

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Chapter 15-1/2 Quiz (50 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

Multiple Choice (2 points each – 30 points total)

- 1) The “Great Compromiser” (came up with Missouri Compromise and Comp. of 1850) was
 - a. Henry Clay.
 - b. John Brown.
 - c. Millard Fillmore.
 - d. Daniel Boone

- 2) The question of whether California would be admitted to the Union as a free state or a slave state
 - a. was the primary argument used by those who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - 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 Ostend Manifesto.
 - d. led Henry Clay to offer a series of proposals to address several of the current issues of disagreement between North and South.

- 3) When California applied for statehood, the majority of its residents wanted California to enter the Union
 - a. as a slave state.
 - b. as a free state.
 - c. in violation of the Compromise of 1850.
 - d. as a slave state only if New Mexico was admitted as a free state.

- 4) 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

- 5) The Fugitive Slave Act was
 - a. a part of the Compromise of 1850.
 - b. a reaction to John Brown’s activities in Kansas.
 - c. required as part of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - d. approved only by state legislatures in the free states.

- 6) 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.

- 7) Although Franklin Pierce was from New England, southerners trusted him because he
 - a. promised to honor the Compromise of 1850 and enforce the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - b. had fought alongside Jefferson Davis and Winfield Scott in the Mexican War.
 - c. promised to start the Pacific railroad from New Orleans rather than Chicago.
 - d. had attended southern schools and understood the South’s economic concerns.

- 8) The villain in *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* is a white northerner named
 - a. Harriet Beecher
 - b. Uncle Tom
 - c. Simon Legree
 - d. Hank Hill

- 9) *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was important because it
- lessened racial tensions between northerners and southerners
 - made many northerners much more opposed to slavery
 - led more northerners to try to capture fugitive slaves
 - led to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 10) In 1854 Stephen Douglas introduced a bill in Congress that would organize the
- Mexican Cession into two regions, one banning slavery and the other allowing it.
 - Mexican Cession into one territory with slavery allowed south of latitude 36° 30'.
 - remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories, each to determine the slavery question by popular sovereignty.
 - remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into one territory with slavery prohibited north of latitude 36° 30'.
- 11) 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
- 12) Many antislavery activists in Kansas wanted to
- acquire the slave territory of Cuba.
 - get shipments of weapons from abolitionists in the East.
 - expand the Fugitive Slave Act by raising commissioners' fees from \$10 to \$50 for each suspected fugitive they returned to the South.
 - prevent fugitive slaves from crossing into Canada to avoid the reach of the Fugitive Slave Act.
- 13) 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.
- 14) 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.
- 15) Who led the event known as the Pottawatomie Massacre?
- Senator Douglas
 - Sheriff Jones
 - John Brown
 - Franklin Pierce

Chronology – For questions 16-20, mark "A" if that event took place first or mark "B" if that event took place first (1 point each – 5 points total)

- 16) a) Compromise of 1850 is passed by Congress
 b) *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is written
- 17) a) the "sack of Lawrence"
 b) the Pottawatomie Massacre takes place

- 18) a) passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
b) passage of the Compromise of 1850
- 19) a) Franklin Pierce elected President
b) passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 20) a) news of the Ostend Manifesto becomes publically known
b) a U.S. Senator is “beaten down and jacked up” in Congress

True or False (1 point each – 5 points total)

Directions: Mark “A” for True or “B” for False for each statement

- 21) Harriet Beecher Stowe had traveled to the South and had a great deal of first hand experience with slavery.
- 22) If seized, fugitive slaves were NOT GRANTED a trial by jury to determine whether they would be returned to slavery.
- 23) “Border Ruffians” came into Kansas mainly from the state of Missouri.
- 24) Most southern politicians classified themselves as Free-Soilers.
- 25) Harriet Beecher Stowe tended to “blame the system” as opposed to individual slave holders.

Short Answer Questions (10 points)

Directions: Answer 1 of the following 2 questions.

- 1. Identify 4 of the 5 parts which made up the Compromise of 1850 and whether each part was passed mainly by northern members of Congress, mainly by southern members of Congress, or by more of a strong combination of the two.
- 2. Why did Senator Douglas believe that northerners would basically go along with the Kansas-Nebraska Act without too much protest? What factors caused Senator Douglas to in the end, underestimate how strong northern reaction against his Kansas-Nebraska Act would be?