

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 15-1/2 (60 points)

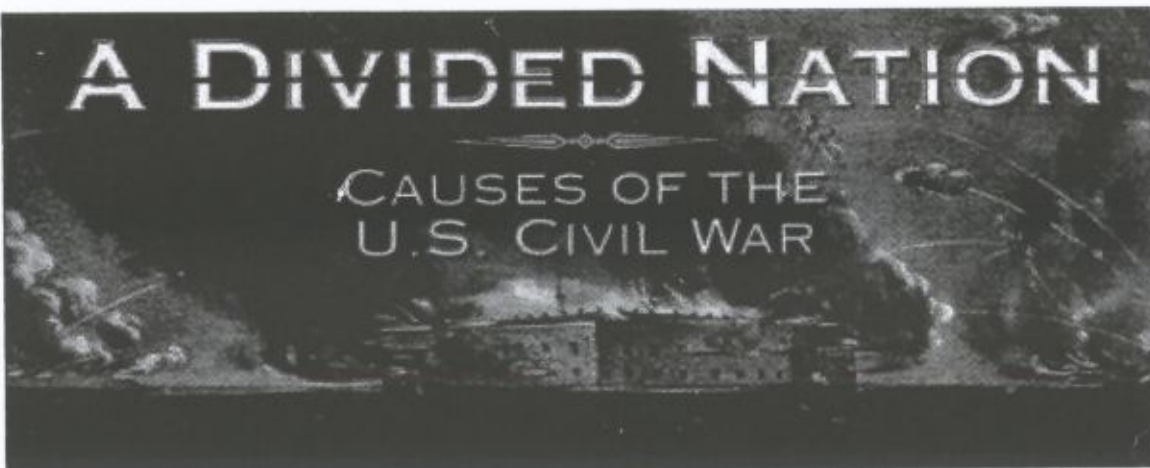
Section 1: True or False (bubble in "A" for true or "B" for false)

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 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 a 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?

Part A: Multiple Choice (2 points each – 60 points total)

- 1) 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.

- 2) The idea that the residents of a territory should decide whether or not to allow slavery is known as
 - a. free-soilers
 - b. representative choice
 - c. popular sovereignty
 - d. segregation

- 3) 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.

- 4) Why were many northerners angered by the Fugitive Slave Act?
 - a. Many felt they were not being paid enough to help capture fugitive slaves.
 - b. Many opposed the fact that they could not keep the fugitive slaves they apprehended.
 - c. Forcing them, by law, to help turn in fugitive slaves or face punishment was seen as a violation of their own rights.
 - d. Most believed it was not harsh enough in persecuting fugitive slaves.

- 5) *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was important because it
 - a. lessened racial tensions between northerners and southerners
 - b. made many northerners much more opposed to slavery
 - c. led more northerners to try to capture fugitive slaves
 - d. led to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

- 6) In 1854 Stephen Douglas introduced a bill in Congress that would organize the
 - a. Mexican Cession into two regions, one banning slavery and the other allowing it.
 - b. Mexican Cession into one territory with slavery allowed south of latitude 36° 30'.
 - c. remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories, each to determine the slavery question by popular sovereignty.
 - d. remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into one territory with slavery prohibited north of latitude 36° 30'.

- 7) Many northerners were shocked by the Ostend Manifesto because
- they believed that influential southerners were secretly pressuring the President to purchase more slave territory
 - they believed that only the North should interfere with the affairs of Cuba
 - they believed that the Manifesto would overturn the Fugitive Slave Act
 - they believed that the purchase of Cuba would be too expensive
- 8) 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.
- 9) 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.
- 10) Who led the event known as the Pottawatomie Massacre?
- a. Senator Douglas b. Sheriff Jones c. John Brown d. Franklin Pierce
- 11) 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.
- 12) At its first presidential nominating convention in 1856, the Republican Party chose as its candidate
- a. John C. Frémont. c. William Seward.
b. Abraham Lincoln. d. John J. Crittenden.
- 13) 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 as he had been out of the country.
 - President Pierce refused to run for re-election.
- 14) 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.

- 15) The Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was not free because
- the Kansas-Nebraska Act made Illinois a slave state.
 - his status, as free or slave, depended on the laws of Missouri, where his owner lived.
 - his participation in the Pottawatomie Massacre made him a felon.
 - the election of James Buchanan as president meant that slavery was the law of the land.
- 16) 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.
- 17) 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.
- 18) 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.
- 19) In what became known as the Freeport Doctrine, Stephen Douglas upheld
- the power of the Supreme Court to decide all matters pertaining to slavery.
 - popular sovereignty over the power of the Supreme Court.
 - his party's promise that slavery "shall grow no larger."
 - his party's pledge not to abolish slavery where it already existed.
- 20) Abraham Lincoln reacted to the hanging of John Brown by
- celebrating his death with speeches endorsing violence against slaveholders.
 - advocating that the slave states secede.
 - calling for the freeing of all slaves.
 - refusing to excuse or forgive Brown's use of violent tactics.
- 21) 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.
- 22) The political party focused exclusively on respecting the Constitution, preserving the Union, and enforcing the nation's laws was called
- the Republican Party.
 - the Democratic Party.
 - the Free-Soil Party.
 - the Constitutional Union Party.

23) Which presidential candidate opposed the spread of slavery but promised not to support abolishing it where it already existed?

- a. Stephen Douglas
 - b. Abraham Lincoln
 - c. Franklin Pierce
 - d. John C. Breckinridge
-

24) Many southerners

- a. were outraged by the *Dred Scott* decision.
- b. secretly sent money to help John Brown recruit, train, and supply a small army.
- c. believed that Lincoln, if elected president, would move to abolish slavery.
- d. traded extensively in Pokemon cards

25) Lincoln's election to the presidency angered many southerners because he

- a. did not carry a single southern state.
- b. won with less than 20 percent of the overall popular vote.
- c. opposed the existence of slavery in new territories as well as in the South.
- d. had boasted during a speech in Freeport, Illinois, that he would abolish slavery once in office.

26) The U.S. Constitution does not directly address the issue of

- a. elections.
- b. secession.
- c. religion.
- d. due process.

27) The first state to formally withdraw from the Union was

- a. Mississippi.
- b. Alabama.
- c. South Carolina.
- d. Texas.

28) 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. Jefferson Davis.
- d. John C. Breckinridge.

29) The Confederate States of America was

- a. established by the South Carolina legislature in December 1860.
- b. a loosely organized, unofficial alliance of seven seceded states.
- c. formed in 1861 by John J. Crittenden.
- d. a new nation with its own constitution and officials.

30) The first President of the Confederacy was

- a. Boss Hogg
- b. Robert E. Lee
- c. Jefferson Davis
- d. The Dukes of Hazzard

Part B: (1 point each – 10 points total) *Match each item with the correct statement.*
Four terms will not be used

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| a. | Roger B. Taney | c. | Colonel Robert E. Lee |
| b. | secession | d. | Henry Ward Beecher |
| c. | Abraham Lincoln | e. | Harriet Beecher Stowe |
| d. | popular sovereignty | a. | Charles Sumner |
| e. | Jefferson Davis | b. | Henry Clay |
| a. | James Buchanan | c. | Preston Brooks |
| b. | Constitutional Union Party | d. | Free-Soil Party |

- 31) Wrote the powerful antislavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- 32) Victor in the 1860 presidential race
- 33) Allowed voters in a particular territory to decide whether they wanted to ban or permit slavery
- 34) Commanded the squad of U.S. Marines that captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry
- 35) Kentucky senator who proposed the Compromise of 1850
- 36) Chief Justice who wrote the majority opinion in the *Dred Scott* decision
- 37) The act of formally withdrawing from the Union
- 38) Party formed in 1848 by antislavery northerners when Democrats and Whigs refused to take a clear position on slavery in the West
- 39) Mississippi senator who was elected president of the Confederate States of America
- 40) Retired from politics for three years after a southern congressman beat him unconscious in the Senate chamber

Part C: Chronology (2 points each – 10 points total): Choose the letter of the event which took place chronologically FIRST / EARLIEST

- 41) a) Fugitive Slave Act passed b) Uncle Tom's Cabin written
 c) Kansas-Nebraska Act passed

- 42) a) Lincoln-Douglas debates b) Kansas-Nebraska Act passed
c) Dred Scott decision made
-
- 43) a) Republican Party forms b) Kansas-Nebraska Act passed
c) Fremont runs for President
- 44) a) Potowattomie Creek massacre b) Harpers Ferry raid
c) Election of 1860
- 45) a) Confederate States of America forms
b) Lincoln elected President
c) Senator Douglas declares the Freeport Doctrine
-

Part D: Essay (20 points)

Bonus Questions (1 point each – maximum of +4)

1. Who was the so called "little woman who started the big war?"
2. His "body lies moldering in the grave but his soul is marching on". Who was this?
3. Within 2 inches, how much taller was A. Lincoln than S. Douglas?
4. What is the current record of the McQuaid Varsity Football team?
5. Name a person (who later became famous) who watched John Brown's execution.

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American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 16-1/2/3 (60 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

1. The fort that controlled the entrance to Charleston Harbor—one of the South's key seaports—was Fort
 - a. Sumter.
 - b. Henry.
 - c. Donelson.
 - d. Defiance.

2. In immediate response to the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln
 - a. called on state governors to provide a total of 75,000 militiamen to help put down the rebellion in the South.
 - b. initiated the first of several drafts that enlisted 75,000 men in the Union army.
 - c. invited men outside the seceded states to join a Union army that needed 75,000 soldiers.

3. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas joined the Confederacy
 - a. before Lincoln stated in his inaugural address that he intended to preserve the Union.
 - b. to support the South Carolina militia in its attack on Fort Sumter.
 - c. after Lincoln called for 75,000 militia members to fight the Confederate forces.

4. The wartime Confederate capital was
 - a. Charleston, South Carolina.
 - b. Montgomery, Alabama.
 - c. Richmond, Virginia.
 - d. Baltimore, Maryland.

5. The first major clash of Union and Confederate armies took place in July 1861 along a creek called
 - a. Antietam, in Maryland.
 - b. Bull Run, near Manassas Junction, Virginia.
 - c. Shiloh, in Tennessee.

6. After the first battle, mentioned in question #5,
 - a. Robert E. Lee knew that he would quickly defeat the North.
 - b. Ulysses S. Grant was made commander of the Union army.
 - c. the North and the South realized that the war would be a long, hard struggle.
 - d. Lincoln realized that the war would be even shorter than he had thought.

7. At the beginning of the war, the North's advantages included
 - a. a greater number of factories.
 - b. more successful military leaders than the South (such as Stonewall Jackson)
 - c. control of land held by slaveholders in the South.
 - d. foreign allies of the United States committed to sending troops to aid in its defense.

8. Among the South's advantages at the beginning of the war were
 - a. a strong navy that could be used to blockade the North.
 - b. skilled military leaders and a strong cause to fight for.
 - c. its efficient transportation network.
 - d. the vast financial resources of the Confederate government.

9. The Union navy wanted to blockade the South to
 - a. prove that the Union was in a superior position to conduct naval warfare.
 - b. prevent British ships from supplying Fire Pokemon warriors to the Confederacy.
 - c. cut off southern trade and hurt the economy.
 - d. encourage naval officers to remain loyal to the Union.

10. Through cotton diplomacy, the South hoped to
 - a. finance the war with state contributions gained from cotton sales in Europe.
 - b. win foreign support, particularly from Great Britain.
 - c. gain the support of Copperheads who favored the continuation of slave labor in the South.
 - d. transform their cotton into an edible and nutritious product.

11. General Robert E. Lee took charge of the Confederate army in Virginia
 - a. just before Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the southern rebellion.
 - b. after the Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - c. in June 1862, during the Peninsular Campaign, as fighting took place near Richmond.
 - d. as Union troops marched from Washington into Virginia in July 1861, preparing for the first battle of the Civil war

12. Lee's army forced McClellan's army to retreat from the Richmond area as a result of the

a. First Battle of Bull Run.	c. Seven Days' Battles.
b. Second Battle of Bull Run.	d. Battle of Antietam.

13. As Lee now went on the offensive, General John Pope's army fell apart due to Lee and Jackson's daring maneuvers in the

a. Seven Days' Battles.	c. Second Battle of Bull Run.
b. First Battle of Bull Run.	d. Battle of Gettysburg.

14. Moving their army into the state of Maryland, Confederate leaders hoped that a victory on Union soil would break northern morale and
 - a. encourage wealthy slaveholders to submit to the draft.
 - b. persuade Lincoln to repeal and do away with the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - c. persuade European powers to offer aid to the South.
 - d. encourage General Grant to switch sides and join the Confederate war effort.

15. The most important and successful Union military figure in the war in the West was

a. Ulysses S. Grant.	c. John C. Pemberton.
b. Spongebob	d. George McClelland

16. Union commanders set out to capture New Orleans after the Union (and Grant's) victory

a. in the Battle of Shiloh.	c. at Glorietta Pass
b. at Gettysburg.	d. at Atlanta.

17. American Indians who fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge
 - a. hoped that Confederate leaders would grant the American Indian nations greater independence than the Union had.
 - b. were motivated by Lincoln's promise to grant land to American Indians who fought for the Union.
 - c. were labeled as contrabands by Union soldiers who fought beside them.

18. Targeting military as well as civilian economic resources in order to destroy an opponent's ability and will to fight is known as

- a. cotton diplomacy.
- b. total war.
- c. *habeas corpus*.
- d. guerrilla warfare.

19. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The war might have been shorter if Ulysses S. Grant had been more willing to fight.
- b. Robert E. Lee believed that his best strategy was to never invade the North.
- c. Jefferson Davis refused to suspend the right of habeas corpus.
- d. Abraham Lincoln's main goal was to reunite the nation.

Economic Advantages of the North and South		
	Northern States	Southern States
Agriculture		
Corn (bushels)	✓ 446 million	280 million
Wheat (bushels)	✓ 132 million	31 million
Oats (bushels)	✓ 150 million	20 million
Cotton (bales)	4 thousand	✓ 5 million
Tobacco (pounds)	✓ 229 million	109 million
Rice (pounds)	50 thousand	✓ 187 million
Finance		
Bank Deposits	✓ \$207 million	\$47 million
Specie	✓ \$66 million	\$27 million
Livestock		
Horses	✓ 4.2 million	1.7 million
Donkeys and Mules	300 thousand	✓ 800 thousand
Milk Cows	✓ 5.7 million	2.7 million
Beef Cattle	8.6 million	✓ 7 million
Sheep	✓ 16 million	5 million
Pigs	✓ 15.3 million	15.5 million
Manufacturing		
Number of Factories	✓ 110.1 thousand	20.6 thousand
Number of Workers	✓ 1.17 million	111 thousand
Value of Products	✓ \$1.62 billion	\$155 million
Population		
	✓ 21.5 million	9 million
Railroad Mileage		
	✓ 21.7 thousand miles	0 thousand miles

SOURCE: The American Heritage Picture Atlas of the Civil War

20. Which statement best summarizes the information in this chart?

- a. The North had more advantages in the area of agriculture.
- b. The South had more livestock but the North had more money.
- c. The North had advantages over the South in nearly all resources.
- d. The North had a much greater population than the South.

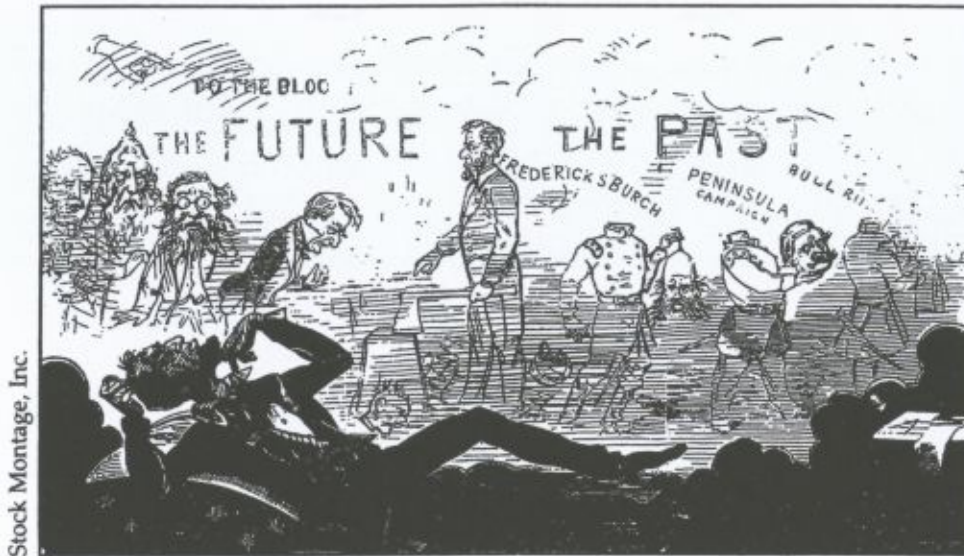
A letter from a Union Soldier Aboard the *Monitor* to his Family Describing the Battle of the Ironclads

"This [the ramming by the *Merrimack*] was the critical moment, one that I had feared from the beginning of the fight—if she could so easily pierce the heavy oak beams of the *Cumberland* [another Union ship] she surely could go through the 1/2 inch iron plates of our lower hull. A moment of terrible suspense, a heavy jar nearly throwing us from our feet—a rapid glance to detect the expected gush of water— she had failed to reach us below the water & we were safe. The sounds of the conflict at this time were terrible. The rapid firing of our own guns amid the clouds of smoke. . .mingled with the crash of solid shot against our sides & bursting of shells all around us. . . I think we get more credit for the mere fight than we deserve, any one could fight behind an impenetrable armour—many have fought as well behind wooden walls or behind none at all."

William F. Keeler, March 1862

21. What conclusion can be drawn from this first battle of the ironclads?
- The North's navy was stronger than the South's.
 - New technology would be of little help in the war.
 - The era of wooden warships was at an end.
 - The *Merrimack* drove the *Monitor* away from Virginia's shores.
22. Which of the following statements is a fact that Keller expresses in his letter?
- The soldiers got more credit for defending their ship than they deserved.
 - Both the northerners and the southerners fought with guns and cannons.
 - The *Merrimack* did not succeed in sinking the *Monitor*.
 - The soldiers fought a better battle than many others had done before them.
23. Chronology: Choose the letter of the event which took place FIRST / EARLIEST.
- Battle of Antietam
 - Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation
 - Battle of Chancellorsville, where Stonewall Jackson is killed
24. Chronology: Choose the letter of the event which took place LAST / LATEST.
- Virginia joins the Confederacy
 - Maryland is invaded by Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia
 - The Massachusetts 54th assaults Fort Wagner
 - The Battle of Shiloh takes place
25. Which of the following is a FALSE statement?
- Ulysses Grant was successful in capturing Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson
 - Colonel Robert Gould Shaw is killed in the assault on Fort Wagner
 - Ulysses Grant's army defeated Robert E Lee's army at the Dec. 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg
 - The siege of Vicksburg was ultimately a key victory for the Union in their quest to control the Mississippi River.

In one complete and descriptive paragraph, summarize the meaning of the following cartoon and how it connects to the events of the first two years of the Civil War. (10 points)



Bonus Questions (+3 max):

1. What was the nickname that soldiers gave to the ironclad, the Monitor?
2. What battle was Sullivan Ballou killed in?
3. The 8 month period between Bull Run I and the Peninsular Campaign is commonly called the _____ War.
4. Lincoln said of Ulysses Grant, "I can't spare this man, he _____!"
5. Who was General Lee speaking of when he sadly said, "_____ has lost his left arm and I have lost my right arm."

6. Which sentence is grammatically wrong

History Detectives



Chapter 16 Test
The Civil War

The North vs. The South



AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 16 Test (The Civil War)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST

Part A: Multiple Choice (2 points each – 50 points total)

1. The first major clash of Union and Confederate armies took place in July 1861, as picknickers looked on, along a creek called
 - a. Antietam, in Maryland.
 - b. Bull Run, near Manassas Junction, Virginia.
 - c. Shiloh, in Tennessee.
 - d. Chickahominy, near Richmond, Virginia.

2. The most important figure in the war in the West was
 - a. Ulysses S. Grant.
 - b. David Farragut.
 - c. John C. Pemberton.
 - d. John B. Hood.

3. In November 1863 President Lincoln expressed the ideals that the war was being fought for (“a new birth of freedom”) in his
 - a. First Inaugural Address.
 - b. Second Inaugural Address.
 - c. Gettysburg Address.
 - d. Emancipation Proclamation.

4. The fort that controlled the entrance to Charleston Harbor, where the war began, —one of the South’s key seaports—was Fort
 - a. Sumter.
 - b. Henry.
 - c. Donelson.
 - d. Defiance.

5. The Emancipation Proclamation was an order that
 - a. demanded immediate freedom for all enslaved African Americans in the North.
 - b. freed all enslaved African Americans in the United States.
 - c. freed all the slaves in states loyal to the Union.
 - d. called for all slaves in areas rebelling against the Union to be freed.

6. General Robert E. Lee took charge of the Confederate army in Virginia
 - a. just before Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the southern rebellion.
 - b. after the Battle of Gettysburg
 - c. in June 1862, during the Peninsular Campaign around Richmond.
 - d. as Union troops marched from “Atlanta to the sea” in late 1864.

7. Suspending *habeas corpus* allowed President Lincoln to silence the Copperheads by
 - a. withdrawing constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment.
 - b. allowing the forcible draft of all able men into the army.
 - c. excluding them from the draft that called all able men into the army.
 - d. enforcing the Emancipation Proclamation in the Midwest as well as in the South.

8. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas joined the Confederacy
 - a. before Lincoln stated in his inaugural address that he intended to preserve the Union.
 - b. to support the South Carolina militia in its attack on Fort Sumter.
 - c. after Lincoln called for 75,000 militia members to fight the Confederate forces.
 - d. when Robert E. Lee issued a call for volunteers to join the Confederate army.

9. In early 1864, Lincoln entrusted command of the Union army in the East to
- Ulysses S. Grant.
 - William Tecumseh Sherman.
 - George Meade.
 - George McClellan
10. Lee's attempt to launch a decisive offensive strike into Union territory ended in defeat at
- Vicksburg.
 - Shiloh.
 - Petersburg.
 - Gettysburg.
11. The wartime Confederate capital was
- Charleston, South Carolina.
 - Montgomery, Alabama.
 - Richmond, Virginia.
 - Baltimore, Maryland.
12. During Sherman's March to the Sea, his destination was the port city of (think "Atlanta to ____")
- Chattanooga.
 - New Orleans.
 - Wilmington.
 - Savannah.
13. Targeting military as well as civilian economic resources to destroy an opponent's ability and will to fight is called
- cotton diplomacy.
 - total war.
 - habeas corpus*.
 - half war
14. Starving residents and Confederate soldiers resorted to living in caves and eating horses, dogs, and rats during the
- Siege of Vicksburg.
 - Seven Days' Battles.
 - Battle of Pea Ridge.
 - summer of 1861.
15. At the beginning of the war, the North's advantages included
- a greater number of factories.
 - more top notch military leaders
 - control of land held by slaveholders in the South.
 - the ability to fight a defensive war to preserve its way of life
16. Through cotton diplomacy, the South tried to
- finance the war with state contributions gained from issuing war bonds
 - win foreign support, particularly from Great Britain.
 - break the northern blockade by shipping cotton to France.
 - gain the support of Copperheads who favored the continuation of slave labor in the South.
17. The Union navy wanted to blockade the South to
- prove that the Union was in a superior position to conduct naval warfare.
 - prevent British ships from supplying arms and supplies to the Confederacy.
 - cut off southern trade and hurt the economy.
 - encourage naval officers to remain loyal to the Union.
18. In 1864 Sherman destroyed southern railways, bridges, crops, and livestock
- on orders from Lincoln to "make Georgia howl."
 - in retaliation for Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863.
 - to speed the end of the war by lessening the South's ability to fight.
 - to prove that his military skills exceeded those of McDowell, McClellan, Pope, and Meade.

19. The 1861 Confederate draft led to resentment among poor southerners because
- most of them did not like slavery and did not want to fight to support its existence.
 - the draft excluded those who held a large number of slaves.
 - a majority of them had slaves at home.
 - the draft excluded men in border states that helped finance the war effort.
20. Among the South's advantages at the beginning of the war were
- a larger population
 - skilled military leaders and a strong "cause" to fight for.
 - its efficient transportation network of railroads and canals
 - the vast financial resources of the Confederate government.
21. Lee agreed to sign surrender documents in the town of Appomattox Courthouse upon
- hearing of Sherman's threat to wage total war on Virginia.
 - realizing that his troops had no more will left to fight.
 - becoming hopelessly surrounded and could not meet up with another army being chased North by General Sherman.
 - receiving Jefferson Davis's telegram stating that "all is lost."
22. The Union gained control of the Mississippi River with the
- fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and the surrender of Nashville.
 - surrender of Pemberton's forces to General Grant at Vicksburg.
 - victory of Grant's outnumbered forces over the Confederates in the Battle of Shiloh.
 - surrender of Louisville and Nashville to Farragut's forces in 1862.
23. Some poor immigrants in the North who feared losing their jobs to African Americans
- attacked Union soldiers marching through Baltimore in 1861.
 - participated in riots in New York City in 1863.
 - seized an Erie Canal boat in 1864 and forced its crew to take them west where few African Americans lived.
 - disclosed the Underground Railroad's secret stations to agents seeking fugitive slaves.
24. Union voters re-elected Lincoln in a landslide after the
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. surrender of Lee's army. | c. capture of Atlanta. |
| b. March to the Sea. | d. capture of Savannah. |
25. For most of the war, the 180,000 African American soldiers who fought with the Union
- received less pay than their white counterparts.
 - outnumbered their white counterparts.
 - were treated the same as white prisoners of war by the South
 - were led mainly by African American officers.
-

Part B: Matching (1 point each – 10 points total) You will not use all terms; no term will be used more than once.

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|------------------------|
| a. | ironclads | d. | blockade runners |
| b. | General George McClellan | e. | Sally Louisa Tompkins |
| c. | Dorothea Dix | a. | David Farragut |
| d. | contrabands | b. | Copperheads |
| e. | Robert Gould Shaw | c. | Clara Barton |
| a. | William Tecumseh Sherman | d. | Joseph E. Johnston |
| b. | Thomas Jackson | e. | General George Pickett |
| c. | Winfield Scott | | |

26. Nickname given to Northern Democrats who opposed the war
27. Union naval officer from Tennessee who sailed boldly past Confederate forts and captured New Orleans
28. Nurse whose work formed the basis for what would later become the American Red Cross
29. Small, fast vessels that outran larger Union warships
30. Escaped slaves who moved behind Union lines to help the Northern war effort
31. He was Lee's "right hand man" and lost his life at the Battle of Chancellorsville
32. Commanding officer of the Massachusetts 54th Infantry
33. In his "charge" at Gettysburg, he lost over half of his division in the failed attempt
34. Ran as the Democratic party candidate for President against Abe Lincoln in 1864
35. Was responsible for the "Burnt Country" of Georgia as he waged total war "from Atlanta to the sea"
-

Part C: Chronology (1 point each – 10 points total): Choose the letter of the event which took place chronologically EARLIEST / FIRST.

36. a) First Battle of Bull Run
b) Firing on Fort Sumter
c) Period known as the "phony war"
37. a) Secession by the Upper South
b) Firing on Fort Sumter
c) Abraham Lincoln becomes (is inaugurated) President
38. a) Battle of Cold Harbor and siege of Petersburg
b) Battle of Gettysburg
c) Battle of Antietam

39.
 - a) Atlanta burned by Union forces
 - b) Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President in 1864

40.
 - a) Battle of Antietam
 - b) Lincoln proclaims the Emancipation Proclamation
 - c) Siege of Vicksburg

41.
 - a) Battle of Chancellerville
 - b) Battle of Gettysburg
 - c) Battle between the Monitor and Merrimack off the coast of Norfolk, VA

42.
 - a) Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse
 - b) Sherman's "march to the sea"
 - c) Election of Lincoln in 1864

43.
 - a) General McClellan is placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac
 - b) General Grant is placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac

44.
 - a) Pickett's Charge
 - b) Chamberlain's men save the day at the Little Round Top

45.
 - a) Battle of Fredericksburg
 - b) Battle of Gettysburg

Part D: Cartoon Analysis (10 points)

View the cartoon below and use it to answer the following questions.

- 1) The man on the left is
 - a. Jefferson Davis
 - b. Robert E. Lee
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. U.S. Grant
- 2) The man on the right is
 - a. Jefferson Davis
 - b. Robert E. Lee
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. U.S. Grant
- 3) Which of the following is TRUE of the cartoon?
 - a. The cannonballs at the feet of the man on the right symbolize that his side is winning most of the battles at this point in the war.
 - b. The man on the left looks confident, even bordering on arrogance due to the success his side is having in winning battles to this point in the war.
 - c. The buckets that the man on the left is sitting on represent that he needs to "bail-out" from a disastrous flood that influenced his part of the country.
- 4) Which of the following is FALSE of the cartoon?
 - a. The man on the left is portrayed as the more desperate of the two men.
 - b. The card game symbolizes the fighting of the Civil War.
 - c. The gunpowder illustrates how "explosive and violent" the fighting has become.
- 5) The card held high is symbolic of
 - a. Robert E. Lee being known as the "Ace of Spades", due to his successful digging
 - b. President Lincoln issuing the Emancipation Proclamation
 - c. the idea that the strategy of "cotton diplomacy" is working for the South
- 6) This cartoon is likely from the time directly after the Battle of
 - a. Gettysburg
 - b. Cold Harbor
 - c. First Bull Run
 - d. Antietam
- 7) Does the later story and actions of the Massachusetts 54th regiment support or go against the viewpoint that is expressed in this cartoon?
 - a. Supports and proves true
 - b. Goes against and proves false



ABE LINCOLN'S LAST CARD

Part E: Essay (20 points)

Compare and contrast the leadership styles and military successes and failures of two of the Civil War's great generals, U.S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. Who was the better general and is therefore, your choice, in the "Fantasy Football Quarterback Draft"?

The format of your essay should be as follows:

- Paragraph I) Introduction
- Paragraph II) Analysis of Grant or Lee
- Paragraph III) Analysis of the other
- Paragraph IV) Your decision (conclusion) where you highlight some of the similarities and differences, and explain what factors most influenced your choice.



Choose Your Franchise Quarterback!



Compare the contrast the leadership styles of U.S Grant to that of Robert E. Lee. Who was the better general?

Matching (2 points each)

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| a. | Radical Republicans | b. | Fifteenth Amendment |
| b. | <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> | c. | Freedmen's Bureau |
| c. | George Washington Cable | d. | Thirteenth Amendment |
| d. | Thaddeus Stevens | e. | Reconstruction Acts |
| e. | Redeemers | a. | Civil Rights Act of 1875 |
| a. | sharecropping | b. | Tenure of Office Act |

- gave African American men the right to vote everywhere in the United States
 - series of laws that militarily occupied the south, required southern states to support the Fourteenth Amendment, and give African American men the right to vote
 - had its greatest success in setting up schools to help educate the freedmen
 - congressional faction / group led by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner
 - violated by President Johnson, setting up the charges of impeachment.
 - officially abolished slavery in the United States
-

Multiple Choice (2 points each)

- The main purpose of Reconstruction was to
 - divide southern plantations among freedpeople and to found the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - reunite the country and to build a southern society not based on slavery.
 - grant citizenship to freedmen and to establish Republican legislatures in the South.
 - offer amnesty to southerners and to abolish slavery in former Confederate states.
- Congress in 1865 refused to allow the new southern representatives to take their seats in the House and the Senate because
 - the representatives refused to divide their plantations among former slaves.
 - the representatives supported the Ten Percent Plan, and the Republicans did not.
 - many of the representatives were former Confederate leaders.
 - many Republicans endorsed the Fifteenth Amendment, and the representatives did not.
- Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis proposed a Reconstruction plan that
 - Congress viewed as less strict than Lincoln's plan.
 - allowed only ten percent of southerners who had supported the Confederacy to vote.
 - President Johnson and the Radical Republicans supported.
 - Lincoln refused to sign into law.

10. Whose plan would have treated most leniently (most Moderate) those southerners who had supported the Confederacy?
 - a. Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
 - b. Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction
 - c. Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis's plan for Reconstruction
 - d. the Radical Republicans' plan for Reconstruction

11. Andrew Johnson assumed responsibility for Reconstruction after
 - a. Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - b. carpetbaggers and scalawags undermined the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - c. southern Democrats agreed to the Compromise of 1877.
 - d. John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.

12. Republicans proposed the Fourteenth Amendment
 - a. after federal troops were removed from the South.
 - b. to guarantee citizenship to women and American Indians.
 - c. after the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was declared unconstitutional.
 - d. to protect new laws regarding equality and citizenship enacted by the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

13. At the beginning of Reconstruction, most moderates in Congress
 - a. did not believe African Americans should have rights as citizens.
 - b. did not want the federal government to have to force the South to follow the Reconstruction laws.
 - c. wanted the federal government to require southern states to enact Black Codes.
 - d. were indifferent to whether the South had loyal state governments.

14. Howard and Fisk
 - a. were African American colleges founded by the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - b. wrote stories about plantation life featuring a character named Uncle Remus.
 - c. were the two principal parties in the Supreme Court decision that ruled that "separate-but-equal" was constitutional.
 - d. were the leaders of the Radical Republicans in 1865.

15. Under President Johnson's Reconstruction plan, wealthy southerners and former Confederate officials could not receive amnesty unless
 - a. their Republican state legislatures agreed to pardon them for all war crimes.
 - b. 10 percent of the voters in their state pledged an oath of loyalty to the United States.
 - c. Johnson gave them a special presidential pardon.
 - d. federal troops were withdrawn from the South.

16. During the presidential election of 1868, African American votes
 - a. contributed to a landslide victory for Andrew Johnson.
 - b. helped Ulysses S. Grant and the "party of Lincoln" win a narrow victory.
 - c. contributed to an overwhelming defeat for Horatio Seymour.
 - d. were not counted in northern states under threats of violence from the Ku Klux Klan.

17. On January 31, 1865, at Lincoln's urging, Congress proposed the Thirteenth Amendment, which
 - a. divided the South into five military districts.
 - b. gave African American men the right to vote.
 - c. banned many former Confederate officials from holding state or federal offices.
 - d. made slavery illegal throughout the United States.

18. The impeachment proceedings against President Johnson
 - a. resulted in a failure to convict him, further increasing his power as president.
 - b. began with a vote in the Senate, followed by a trial in the House of Representatives.
 - c. were carried out under the rules of the Constitution.
 - d. gained national attention because of Johnson's popularity with Republicans.

19. Under Johnson's plan for Reconstruction,
 - a. the president's cabinet appointed the governor, state officials, and members of Congress for each southern state.
 - b. states that had set up their governments under Lincoln's plan were allowed to keep their governments in place.
 - c. state governments set up under Lincoln's plan were declared unconstitutional under the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - d. federal troops were removed from Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia.

20. The Fourteenth Amendment was opposed by
 - a. most Republicans.
 - b. President Johnson and most Democrats.
 - c. most of Congress.
 - d. Thaddeus Stevens and most Radical Republicans.

21. The Freedmen's Bureau was established by
 - a. the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - b. poor white southerners.
 - c. former Confederate soldiers.
 - d. Congress in 1865.

22. In 1868 Republicans chose Ulysses S. Grant as their presidential candidate because he was
 - a. a moderate with vast political experience.
 - b. a political outsider whose Reconstruction plan appealed to southern voters.
 - c. a war hero who supported the congressional plan for Reconstruction.
 - d. an experienced politician who favored Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan.

23. Why did many women's rights activists object to the wording of the Fifteenth Amendment?
 - a. The amendment applied only to the southern states.
 - b. The amendment did not extend the right to vote to all Americans.
 - c. The amendment guaranteed African American men the right to hold public office.
 - d. The amendment was denounced by William Lloyd Garrison.

24. How did President Andrew Johnson react to the Civil Rights Act of 1866?
 - a. He used his veto power to attempt to strike it down.
 - b. He fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.
 - c. He argued that it did not do enough to guarantee equal rights for African Americans.
 - d. He opposed it because he believed it weakened the federal government.

25. Which of the following is FALSE in relation to the 14th Amendment
 - a. it outlawed the Black Codes.
 - b. it defined citizenship
 - c. it allowed for the 3/5 compromise to remain in effect

Bonus: (up to +2)

1. Thaddeus Stevens was famous for his plan of "_____ acres and a _____."
2. The vote to convict Andrew Johnson of "high crimes and misdemeanors" failed by one vote as a result of the vote of Senator _____
3. What did JW Booth yell as he jumped to the stage and broke his leg?
4. Fictional character Virgil Caine was from the State of _____.

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 17 Test (60 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST

Part A: Match each item with the correct statement. (1.5 points each – 15 points total)

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| a. | Radical Republicans | c. | Tenure of Office Act |
| b. | <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> | d. | Ku Klux Klan |
| c. | Booker T Washington | e. | Fourteenth Amendment |
| d. | Thaddeus Stevens | a. | Reconstruction Acts |
| e. | Redeemers | b. | Civil Rights Act of 1875 |
| a. | sharecropping | c. | Jim Crow laws |
| b. | Compromise of 1877 | d. | Edmund Ross |
| | | e. | crop-lien system |
-

His policy of “accommodation” in dealing with 2nd class citizenship was a bit controversial.

1) Part of this legislation divided the South into 5 military districts, each governed by a general.

2) This leading Radical Republican believed strongly in the concept of “40 acres and a mule”.

This was the last major piece of legislation hoping to achieve racial equality passed by Congress before Hayes became President

3) This organization combined with the “White League” and committed acts of terror in order to return the “redeemers” to power.

4) This outlawed the black codes and required “equal treatment under the law”.

Andrew Johnson’s violation of this almost led to his removal as President.

This describes a major reason why sharecroppers were required to plant only “cash crops” and therefore contributed to their difficulty in getting out of debt...

5) Named after an actor in a show, these were the means by which the states enforced the segregation of the races.

6) This was where the Supreme Court decided in a 7-1 vote that segregation was in fact constitutional.

Part B: Multiple Choice (3 points each – 75 points total)

- 7) The main purpose of Reconstruction was to
- divide southern plantations among freedpeople and to found the Freedmen’s Bureau.
 - reunite the country and to build a southern society not based on slavery.
 - grant citizenship to freedmen and to establish Republican legislatures in the South.
 - offer amnesty to southerners and to abolish slavery in former Confederate states.

The Freedmen's Bureau was established by

- a. the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- b. poor white southerners.
- c. former Confederate soldiers.
- d. Congress in 1865.

Whose plan would have treated most leniently (forgiving) those southerners who had supported the Confederacy?

- a. Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
- b. Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction
- c. Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis's plan for Reconstruction
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8) Andrew Johnson assumed responsibility for Reconstruction after

- a. Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment.
- b. carpetbaggers and scalawags undermined the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- c. southern Democrats agreed to the Compromise of 1877.
- d. John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.

9) Republicans proposed the Fourteenth Amendment

- a. after federal troops were removed from the South.
- b. to guarantee citizenship to freedpeople and American Indians.
- c. after the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was declared unconstitutional.
- d. to protect new laws enacted by the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

10) The Fourteenth Amendment was opposed by

- a. most Republicans.
- b. President Johnson and most Democrats.
- c. most of Congress.
- d. Thaddeus Stevens and most Radical Republicans.

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- a. their Republican state legislatures agreed to pardon them for all war crimes.
- b. 10 percent of the voters in their state pledged an oath of loyalty to the United States.
- c. Johnson gave them a special presidential pardon.
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How did President Andrew Johnson react to the Civil Rights Act of 1866?

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11) The impeachment proceedings against President Johnson

- a. resulted in a failure to convict him, further increasing his power as president.
- b. began with a vote in the Senate, followed by a trial in the House of Representatives.
- c. were carried out under the rules of the Constitution.
- d. gained national attention because of Johnson's popularity with Republicans.

- 12) In 1868 Republicans chose Ulysses S. Grant as their presidential candidate because he was
- a. a moderate with vast political experience.
 - b. a political outsider whose Reconstruction plan appealed to southern voters.
 - c. a war hero who supported the congressional plan for Reconstruction.
 - d. an experienced politician who favored Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan.

- 13) Many scalawags were
- a. members of the Ku Klux Klan.
 - b. small / poor southern farmers, many of whom had supported the Union during the war.
 - c. African American politicians.
 - d. former officers in the Confederate army.

- 14) Why did many women's rights activists object to the wording of the Fifteenth Amendment?
- a. The amendment applied only to the southern states.
 - b. The amendment did not extend the right to vote to all Americans.
 - c. The amendment guaranteed African American men the right to hold public office.
 - d. The amendment was criticized by abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison.

- 15) Under the sharecropping system
- a. poor white Americans were able to buy land for the first time.
 - b. landowners charged sharecroppers a small fee, payable in cash, for the right to farm the land.
 - c. sharecroppers provided landowners with their labor in exchange for part of the crop.
 - d. sharecroppers became so prosperous that mill workers left the mills in order to farm.

The General Amnesty Act of 1872

- a. allowed African Americans to sue private businesses for discrimination.
- b. ended the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson.
- c. placed Radical Republicans in control of most southern states.
- d. allowed most former Confederates to hold public office.

- 16) Reconstruction state governments in the South (while Congress controlled Reconstruction policy)
- a. refused to help the southern economy recover from the war.
 - b. effectively prevented any violence against African Americans from taking place.
 - c. built new railroads, hospitals, schools and prisons in the South.
 - d. were largely controlled by Democrats.

- 17) After Reconstruction ended, Democrats known as Redeemers
- a. established the first Black Codes, primarily to prevent African American men from voting.
 - b. cut budgets and taxes, eliminated social programs, and limited civil rights for African Americans.
 - c. required literacy tests to prevent southern Democrats from voting.
 - d. repealed (outlawed) Jim Crow laws that had been put into place by Radical Reconstruction governments.

What happened when many farmers planted cotton after the war?

- a. The supply became too great and the price of cotton dropped.
- b. The price of cotton increased and farmers grew more prosperous.
- c. Banks and landlords pressured farmers to grow different crops.
- d. They found it less easy to sell than wheat and corn.

Which industry was most successful in the New South?

-
- a. shipbuilding
 - b. agricultural machinery
 - c. textile making
 - d. steel

- 18) In the mid-1870s support for Reconstruction faded in the Republican Party
- a. even though Rutherford B. Hayes promised in the 1876 election to continue Reconstruction.
 - b. while Redeemers came to support Reconstruction.
 - c. after the Panic of 1873 hurt the Democratic Party.
 - d. as people were growing concerned about economic problems and government corruption.

- 19) During Reconstruction, voters elected
- a. more than 600 African American representatives to state legislatures and 16 to Congress.
 - b. many African Americans to local offices in southern counties, but none to Congress.
 - c. Andrew Johnson to another term as president.
 - d. only presidents who favored ending Reconstruction in the South.

- Joel Chandler Harris, Mary Noailles Murfree, and George Washington Cable benefited from
- a. new railroads that allowed their businesses to ship goods faster and farther than ever before.
 - b. textile mills that offered them an alternative to agricultural work.
 - c. southern interest in the folk ballads and dancing music they composed in the late 1800s.
 - d. national interest in stories about southern life.

- 20) One of the most important types of songs in the South was the
- a. spiritual.
 - b. ballad from the North.
 - c. epic ballad from England.
 - d. polka from Germany.

After Reconstruction ended, segregation laws were known as

- a. Black Codes.
- b. the Compromise of 1877.
- c. Jim Crow laws.
- d. the Civil Rights Act.

- 21) During Reconstruction, the largest group of southern Republican voters was
- a. carpetbaggers.
 - b. African Americans (the "freedmen")
 - c. scalawags.
 - d. Redeemers.

- 22) Reconstruction ended in
- a. 1875, after Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1875.
 - b. 1869, after all southern legislatures agreed to follow the provisions of the Ten Percent Plan.
 - c. 1877 when President Hayes removed the last federal troops from the South.
 - d. 1870 when all the former Confederate states had rejoined the Union.
-

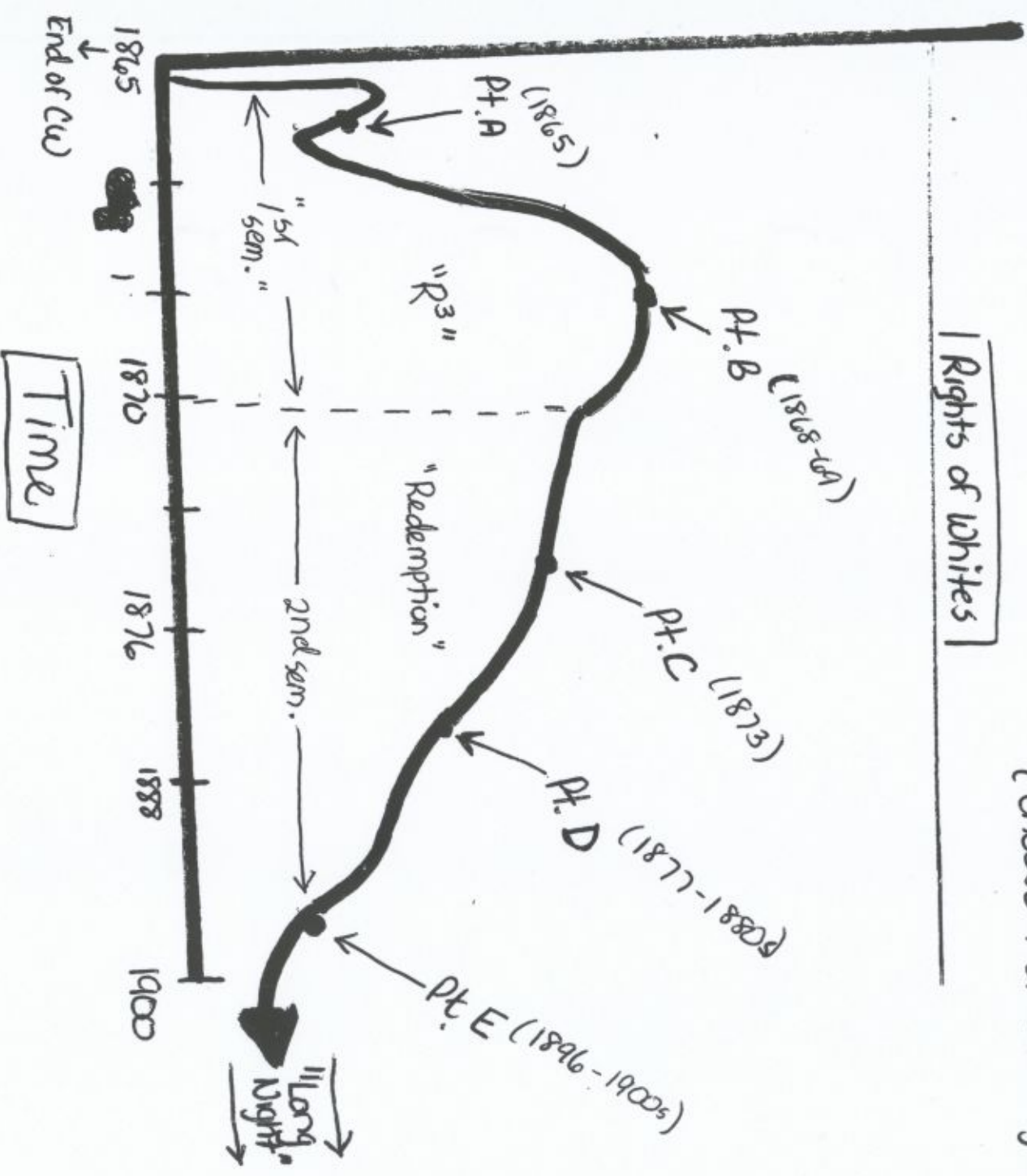
Part F: Chronology – Choose the event which took place FIRST/EARLIEST.

- a) US Grant elected President
 - b) Reconstruction Act passed by Radical Republicans
- 23) a) 13th Amendment ratified
b) Redeemers begin to take back political power in the South
- 24) a) President Johnson impeached
b) 10 percent plan proposed
- 25) a) Lincoln assassinated
b) Freedman's Bureau first created
- 26) a) Rutherford B. Hayes elected President
b) poll taxes begin to be passed
- 27) a) Amnesty Act passed
b) Wade-Davis bill proposed
- 28) a) Plessy vs. Ferguson case decided by Supreme Court
b) Compromise of 1877
- a) Booker T. Washington becomes free
b) President Johnson impeached
- 29) a) Compromise of 1877
b) Reconstruction Acts passed
- 30) a) Scandal involving the Transcontinental Railroad
b) Blacks vote for the first time in large numbers in a Presidential election

Question → you are given 2 of the 5 points. As a freedman, write a letter which discusses various aspects of Reconstruction, as you live it at that "point" in time. (Choose 1 of the 2 given)

Rights of Whites

Social
Political
Legal
Economic
 Rights of
 the
 freedmen



Name _____

Period _____

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Chapter 18: The West

Quiz 18-1 (50 points)

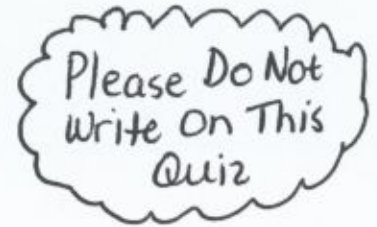
A) Sioux B) Cheyenne C) Apache D) Nez Perce E) Comanche

1) Chief Joseph and the beloved homeland of the Wallowa Valley

2) Geronimo and his raiders in the Southwest

3) Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Red Cloud of the Dakotas.

4) Black Kettle and White Antelope of the Central and Southern Plains



Chronology: Choose the earliest of the events

5) a) Massacre at Wounded Knee

b) Sand Creek Massacre

c) passage of the Dawes General Allotment Act

6) a) Battle of Little Bighorn

b) publication of the book *A Century of Dishonor*

c) gold first discovered on Cheyenne lands at Pikes Peak, Colorado

7. The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific took the lead in the race to complete the building of the

a. overland route of the Pony Express.

b. transcontinental railroad.

c. Bozeman Trail

8. Conflicts between US soldiers and the Cheyenne and Arapaho began

a. after the discovery of gold in what is now Colorado in 1858.

b. in 1866 when the U.S. Army constructed forts along the Bozeman Trail in Montana.

c. when the U.S. Army captured Geronimo in 1884.

9. Although he did not wish to fight the U.S. soldiers, Cheyenne chief Black Kettle
- saw 200 of his people killed in the Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado.
 - ambushed George Armstrong Custer's troops at Sand Creek.
 - lured 81 cavalry troops into an ambush and killed them.
10. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull defeated Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in the Battle of Greasy Grass, also known as...
- the Massacre at Wounded Knee.
 - the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
 - San Carlos, Arizona, outside the Apache reservation.
11. In 1864 the U.S. Army led Navajo captives on a 300-mile desert march known as the
- roundup of the vaqueros.
 - shaman
 - Long Walk.
12. The Massacre at Wounded Knee marked the last major event of
- Geronimo's leadership of the Apache.
 - the Dawes General Allotment Act.
 - over 25 years of war on the Great Plains.
13. Areas of federal land set aside for American Indians are known as
- reservations.
 - bonanzas.
 - vaqueros.
 - boomtowns.
14. Which of the following WAS NOT a treaty mentioned or that we learned about?
- Treaty of Medicine Lodge
 - Fort Laramie Treaty
 - The Bozeman Treaty
15. Which of the following is a FALSE statement?
- Despite successful military resistance, Chief Red Cloud eventually went with his followers to a reservation.
 - The Nez Perce fell just short of their goal to make it to freedom in Canada
 - The Dawes General Allotment Act resulted in additional loss of lands to Native Americans after 1890.
 - The Ghost Dance was a violent call to war that signaled to Native Americans that they were ready to attack whites who lived out on the Plains.

Bonus

1. What was the name Sioux used to refer to the Battle of Little Bighorn?
2. White Antelope wore a peace medal given to him by President _____.
3. According to his personal physician, Chief Joseph died of a _____.

True or False: For each statement, choose "A" if it is true or "B" if it is false.

16. The Union Pacific (building westward from Nebraska) relied mostly on Chinese laborers.
17. The Union Pacific ended up laying more miles of track than the Central Pacific.
18. The transcontinental railroad was completed without any corruption and stealing from tax payers taking place.
19. The Central Pacific struggled to build its portion of the railway through the Sierra Nevada mountains.
20. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies were granted large amounts of land in the West from the U.S. government, which they would later sell for great profit.
21. Chief Joseph eventually was able to successfully return his followers to their homeland of the Wallowa Valley in Oregon.
22. The Apache were eventually taken to prison camps in Florida.
23. The Indian "boarding schools" generally showed great respect for preserving the cultures of Native American peoples.
24. Sitting Bull was killed just weeks before the Wounded Knee massacre.
25. Chief Joseph's "Flight to Freedom" was an attempt to unite with Geronimo's followers and escape to freedom in Mexico.

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QUIZ

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Quiz on 18-2/3/4 (50 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

For Questions 1-6, match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Mennonites | d. Morrill Act |
| b. Western Trail | e. Treaty of Fort Laramie |
| c. Goodnight-Loving Trail | a. Chisholm Trail |
| d. Pacific Railway Acts | b. Comstock Lode |
| e. range wars | c. Treaty of Medicine Lodge |
| a. bonanza | d. Homestead Act |
| b. Gustavus Swift | e. Bozeman Trail |
| c. open range | |

1. Legislation which gave government-owned land to small farmers
2. The public land on which cattle grazed
3. The conflicts resulting from the competition between large and small ranchers for the use of public land for grazing
4. Name for a large deposit of precious ore
5. Legislation which gave over 17 million acres of federal land to the states for the purpose of building colleges to teach agriculture and engineering
6. Name of a popular cattle drive route that ran from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas

Main Idea Multiple Choice

7. In 1859 miners struck gold and silver at the Comstock Lode, which is
 - a. in western Nevada.
 - b. near present-day Rochester, NY.
 - c. in the Black Hills of Montana.
8. In the West, concerns about safety and wages in the mines led to
 - a. the closure of unsafe mines in Nevada and Colorado in the 1860s.
 - b. the formation of miners' unions in the 1860s.
 - c. range wars between cowboys and sheep ranchers.
9. Because expensive equipment was needed to remove silver and gold from quartz rock ("smelting"),
 - a. the Comstock Lode was bought out by financiers Peter O'Riley and Patrick McLaughlin.
 - b. mining became a big business as large companies bought up smaller claims.
 - c. miners decided to borrow equipment from bigger companies.
10. Within decades, after cattle ranching was started on the Great Plains,
 - a. ranchers discovered that winters on the Great Plains caused Texas Fever in longhorns.
 - b. Spanish settlers introduced their cattle breeds to California and Texas.
 - c. the Cattle Kingdom eventually stretched from Texas to Canada.

11. Lands once occupied by Plains Indians and buffalo herds became
 - a. vast reservations that provided plentiful hunting grounds for the Pawnee and the Sioux.
 - b. completely abandoned and unoccupied.
 - c. open range, or public land, on which huge herds of cattle grazed.

12. The event that focused on branding young calves and horses was called
 - a. cattle drive.
 - b. drought.
 - c. spring roundup.

13. Early cowboys in the West borrowed their saddle, lariat, and chaps from
 - a. the Apache and Comanche who lived on the southern Plains.
 - b. Mexican American vaqueros who had worked on ranches.
 - c. Pawnee buffalo hunters.

14. Ranchers used their range rights, or water rights, to fight competition by
 - a. flooding competitors' grazing lands.
 - b. requiring competitors to provide water for U.S. soldiers and their horses and mules.
 - c. stopping competitors from using the water.

15. Lasting about two months, for cowboys one of the most important and dangerous duties was the
 - a. branding of cattle.
 - b. cattle drive.
 - c. finding food on the Chisholm Trail.

16. One of the most heavily used cattle drive routes was the
 - a. Western Trail.
 - b. Santa Fe Trail.
 - c. Oregon Trail.
 - d. Veggie Trails... oh wait... that's Tales

17. What development in the 1880s made it possible to ship beef from packing plants to eastern cities?
 - a. refrigerated railroad car
 - b. the air brake
 - c. the steel plow

18. In 1874 Joseph Glidden
 - a. invented barbed wire, which made it much easier to fence off large amounts of land.
 - b. blazed a cattle trail from Texas to New Mexico Territory.
 - c. patented the refrigerated railroad car to carry refrigerated beef from packing plants to the big eastern markets.

19. The fencing of the open range resulted in
 - a. range wars among large ranchers, small ranchers, and farmers.
 - b. the construction of a transcontinental railroad.
 - c. the origin of cattle drives to the northern Plains.

20. Immigrants could get land grants under the Homestead Act if
 - a. they promised to learn to speak English.
 - b. they planned to become citizens and promised to stay on and improve the land for five years.
 - c. they converted to Protestantism.

21. Farmers on the Great Plains were known as
 - a. Ghost Dancers.
 - b. cowboys.
 - c. vaqueros.
 - d. sodbusters.

22. Many African Americans from the South relocated to towns in places like Kansas as
- a. Mennonites to North Dakota and Nebraska.
 - b. sodbusters to Oregon.
 - c. Exodusters to the Plains.
23. In the 1890s farmers on the western Plains began to learn a method of growing crops called
- a. exodusting.
 - b. dry farming.
 - c. homesteading.
24. Mechanical farming was advanced by equipment that was designed, built, and sold by
- a. Joseph Glidden.
 - b. Nat Love.
 - c. Cyrus McCormick.
 - d. Henry Comstock.
25. Many Plains families lived in sod houses because
- a. very little wood was available on the Plains.
 - b. sod houses were easier to maintain and lasted longer than wood or brick.
 - c. "houses built of sod" was a regulation imposed by the Homestead Act of 1862.
26. As farming technology improved, the Great Plains became known as the
- a. sodbuster's folly.
 - b. American Eden.
 - c. grazing ground of the longhorn.
 - d. breadbasket of the world.
-

Bonus Questions (+1 each / +3 max)

1. What was Henry Comstock's nickname?
2. Name of a famous female rancher, mentioned by your textbook.
3. In the 1870s, what insect plague beset farmers on the Plains?
4. Identify one famous "bonanza" strike besides the Comstock Lode.
5. Complete the blanks of Mr. Ruppert's rap... "With my hand on the horn and my seat in the saddle, I'm the best darn cowboy who ever _____ cattle... Going back to town to draw my money... going back home to see my _____."

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 18 Test (100 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST

Part A: Match each ID with the correct statement.(5 terms will not be used / 2 points each – 30 pts. total)

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| a. | Helen Hunt Jackson | a. | Morrill Act |
| b. | Western Trail | b. | Treaty of Fort Laramie |
| c. | Goodnight-Loving Trail | c. | Chisholm Trail |
| d. | Pacific Railway Acts | d. | Comstock Lode |
| e. | range wars | e. | General Allotment (Dawes) Act |
| a. | bonanza | a. | Homestead Act |
| b. | Gustavus Swift | b. | Battle of the Little Bighorn |
| c. | open range | c. | Geronimo |
| d. | Chief Joseph | d. | Bozeman Trail |
| e. | Joseph Glidden | e. | Joseph McCoy |

-
- gave government-owned land to small farmers...later the Timber Culture Act was added on to it.
 - name for the public (government owned) land on which cattle grazed
 - this provided loans and land grants to railroad companies in order to encourage railroad construction
 - route running from Wyoming to Montana that was closed by the U.S. Army after Sherman negotiated with Red Cloud
 - he saw the profit potential of the long drive and bought up land around Abeline, KS.
 - conflicts that resulted from the competition between large and small ranchers for the use of public land for grazing
 - because of this, Native Americans would lose 2/3 of the land they held in 1887 over the next two decades
 - inventor of barbed wire in the 1870s, he helped to end the "open range"
 - famous leader who said he "Will Fight No More Forever" and died of a "broken heart".
 - a common name for a large deposit of precious ore
 - gave over 17 million acres of federal land to the states for the purpose of building colleges to teach agriculture and engineering
 - wrote the book A Century of Dishonor to try to publicize the plight of Native Americans
 - agreement with northern Plains Indians in 1851 that recognized Indian claims to land in the Great and allowed the United States to build forts and roads through Indian lands plains
 - the largest boomtown, Virginia City, was set up near this large gold and silver strike

Part B: Main Idea Multiple Choice (2 points each – 50 points total)

15. Conflicts between whites and the Cheyenne (Black Kettle, White Antelope) began
 - a. after the discovery of gold in what is now Colorado in 1858.
 - b. in 1866 when the U.S. Army constructed forts along the Bozeman Trail.
 - c. when white hunters began to slaughter thousands of buffalo in the 1870s.

16. Although he did not wish to fight the U.S. soldiers, Cheyenne chief Black Kettle
 - a. saw 200 of his people killed in the Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado.
 - b. ambushed Colonel John M. Chivington's troops at Sand Creek.
 - c. lured 81 cavalry troops into an ambush and killed them.

17. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull of the Lakota defeated Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in
 - a. the Massacre at Wounded Knee.
 - b. the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
 - c. San Carlos, Arizona, outside the Apache reservation.

18. The Apache were fierce raiders famous for their ability to
 - a. survive without horses on the northern Plains.
 - b. endure Minnesota winters.
 - c. survive in the desert.

19. The northern Plains Indians (Sioux or Lakota) surrendered when
 - a. Kit Carson led U.S. troops against them in 1864.
 - b. they were moved from northeastern Oregon to a reservation in what is now Idaho.
 - c. Sitting Bull fled to Canada, and Crazy Horse was killed after surrendering to the U.S. Army.

20. On May 10, 1869, a golden spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, to mark
 - a. the rescue of workers from snowdrifts more than 60 feet high.
 - b. the completion of the transcontinental railroad.
 - c. the completion of the Union Pacific from Sacramento to Promontory.

21. The most dangerous tasks in the construction of the Central Pacific were given to
 - a. Irish immigrants and Civil War veterans.
 - b. Chinese immigrants.
 - c. African Americans.

22. In exchange for granting millions of acres of land to railroad companies, the U.S. government required railroads to
 - a. give discounts to women to encourage them to move west.
 - b. hire more European immigrants than Chinese ones.
 - c. carry U.S. mail and soldiers at reduced rates.

23. In 1859 miners struck gold and silver at the Comstock Lode, which is
 - a. in western Nevada.
 - b. near present-day Alaska.
 - c. in the Black Hills of Montana.
 - d. in northern Kansas.

24. Because expensive equipment was needed to remove silver and gold from quartz rock,
 - a. the Comstock Lode was worthless
 - b. mining became a big business as large companies bought up smaller claims.
 - c. miners rarely had to risk their lives underground in the mines

25. Lands once occupied by Plains Indians and buffalo herds became
- vast reservations that provided ample hunting grounds for the Pawnee and the Sioux.
 - completely abandoned and unoccupied.
 - open range, or public land, on which huge herds of cattle grazed.
26. After cattle ranching was started on the Great Plains,
- Spanish settlers introduced their cattle breeds to California and Texas.
 - the Cattle Kingdom eventually stretched from Texas to Canada.
 - malaria destroyed much of the Cattle Kingdom.
27. Ranchers used their "range rights" to fight competition by
- flooding competitors' grazing lands.
 - requiring competitors to provide water for U.S. soldiers and their horses and mules.
 - stopping competitors from using the water source they controlled.
28. The event that focused on branding young calves and horses was called the
- cattle drive.
 - drought.
 - spring roundup.
 - autumn roundup.
29. Early cowboys in the West borrowed their saddle, lariat, and chaps from
- the Apache and Comanche who lived on the southern Plains.
 - Mexican American vaqueros who had worked on ranches.
 - Pawnee buffalo hunters.
30. For cowboys one of the most important and dangerous duties (think "flat as a pancake") was the
- branding of cattle.
 - long drive.
 - finding food on the Chisholm Trail.
31. One of the most heavily used cattle drive routes was the
- Chisholm Trail.
 - Cheaters Trail.
 - Oregon Trail.
 - Mormon Trail.
32. The fencing of the open range resulted in
- range wars among large ranchers, small ranchers, and farmers.
 - the construction of a transcontinental railroad.
 - the origin of cattle drives to the northern Plains.
33. Immigrants could get land grants under the Homestead Act if
- they paid a monthly fee to farm the land.
 - they promised to learn to speak English.
 - they promised to stay on and improve the land for five years.
34. Farmers on the Great Plains were known as
- Ghost Dancers.
 - ranchers.
 - vaqueros.
 - sodbusters.
35. In the 1890s farmers on the western Plains began to learn a method of growing crops called
- exodusting.
 - dry farming.
 - "Get 'er done" farming
 - homesteading.

36. Mechanical farming was advanced by equipment that was designed, built, and sold by
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Joseph Glidden. | c. Cyrus McCormick. |
| b. Nat Love. | d. Henry Comstock. |
37. Many Plains families were forced to build sod houses because
- very little wood was available on the Plains.
 - sod houses were easier to maintain and longer lasting than those of brick.
 - "houses built of sod" was a regulation imposed by the Homestead Act of 1862.
38. As farming technology improved, the Great Plains became known as the
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. sodbuster's folly. | c. grazing ground of the longhorn. |
| b. American Eden. | d. breadbasket of the world. |
39. Areas of federal land set aside for American Indians are known as
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. reservations. | c. vaqueros. |
| b. bonanzas. | d. boomtowns. |
40. The Massacre at Wounded Knee marked the last major event of
- Geronimo's leadership of the Apache.
 - the Dawes General Allotment Act.
 - over 25 years of war on the Great Plains.
 - Navajo struggles in present-day Arizona and New Mexico.

Chapter 18 Test Essay (20 points):

The period of 1860-1900 was a time of tremendous economic expansion and growth for our nation. In Chapter 19 (up next for us) we will learn about this side of American History when we study "The Growth of Big Business and the Rise of Industrial America". Needless to say, the railroads (which you read about in this chapter) played a huge part in these events. Ah yes...the essay:

Discuss the role the railroads played in transforming the West from the end of the Civil War through late in the 1800s. In your essay you will want to mention topics such as the overall economic impact the expansion of the railroads had on the Great Plains region and also the impact they had on Native American life. Be as specific as possible in your response. Consider the role the railroads played in both "How the West Was Won" and "How the West Was Lost".

Bonus:

- The census of _____ showed that there was no more frontier.
- In Kansas in 1874, it was known as "The year of the _____"
- All that was left recognizable of the cowboy who was stampeded was the _____.
- Nickname of either Henry Comstock or James Fennimore.
- The most well known "cowboy town" (Hint: "Get out of _____")

Please do not
write on the quiz

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 19-1

50 points (40 + 10 for "mystery reading")

- A) Sherman Antitrust Act B) Bessemer process C) entrepreneurs
D) corporations A) trust B) patent

- 1) legal arrangement grouping together a number of companies under one board of directors
- 2) exclusive right to manufacture or sell an invention
- 3) companies that sell shares of ownership called stocks
- 4) people who start new businesses
- 5) discovery that increased U.S. steel production
- 6) action taken by the government which began to regulate big business and attempted to prevent monopolies from forming.

- 7) The Second Industrial Revolution was a period of explosive growth in
- a. production of home based crafts .
 - b. manufacturing.
 - c. shipbuilding.

- 8) Orville and Wilbur Wright's first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, powered by the type of engine invented by
- a. Edwin L. Drake. b. Nikolaus A. Otto.
 - c. Nikola Tesla.

- 9) The railroad industry was aided most by the invention of improved air brakes by
- a. Elisha Otis. b. Charles and J. Frank Duryea.
 - c. George Westinghouse.

- 10) Immediately after Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act,
- a. legislation against monopolies was strictly enforced.
 - b. the U.S. government began to break up monopolies held by Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller before the year 1900.
 - c. the act was difficult to enforce because it was weak and did not clearly define a monopoly.

- 11) Trusts often tried to
- a. increase competition in an industry by giving financial help to entrepreneurs
 - b. regulate production and eliminate competition.
 - c. put consumers' concerns ahead of those of big business.

12) Frederick W. Taylor's efficiency studies encouraged scientific management that

- a. forced companies to take responsibility for worker safety.
- b. decreased the cost of labor and improved working conditions.
- c. defined workers and their labor as parts of the production process, not as people.

13) By the late 1800s charities had received millions of dollars

- a. from the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.
- b. in grants through government created programs which redistributed wealth.
- c. from philanthropists who believed that the wealthy had a duty to take care of the poor.

14) The use of electricity spread rapidly because

- a. George Westinghouse invented the electric lightbulb.
- b. Edison and Westinghouse competed to provide communities with electric power.
- c. oil production declined.
- d. the "Electric Shuffle" became a dance craze.

15) Oil, also known as "black gold", became a big business in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia because

- a. Thomas Edison discovered how to refine oil into gasoline.
- b. Edwin L. Drake proved that it was possible to pump oil from the ground.
- c. Rockefeller sold his oil refineries to Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburgh.

16) Skilled specialists were invited to work in an "invention factory" which was started by

- a. George Westinghouse in Chicago.
- b. Thomas Alva Edison in Menlo Park, New Jersey.
- c. Alexander Graham Bell in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

17) Ensuring that railroads charged fair rates and did not discriminate in favor of big shippers was the

- a. goal of the Pullman strike.
- b. task of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- c. result of the Bessemer process.

18) Which of the following is a TRUE statement?

- a. Rockefeller had horizontal integration, but achieved no vertical integration at all with his business
- b. Andrew Carnegie was a strong opponent and critic of the "Gospel of Wealth"
- c. Many of the most successful "Captains of Industry" were born into modest means or even poverty.

19) Which of the following is a FALSE statement?

- a) John D Rockefeller's wealth represented a larger share of GNP in his era, than does Bill Gates' wealth in our modern time.
- b) The owners of a corporation are known as shareholders
- c) Like many of the successful corporations of the era (like Singer sewing machines or Otis elevators), Standard Oil continues to successfully refine much of the world's oil supply

20) Chronology: Which was the first/earliest event?

- a) The Sherman Anti-trust Act is passed
- b) the Bessemer Process is created
- c) Standard Oil is first formed

Bonus (+2)

1) Why are the whales so happy? Whom may the whales in the bottom right of the cartoon be toasting?



SOURCE: Culver Pictures.

2) Name of the "muckraker" who took down "Wreckafellow" and his Standard Oil Co.

Name _____ Pd _____

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 19-2

(20 points)

True or False

1. A positive public reaction to the Haymarket Bombing helped membership in the Knights of Labor grow stronger.
2. The Sherman Anti-trust Act was actually used as a reason for the government to side with business owners in the Pullman Strike
3. Specialization and mass production techniques resulted in higher wages and the need for many more skilled workers.

IDs

4. The term for when workers work together to solve labor disputes and try to improve their working situation
5. The term for a person who opposed the existence of all forms of government

Multiple Choice

6. Under the leadership of Terence V. Powderly,
 - a. the U.S. government decided to support the American Railway Union in 1894.
 - b. railroad workers demonstrated violently in Haymarket Square.
 - c. the Knights of Labor became the first truly national labor union in the United States.

7. The organization that limited its membership to skilled workers was the
 - a. American Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers.
 - b. American Railway Union, under the order of George Pullman.
 - c. American Steelworkers Union, as required by Henry Frick.

8. Frederick W. Taylor's efficiency studies encouraged scientific management that
 - a. forced companies to take responsibility for worker safety.
 - b. required managers to strictly enforce the eight-hour workday.
 - c. defined workers as parts of the production process, not as people.

9. Mary Harris Jones was called Mother Jones by
 - a. poor workers whose rights she fought to protect.
 - b. immigrants at Ellis Island, where she conducted interviews for the U.S. government.
 - c. immigrant mothers who lived with her at Hull House.

10. During the Homestead strike, a gun battle erupted between the
 - a. scabs and the workers.
 - b. state militia and the Pinkerton detectives whom management hired to protect the union.
 - c. Pinkerton detectives and the workers who were locked out of the plant.

21. The battle between Chicago police and union-led workers fighting for an eight-hour workday became known as the
- a. Pullman strike.
 - b. Homestead strike.
 - c. Haymarket Riot.

22. Nativists claimed that immigrants would
- a. create jobs for native-born skilled laborers.
 - b. negatively affect American society.
 - c. crowd the suburbs outside of central cities.

23. Most new immigrants settled in
- a. cities, where unskilled industrial jobs were plentiful.
 - b. suburbs outside of main urban areas.
 - c. the West, where they worked as farm laborers or as tenant farmers.

IOs → 24) residential neighborhoods outside of a central city
↘ 25) area below deck on a ship's lower levels

- 26) In the late 1800s immigration to the United States
- a. contributed to the growth of cities.
 - b. had little effect on industrial growth.
 - c. continued to follow the previous patterns from before the Civil War.

- 27) Before the 1880s many immigrants to the United States
- a. came from Italy and Greece.
 - b. were from northern and western Europe.
 - c. were Catholics and Eastern Orthodox Christians.
 - d. saw the statue of Liberty and went through Ellis Island as they arrived in New York.

- 28) By 1900, the percentage of Americans that lived in cities was
- a. greater than in small towns and rural areas.
 - b. about 40 percent.
 - c. decreasing.

- 29) Because it provided a supply of low-wage workers, immigration in the late 1800s was favored by
- a. some business leaders.
 - b. labor unions.
 - c. most nativists.

- 30) After immigrants were interviewed and examined by Ellis Island officials,
- a. all (100%) were allowed to enter the country.
 - b. they were referred to as old immigrants.
 - c. those with contagious diseases were deported, though most were admitted

The New Colossus

*Not like the broken-giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall
stand*

*A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow's world-wide welcome; her mild eyes
command*

*The air-bringed harbor that twin cities frame,
"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries
she*

*With silent lips, "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,*

*The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I'll try to help beside the golden door!"*

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A.M.D.G.

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 19 Test (100 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST

1. The Second Industrial Revolution was a period of explosive growth in
 - a. the textile industry.
 - b. shipbuilding.
 - c. manufacturing.
 - d. home-based technologies.

2. Orville and Wilbur Wright's first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, powered by the type of engine invented by
 - a. Edwin L. Drake.
 - b. Nikolaus A. Otto.
 - c. Dr. Benjamin Silliman Jr.
 - d. Nikola Tesla.

3. Nativists claimed that immigrants would
 - a. create jobs for native-born skilled laborers.
 - b. negatively affect American society.
 - c. crowd the suburbs outside of central cities.
 - d. All of the above

4. Most new immigrants settled in
 - a. settlement houses that provided education and child care.
 - b. cities, where unskilled industrial jobs were plentiful.
 - c. suburbs outside of main urban areas.
 - d. the West, where they worked as farm laborers or as tenant farmers.

5. Immediately after Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act,
 - a. legislation against monopolies was strictly enforced.
 - b. the U.S. government began to break up monopolies held by Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller.
 - c. the act was difficult to enforce because it did not clearly define a monopoly.
 - d. monopolies were declared legal if they did not involve interstate commerce.

6. Frederick Law Olmsted promoted the idea of preserving green areas in cities when he superintended
 - a. Hull House in Chicago.
 - b. the company town of Pullman, Illinois.
 - c. Lincoln Park in Chicago.
 - d. Central Park in New York City.

7. The organization that limited its membership to skilled workers was the
 - a. Knights of Labor, founded by Uriah Stephens.
 - b. American Railway Union, under the order of George Pullman.
 - c. American Steelworkers Union, as required by Henry Frick.
 - d. American Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers.

8. Trusts often tried to
 - a. increase competition by lowering prices for consumers.
 - b. reduce inflation by raising prices for consumers.
 - c. regulate production and eliminate competition.
 - d. put consumers' concerns ahead of those of big business.

9. In the late 1800s immigration to the United States
 - a. contributed to the growth of cities.
 - b. had little effect on industrial growth.
 - c. continued to follow previous patterns.
 - d. lead directly to the growth of suburbs.

10. Before the 1880s many immigrants to the United States
 - a. came from Italy and Greece.
 - b. were from northern and western Europe.
 - c. were Catholics and Eastern Orthodox Christians.
 - d. saw the statue of Liberty as they arrived in New York.

11. Frederick W. Taylor's efficiency studies encouraged scientific management that
 - a. forced companies to take responsibility for worker safety.
 - b. decreased the cost of labor and improved working conditions.
 - c. required managers to strictly enforce the eight-hour workday.
 - d. defined workers as parts of the production process, not as people.

12. Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr at Hull House
 - a. started the first high school in Chicago.
 - b. provided services for the poor and worked for political reform.
 - c. supervised the young upper-class women who lived there.
 - d. lobbied against citizenship for new immigrants.

13. By 1900, the percentage of Americans living in cities was
 - a. greater than in small towns and rural areas.
 - b. about 40 percent.
 - c. decreasing.
 - d. None of the above

14. By the late 1800s charities had received millions of dollars
 - a. from the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.
 - b. in grants through government programs.
 - c. in business investment income.
 - d. from philanthropists who believed that the wealthy had a duty to take care of the poor.

15. The use of electricity spread rapidly because
 - a. George Westinghouse invented the electric lightbulb.
 - b. streetcars began running on electrical power.
 - c. Edison and Westinghouse competed to provide communities with electric power.
 - d. oil production declined.

16. Oil first became a big business in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia because
 - a. Silliman discovered how to refine oil into gasoline.
 - b. Edwin L. Drake proved that it was possible to pump oil from the ground.
 - c. Rockefeller established the Standard Oil Company.
 - d. Rockefeller demanded that railroads shipping his products run on oil.

17. During the Homestead strike, a gun battle erupted between the
 - a. state militia and the workers.
 - b. workers and the militia after Pinkerton detectives arrested the strikers.
 - c. militia and the Pinkerton detectives whom management hired to break the union.
 - d. Pinkerton detectives and the workers who were locked out of the plant.

18. From 1850 to 1900 Chicago's population
 - a. increased from 30,000 residents to 1.7 million.
 - b. grew by about 40 percent.
 - c. grew slowly compared to that of other cities.
 - d. declined as native-born Americans moved to rural areas.

19. Because it provided a supply of low-wage workers, immigration in the late 1800s was favored by
 - a. some business leaders.
 - b. labor unions.
 - c. most nativists.
 - d. the majority of Congress.

20. The battle between Chicago police and union-led workers fighting for an eight-hour workday became known as the
 - a. Pullman strike.
 - b. Homestead strike.
 - c. Haymarket Riot.
 - d. Second Industrial Revolution.

21. Skilled specialists were invited to work in an "invention factory" started by
 - a. George Westinghouse in Chicago.
 - b. Thomas Alva Edison in Menlo Park, New Jersey.
 - c. Alexander Graham Bell in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 - d. Orville and Wilbur Wright in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

22. Benevolent societies
 - a. were set up by some immigrant communities.
 - b. provided needed aid that was not then available from government agencies.
 - c. were formed to help others in cases of sickness, unemployment, and death.
 - d. All of the above

23. In 1882 Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited Chinese people from
 - a. joining labor unions.
 - b. joining political parties.
 - c. becoming U.S. citizens.
 - d. immigrating to the United States for 10 years.

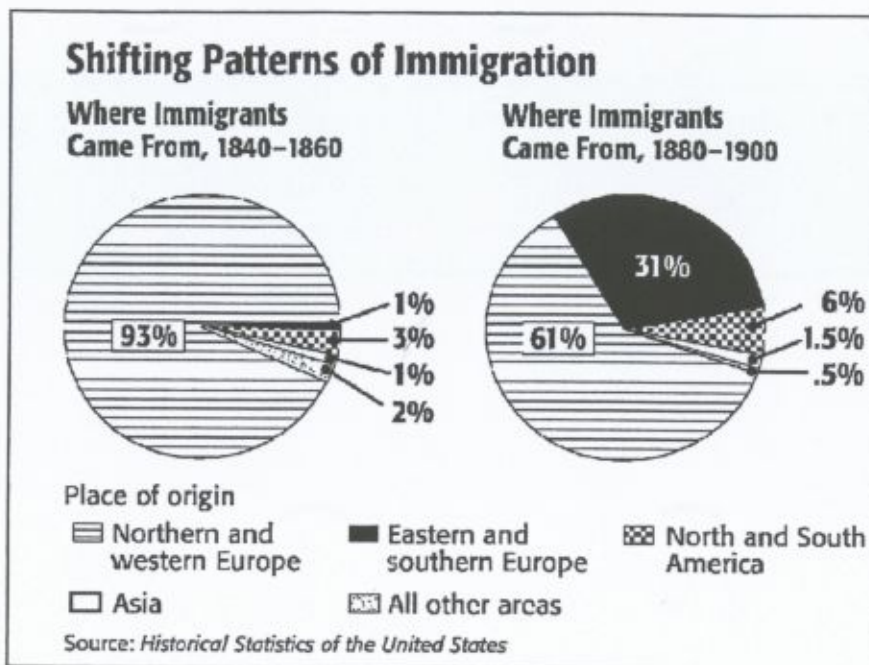
24. In the late 1800s, the federal government's policy of laissez-faire capitalism
- meant little government regulation of the market economy.
 - encouraged government ownership of important industries.
 - did little to help business and stifled its growth with regulations.
 - required companies to organize into monopolies and trusts.
25. After immigrants were interviewed and examined by Ellis Island officials,
- all were allowed to enter the country.
 - they were referred to as old immigrants.
 - those with contagious diseases were deported.
 - they were required to abandon their cultural practices.

Match each statement with the correct item.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) . steerage | a) trust |
| b) Bessemer process | b) Pullman Strike |
| c) entrepreneurs | c) suburbs |
| d) Homestead strike | d) American Federation of Labor |
| e) corporations | e) patent |

- legal arrangement grouping together a number of companies under one board of directors
- residential neighborhoods outside of a central city
- organized individual national unions of skilled workers into one larger union
- exclusive right to manufacture or sell an invention
- area below deck on a ship's lower levels
- companies that sell shares of ownership called stocks
- result of Henry Frick's refusal to negotiate with the steelworkers' union
- people who start new businesses
- discovery that increased U.S. steel production
- the owners of these are called shareholders / run by a board of directors

Chart: 2 points each (answer on the lined paper)



1. Which immigrant group experienced the greatest increase between the periods 1840–1860 and 1880–1890?
2. Which immigrant group experienced the greatest decrease between the periods 1840–1860 and 1880–1890?
3. What was the largest immigrant group in the period 1880–1900?
4. Which immigrant group increased from 1% to 1.5% between the periods 1840–1860 and 1880–1890?
5. Did immigration from North and South America rise or fall as a percentage from 1840–1860 to 1880–1900?

Short Essay: Choose ONE of the following to answer in a complete, well organized and detail/example filled paragraph (20 points)

1. Describe some of the business methods and practices used by Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller to dominate the steel and oil industries. Did you think Rockefeller was more of a Captain of Industry or a Robber Baron? Explain.
2. Explain how Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection influenced the U.S. government's role in and attitude toward big business. How did this begin to change over time? In what ways did the same theory relate to the lives of immigrants and their work in the late 1800s?