

Chapter 15 Sample Test

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The political party focused exclusively on respecting the Constitution, preserving the Union, and enforcing the nation's laws was called
- a. the Republican Party.
 - b. the Democratic Party.
 - c. the Free-Soil Party.
 - d. the Constitutional Union Party.
- _____ 2. Although Franklin Pierce was from New England, southerners trusted him because he
- a. promised to honor the Compromise of 1850 and enforce the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - b. had fought alongside Jefferson Davis and Winfield Scott in the Mexican War.
 - c. promised to start the Pacific railroad from New Orleans rather than Chicago.
 - d. had attended southern schools and understood the South's economic concerns.
- _____ 3. The "Great Compromiser" was
- a. Henry Clay.
 - b. John Brown.
 - c. Millard Fillmore.
 - d. Daniel Webster.
- _____ 4. The Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was not free because
- a. the Kansas-Nebraska Act made Illinois a slave state.
 - b. his status, as free or slave, depended on the laws of Missouri, where his owner lived.
 - c. his participation in the Pottawatomie Massacre made him a felon.
 - d. the election of James Buchanan as president meant that slavery was the law of the land.
- _____ 5. After nearly 60 northern Democrats voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act,
- a. tensions over slavery were eased.
 - b. southern Democrats split off to form the Republican Party.
 - c. only seven of them retained their House seats in the next election.
 - d. the Pacific railroad was begun the next year.
- _____ 6. The question of whether California would be admitted to the Union as a free state or a slave state
- a. was the primary argument in the Lincoln-Douglas debates.
 - b. led Stephen Douglas to introduce a bill in Congress that would divide the state according to the restrictions of the Missouri Compromise.
 - c. was answered by Stephen Douglas in what became known as the Freeport Doctrine.
 - d. led Henry Clay to offer a series of proposals to address all of the current issues of sectional disagreement.
- _____ 7. Abraham Lincoln reacted to the hanging of John Brown by
- a. celebrating his death with speeches endorsing violence against slaveholders.
 - b. advocating that the slave states secede.
 - c. calling for the freeing of all slaves.
 - d. refusing to excuse Brown's violent tactics.
- _____ 8. Stephen Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill when southern senators
- a. agreed to abandon their plan for a southern railroad route if the new territory west of Missouri was opened to slavery.
 - b. promised to support his plan if he would support a railroad route from New Orleans across Texas to southern California.
 - c. agreed to side with President Taylor on the California question.
 - d. promised to honor the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Act.

- _____ 9. While the South Carolina secession convention was under way, a plan to save the Union was introduced in Congress by
- a. Alexander Stephens.
 - b. John J. Crittenden.
 - c. John Bell.
 - d. John C. Breckinridge.
- _____ 10. Many antislavery activists in Kansas wanted to
- a. acquire the slave territory of Cuba.
 - b. get shipments of weapons from abolitionists in the East.
 - c. expand the Fugitive Slave Act by raising commissioners' fees from \$10 to \$50 for each suspected fugitive they returned to the South.
 - d. prevent fugitive slaves from crossing into Canada to avoid the reach of the Fugitive Slave Act.
- _____ 11. In what became known as the Freeport Doctrine, Stephen Douglas upheld
- a. the power of the Supreme Court to decide all matters pertaining to slavery.
 - b. popular sovereignty over the power of the Supreme Court.
 - c. his party's promise that slavery "shall grow no larger."
 - d. his party's pledge not to abolish slavery where it already existed.
- _____ 12. The first state to formally withdraw from the Union was
- a. Mississippi.
 - b. Alabama.
 - c. South Carolina.
 - d. Texas.
- _____ 13. Henry Ward Beecher helped
- a. send weapons to antislavery settlers in Kansas.
 - b. carry out the Sack of Lawrence.
 - c. settlers move from "Bleeding Kansas" to the safety of Nebraska.
 - d. pro-slavery settlers purchase more land in Kansas and Nebraska.
- _____ 14. Which political party was most damaged by passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- a. the Constitutional Union Party
 - b. the Republican Party
 - c. the Democratic Party
 - d. the Whig Party
- _____ 15. Although Winfield Scott was a southerner, he lost support in the South because he
- a. had freed all his slaves during the Mexican War.
 - b. had spent most of his life on military duty outside the South.
 - c. failed to completely support the Compromise of 1850.
 - d. was strongly disliked by Zachary Taylor and John C. Calhoun.
- _____ 16. The Fugitive Slave Act was
- a. a part of the Compromise of 1850.
 - b. a reaction to John Brown's raid.
 - c. required by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - d. approved by state legislatures in free states.
- _____ 17. The U.S. Constitution does not directly address the issue of
- a. elections.
 - b. secession.
 - c. religion.
 - d. due process.
- _____ 18. After John Brown seized the federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry,
- a. enslaved African Americans from surrounding communities quickly joined him.
 - b. he distributed arms and ammunition to slaves and free African Americans who enlisted in his army.
 - c. he hoped slaves in the region would join him, but none did.
 - d. a squad of U.S. Marines arrived to protect Brown's army from the southern militia.

- _____ 19. The Confederate States of America was
- established by the South Carolina legislature in December 1860.
 - a loosely organized, unofficial confederation of seven seceded states.
 - formed in 1861 by John J. Crittenden.
 - a new nation with its own constitution and officials.
- _____ 20. At its first presidential nominating convention, the Republican Party chose as its candidate
- John C. Frémont.
 - Abraham Lincoln.
 - William Seward.
 - John J. Crittenden.
- _____ 21. When California applied for statehood, the majority of its residents wanted California to enter the Union
- as a slave state.
 - as a free state.
 - in violation of the Compromise of 1850.
 - as a slave state only if New Mexico was admitted as a free state.
- _____ 22. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Congress could not prohibit someone from taking slaves into a federal territory because
- federal territories were not protected by the Constitution.
 - slaves were considered citizens under the U.S. Constitution.
 - the status of slaves depended on federal laws.
 - slaves were considered property.
- _____ 23. 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.
 - remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into one territory with slavery prohibited north of latitude 36° 30′.
- _____ 24. Lincoln's election to the presidency angered many southerners because he
- did not carry a single southern state.
 - won with less than 20 percent of the overall popular vote.
 - opposed the existence of slavery in new territories as well as in the South.
 - had boasted during a speech in Freeport, Illinois, that he would abolish slavery once in office.
- _____ 25. Pennsylvanian James Buchanan was nominated for president by the Democrats in 1856 because
- he was especially popular in the South.
 - southerners considered Buchanan "as reliable as Calhoun himself" on the slavery issue.
 - he had avoided the Kansas-Nebraska controversy.
 - President Pierce refused to run for re-election.
- _____ 26. Alarmed by the number of accused fugitive slaves who were returned to the South after 1850,
- abolitionists pressured 60 northern Democrats to vote for the Kansas-Nebraska bill.
 - thousands of African Americans in the North fled to Canada to avoid capture.
 - commissioners in the North refused to decide any case not tried by jury.
 - Martin R. Delany organized an emigrant aid company to help free African Americans move to Kansas.

- _____ 27. The Democratic Party split in two in 1860 because
- northern and southern members of the party refused to convene in either a southern or a northern city.
 - a party split seemed the only way to take votes from the Republican candidate.
 - Stephen Douglas refused to run on the same ticket with John C. Breckinridge.
 - northern and southern members of the party could not agree on a candidate.
- _____ 28. 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.”
 - defended the right of John Brown to murder pro-slavery men at Pottawatomie Creek.
- _____ 29. The majority of the Supreme Court justices who heard the Dred Scott case
- were from the South.
 - were from the North.
 - had either attended West Point with the chief justice, or had served under him during the Mexican War.
 - believed that the Court’s ruling would prohibit slavery.
- _____ 30. Many southerners
- were outraged by the *Dred Scott* decision.
 - secretly sent money to help John Brown recruit, train, and supply a small army.
 - believed that Lincoln, if elected president, would move to abolish slavery.
 - attended the Lincoln-Douglas debates.
- _____ 31. During a stirring speech before Congress, Daniel Webster
- asked that the southern states be allowed “to separate and part in peace.”
 - demanding the admission of California “directly, without conditions, without qualifications, and without compromise.”
 - claimed that the admission of California as a free state would destroy the country’s sectional balance.
 - criticized abolitionists and scolded southerners who spoke for disunion.
- _____ 32. Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates in Illinois to
- take advantage of his opponent’s fame to gain recognition.
 - focus on the issue of race rather than on the extension of slavery.
 - stress that the central issue in their campaign involved the abolition of slavery in the South.
 - stress that he was in favor of social and political equality for African Americans.
- _____ 33. After Preston Brooks beat Charles Sumner on the Senate floor,
- Sumner delivered a speech called “The Crime Against Kansas.”
 - many southerners sent Brooks new canes.
 - Sumner was fined \$300 and was expelled from the House of Representatives.
 - Brooks and Sumner apologized to each other in front of members of the Senate.
- _____ 34. Which presidential candidate opposed the spread of slavery but promised not to support abolishing it where it already existed?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Stephen Douglas | c. Franklin Pierce |
| b. Abraham Lincoln | d. John C. Breckinridge |

- ___ 35. Dred Scott sued for his freedom, saying that he had become free
- when his owner died.
 - because he purchased his own freedom.
 - when he lived in free territory.
 - when he moved from Missouri to Kansas.
- ___ 36. John C. Calhoun asked Congress to allow the slave states to peacefully leave the Union if
- California was admitted as a free state in 1850.
 - Dred Scott was declared free by the Supreme Court in 1857.
 - Stephen Douglas was elected president in 1860.
 - Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860.
- ___ 37. Presidential candidate John C. Breckinridge was a slaveholder who
- had served as a popular vice president under Franklin Pierce.
 - avoided taking a stand on the spread of slavery to the West.
 - pledged to lead the southern states out of the Union if a Republican were elected president.
 - did not believe a Republican victory in the election justified secession.
- ___ 38. The Sack of Lawrence referred to
- Kansans' attack on Reverend Henry Ward Beecher's New York congregation.
 - the attack on Lawrence 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.
- ___ 39. After hearing Dred Scott's petition for freedom, Taney ruled that
- under the Constitution, free or enslaved African Americans had full rights as citizens.
 - the Missouri Compromise restriction on slavery north of 36° 30' was constitutional.
 - as a noncitizen, Scott did not have the right to file suit in federal court.
 - Congress had the right to ban slavery in the territories.
- ___ 40. The last-minute effort to prevent southern states from seceding was called the
- Compromise of 1850.
 - Charleston Compromise.
 - Wilmot Proviso.
 - Crittenden Compromise.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Roger B. Taney | h. Colonel Robert E. Lee |
| b. secession | i. Henry Ward Beecher |
| c. Abraham Lincoln | j. Harriet Beecher Stowe |
| d. popular sovereignty | k. Charles Sumner |
| e. Jefferson Davis | l. Henry Clay |
| f. James Buchanan | m. Preston Brooks |
| g. Constitutional Union Party | n. Free-Soil Party |
- ___ 41. wrote the powerful antislavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- ___ 42. victor in the 1860 presidential race
- ___ 43. allowed voters in a particular territory to decide whether they wanted to ban or permit slavery
- ___ 44. commanded the squad of U.S. Marines that captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry
- ___ 45. Kentucky senator who proposed the Compromise of 1850
- ___ 46. chief justice who wrote the majority opinion in the *Dred Scott* decision

- ___ 47. the act of formally withdrawing from the Union
- ___ 48. party formed in 1848 by antislavery northerners when Democrats and Whigs refused to take a clear position on slavery in the West
- ___ 49. Mississippi senator who was elected president of the Confederate States of America
- ___ 50. retired from politics for three years after a southern congressman beat him unconscious in the Senate chamber

Short Answer

The Election of 1860			
	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	% of Pop. Vote
Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
Breckinridge	72	848,356	18.1
Bell	39	592,906	12.6

51. What was the total number of electoral votes in the presidential election of 1860?
52. Which candidate had the greatest number of electoral votes, and which candidate had the greatest percentage of the popular vote?
53. Which candidate had the second-greatest number of electoral votes? Which candidate had the second-greatest percentage of the popular vote?
54. Of the five main parts of the compromise proposed by Henry Clay, what actually became law in the Compromise of 1850?
55. Why were there two seats of government in Kansas in 1855?
56. What three issues were before the Supreme Court as it reviewed Dred Scott's case?
57. How did Stephen Douglas respond when Lincoln pointed out that a contradiction existed between the Democrats' belief in popular sovereignty and the *Dred Scott* decision?
58. How did a four-man contest work in Lincoln's favor during the 1860 presidential race?

Essay

59. Describe the measures taken by Congress to negotiate conflicts over slavery and maintain the Union between 1850 and 1860. Include a discussion of the Wilmot Proviso, the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
60. Describe how southern secessionists used U.S. Supreme Court decisions and the Constitution in justifying their decision to secede from the Union. Also explain why southern secessionists believed that their only choice was to leave the Union in 1860 and 1861.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. _____ The Fugitive Slave Act made it a federal crime to assist runaway slaves and allowed officials to arrest runaway slaves only in states and territories where slavery was legal.
62. _____ The popularity of Lincoln's Freeport Doctrine helped get him elected to the Senate in 1858.
63. _____ Four political parties—Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats, Republicans, and Whigs—had presidential candidates in the election of 1860.
64. _____ The victor in the 1848 presidential election was a hero of the Mexican War.
65. _____ The murder of five pro-slavery men who lived along Pottawatomie Creek in eastern Kansas became known as the Pottawatomie Massacre.
66. _____ The Republican Party was formed in 1854 to prevent the spread of slavery to the West.
67. _____ John Brown's raid also became known as the Sack of Lawrence.
68. _____ The Free-Soil Party endorsed the Wilmot Proviso.
69. _____ In 1857 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Congress had no right to ban slavery in the territories.
70. _____ As a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Congress approved the construction of a railroad from Chicago to the Pacific in 1854.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. A 700-member pro-slavery posse sacked Lawrence, Kansas, in 1856
 - a. to avenge the Pottawatomie Massacre.
 - b. after a grand jury charged antislavery government leaders with treason.
 - c. because Lawrence was where the antislavery legislature met.
 - d. and murdered five leaders of the antislavery legislature who lived there.

How did people in Kansas respond to the Sack of Lawrence?

72. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her powerful antislavery novel
 - a. after reading slave narratives and meeting fugitive slaves in Ohio, where she lived.
 - b. as a result of the cruelties of slavery she witnessed during her childhood in Louisiana.
 - c. during a tour of the South where she witnessed the cruelties of slavery.
 - d. after secretly interviewing hundreds of slaves in Louisiana and South Carolina.

How was Stowe's novel viewed in the North and the South?

73. In 1860 some northerners and southerners, many of them former Whigs, formed the

a. Free-Soil Party.	c. Anti-Secession Party.
b. Constitutional Union Party.	d. Republican Party.

What was this party's platform?

74. To aid the abolitionist cause, John Brown decided in 1858 to
- a. burn Topeka, Kansas, seat of the pro-slavery Kansas legislature.
 - b. raid a federal arsenal in Virginia, arm local slaves, lead them to freedom, and kill or capture any white southerner who stood in the way of his plan.
 - c. burn the federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry, and lead local slaves to freedom in Canada.
 - d. raise an army to burn Topeka and incite a slave revolt that would sweep the South.

What happened when Brown attempted to carry out his plan?

75. In 1846 U.S. Representative David Wilmot introduced a proposal that
- a. died in the Senate, where the North had more power.
 - b. met the approval of the House, which had a southern majority, but died in the Senate.
 - c. stated that voters in a particular territory could decide whether they wanted to ban or permit slavery.
 - d. stated that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist in any part of the Mexican Cession.

Name this proposal, and explain how it related to the issue of sectionalism.