

Quiz 4 (for Chapters 9 and 10)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. William Lloyd Garrison persuaded the American Anti-Slavery Society to endorse the concept of
 - (A) compensated emancipation.
 - (B) gradual emancipation.
 - (C) immediate emancipation.
 - (D) colonization.
 - (E) violent revolution.

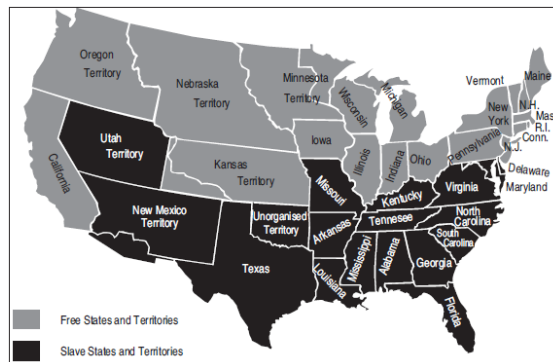
2. In issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, one of Lincoln's goals was
 - (A) to gain the active aid of Britain and France in restoring the Union.
 - (B) to stir up enthusiasm for the war in such border states as Maryland and Kentucky.
 - (C) to please the Radicals in the North by abolishing slavery in areas of the South already under the control of Union armies.
 - (D) to please Russia, one of the Union's few overseas friends, where the serfs had been emancipated the previous year.
 - (E) to keep Britain and France from intervening on the side of the Confederacy.

3. The sharecropping system in the South following Reconstruction had the effect of
 - (A) allowing many former slaves and poor white tenant farmers, who could have never otherwise owned land, to buy their own farms.
 - (B) moving many former slaves and poor white tenant farmers into the middle class.
 - (C) pushing tenant farmers and poor independent farmers into deep levels of debt to large landowners and merchants.
 - (D) helping to limit the power of former plantation owners and Northern business interests.
 - (E) changing the basic attitudes of Whites and Blacks who were now forced to work side by side farming the same land.

4. The Wilmot Proviso was most likely to be supported by
 - (A) Jacksonian Democrats.
 - (B) advocates of nullification.
 - (C) secessionists.
 - (D) free-soilers.

(E) advocates of popular sovereignty.

5. The map below depicts the United States immediately after which of the following events?



- (A) Passage of the Compromise of 1850
- (B) Negotiation of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty
- (C) Passage of the Northwest Ordinance
- (D) Settlement of the Mexican War
- (E) Passage of the Missouri Compromise

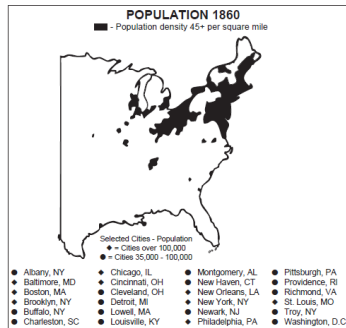
6. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 created a firestorm of opposition because

- (A) it prohibited slavery in Kansas and Nebraska as well as confirming the rights of New Mexico and Arizona settlers to prohibit slavery.
- (B) it extended the northernmost boundary for slavery, as defined in the Missouri Compromise, from the southern border of Missouri and the western border of the Louisiana territory to the Pacific Ocean.
- (C) it allowed slavery north of the line agreed upon in the Missouri Compromise, effectively repealing it.
- (D) it mandated the extension of slavery in all Western territories except California in return for the creation of the Nebraska and Kansas territories.
- (E) it legally repealed the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Western territories.

7. William M. Tweed of New York City

- (A) headed a “ring” of politicians that cheated New York City of \$100 million through fraudulent city contracts and extortion.
- (B) was an outspoken supporter of fiscal integrity in municipal government.
- (C) pioneered the regulation of tenement house construction and sanitation.
- (D) urged the New York state legislature to adopt the governmental reforms advocated by the Progressives.
- (E) served as Secretary of Interior in President Ulysses Grant’s administrations.

8. According to the following map and table, which state had the greatest degree of urbanization in 1860?



- (A) New York
 (B) Pennsylvania
 (C) Illinois
 (D) Massachusetts
 (E) Virginia
9. General Winfield Scott's "Anaconda" strategy for securing a Union victory over the Confederate States
- proposed a naval blockade of the European countries shipping the Confederacy military supplies.
 - proposed a naval blockade of the Confederacy's Atlantic and Gulf coastlines.
 - proposed to divide and subdivide the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers.
 - was supported by the press as being prudent and brilliant.
- (A) I and II only
 (B) II and III only
 (C) III and IV only
 (D) I, II, and III only
 (E) II, III, and IV only
10. To most Americans in the 1840s and 1850s, the idea of Manifest Destiny meant all of the following EXCEPT
- the Americans would irresistibly spread their democratic institutions over North America and possibly South America.
 - God had "manifestly" destined the American people for a hemispheric career.
 - American civilization and "Anglo-American stock" were superior to the non-white and Hispanic peoples and cultures of North America.
 - justification for the annexation of Texas.
 - the extension of civil and political equality to Indians and free Blacks.
11. In undertaking to reconstruct the defeated Confederate states, it was President Andrew Johnson's view that they

- (A) had committed “state suicide” by seceding from the Union.
 - (B) were to be treated as conquered territory.
 - (C) had never actually been out of the Union.
 - (D) should be made to indemnify the government for the cost of the war.
 - (E) should never be readmitted to the Union.
12. The most persuasive single instrument of antislavery propaganda written in response to the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was
- (A) Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.
 - (B) Henry David Thoreau’s “On Civil Disobedience.”
 - (C) Hinton Rowan Helper’s *Impending Crisis*.
 - (D) George Fitzhugh’s *Cannibals All*.
 - (E) Frederick Douglass’s *My Bondage*.
13. Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois, framed the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) mainly because
- (A) he wanted Southern support for a transcontinental railroad with a terminus at Chicago.
 - (B) he opposed the doctrine of popular sovereignty.
 - (C) he endorsed the Free-Soil party’s creed: “free soil, free speech, free labor and free men.”
 - (D) he wanted Southern support for the presidency.
 - (E) he favored a transcontinental railroad being built through New Mexico.
14. In the presidential election of 1860, the major issue to Southern slaveowners was
- (A) the passage of a federal slave code.
 - (B) the falling price of cotton and rising cost of slaves.
 - (C) the immediate abolition of slavery.
 - (D) the extension of slavery.
 - (E) the admission of California as a slave state.
15. In the 1850s, an economic cause of increasing sectional conflict was the decreasing importance of
- (A) cotton exports.
 - (B) wheat exports.
 - (C) the Mississippi River.
 - (D) New York City as a port.
 - (E) indigo exports.