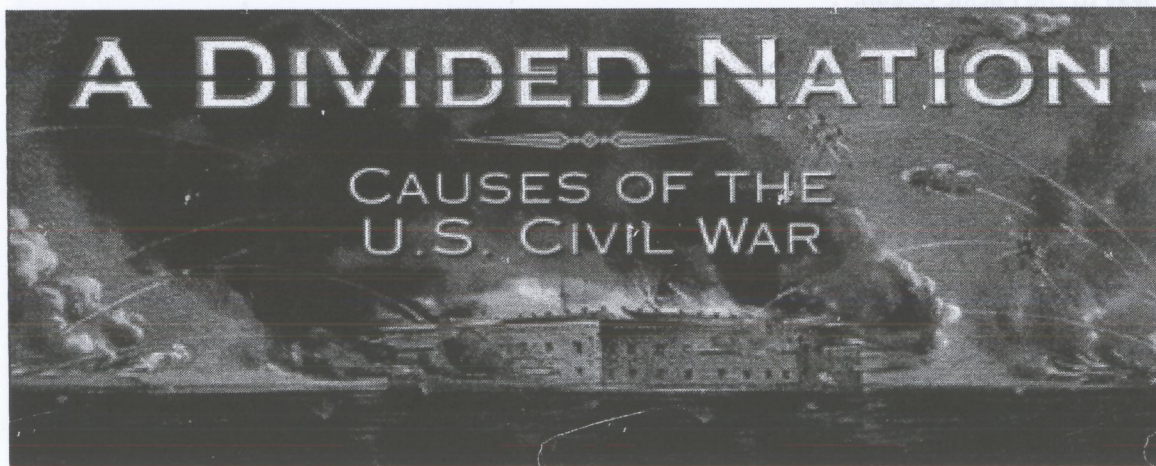
Section 1: True or False (bubble in "A" for true or "B" for false)

1. In 1850, as it became ready to become a state, it was clear that most Californians wanted slavery to be illegal in their state.
2. Most abolitionists supported (were in favor of) the new stronger Fugitive Slave Act.
3. In the Compromise of 1850, Utah entered as a slave state and slavery was totally abolished in Washington, DC.
4. The villainous slaveholding character in the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Simon Legree, was actually born in the North.
5. The policy of popular sovereignty is that instead of Congress deciding the fate of slavery in the territories, it would allow the voters themselves in a particular territory to decide on whether to permit slavery.
6. Stephen A. Douglas strongly opposed the idea of building a railroad to the Pacific.
7. Only the pro-slavery settlers in Kansas had access to guns and weapons.
8. Many men from Missouri traveled to Kansas to vote in and effect the Kansas elections in 1855.
9. The Compromise of 1850 decided to extend the old Missouri Compromise line of 36'30 all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
10. At the Pottawatomie Massacre, John Brown and his men retaliated against pro-slavery men for the so called "sack of Lawrence".

Section 2: Matching Identifications

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| a) Charles Sumner | b) Harriet Beecher Stowe | c) Anthony Burns |
| d) Stephen Douglas | e) Henry Clay | |
11. "The Great Compromiser" who was greatly responsible for the Compromise of 1850
 12. Author of a the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 13. A fugitive slave who was broken out of jail by a mob in Boston
 14. Senator who was savagely beaten after giving an speech called "The Crime Against Kansas"
 15. "The Little Giant" who was greatly responsible for orchestrating the Kansas-Nebraska Act

16. Which of the following stated that slavery was not permitted in the Mexican Cession?
- Wilmot Proviso
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Fugitive Slave Act
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
17. A devotion to the interests of one region rather than to those of the entire country is known as
- Popular sovereignty
 - Secession
 - Sectionalism
 - Majority interest
18. The Free-Soil Party
- was in favor of the policy of popular sovereignty as a solution to the issue of slavery in the territories
 - entirely refused to take any position at all on the issue of slavery
 - was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso and the goal of keeping slavery from spreading west into the territories
19. The Pottawatomie Massacre
- occurred in reaction to California's acceptance into the Union
 - was led by Southerners outraged at the injustice of the Fugitive Slave Act
 - was an event in retaliation to the "sack of Lawrence" and part of Bleeding Kansas
 - refers to the night a senator was beaten and killed by a cane wielding maniac
20. Chronology: Choose the event which took place LATEST / LAST in time?
- Wilmot Proviso is proposed
 - Missouri Compromise is agreed to
 - John Brown is born
 - Democrat Frankin Pierce is elected President in 1852.



21. The "Great Compromiser" (thing Missouri Compromise and Compromise of 1850) was
- Henry Clay.
 - Millard Fillmore.
 - John Brown.
22. The Sack of Lawrence referred to
- ~~the attack on an anti-slavery settlement in Kansas by pro-slavery forces.~~
 - John Brown's army recruited from Reverend Beecher's congregation.
 - 76 copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* sent from Reverend Beecher's congregation to pro-slavery members of Congress.
23. Henry Ward Beecher helped (think "Beecher's Bibles")
- send weapons to antislavery settlers in Kansas.
 - carry out the Sack of Lawrence.
 - settlers move from "Bleeding Kansas" to the safety of Nebraska.
24. A congressman resorted to violence in the Senate chamber in 1856 after a northern senator
- criticized the actions of antislavery people in Kansas and Nebraska.
 - insulted a senator from South Carolina.
 - stated that the nation would be better off "were John C. Calhoun blotted from existence."
25. Which of the following events took place chronologically EARLIEST / FIRST?
- Publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - Sack of Lawrence
 - Fugitive Slave Law passed
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act passed
26. In 1850, the question of whether California would be admitted to the Union as a free state or a slave state
- was the primary debate which was brought on by the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - led Stephen Douglas to introduce a bill in Congress that would divide the state according to the restrictions of the Missouri Compromise.
 - was settled by a series of various proposals to address all of the current issues of sectional disagreement over slavery and the status of newly added territories

27. The Fugitive Slave Act was
- a part of the Compromise of 1850.
 - a reaction to John Brown's actions in Kansas
 - required by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
28. Which of the following is a FALSE statement about the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?
- It was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - The evil slave owner who was depicted (owner of Tom) was a northerner by birth
 - The book was written as a response to show Northern outrage about the concept of popular sovereignty.
 - The book portrayed slaves in a very human and compassionate way.
29. In 1854 Stephen Douglas introduced a bill in Congress that would organize the
- Mexican Cession into two regions, one banning slavery and the other allowing it.
 - Mexican Cession into one territory with slavery allowed south of latitude 36° 30'.
 - remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories, each to determine the slavery question by popular sovereignty.
30. Which political party was most damaged by passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- the Constitutional Union Party
 - the Republican Party
 - the Whig Party

Bonus Questions (+1 each)

- In response to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, southern writer George Fitzhugh wrote the book *Cannibals All!*, which defended slavery. Who did he identify as the "real slave drivers" in America?
- Who said the line "so you're the little lady who wrote the book that started the big war"?
- The center of the anti-slavery government in Kansas territory was Topeka. What was the name of the town where the competing pro-slavery territorial government was set up?