

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. After 1800, the prosperity of both North and South became heavily dependent on growing, manufacturing and exporting cotton.
A) True
B) False
2. The southern planter aristocracy was strongly attracted to medieval cultural ideals.
A) True
B) False
3. The growing of cotton on large plantations was economically efficient and agriculturally sound.
A) True
B) False
4. Most southern slaveowners owned twenty or more slaves.
A) True
B) False
5. In 1860, three fourths of all white southerners owned no slaves at all.
A) True
B) False
6. Poor whites supported slavery because it made them feel racially superior and because they hoped someday to be able to buy slaves.
A) True
B) False
7. The one group of southern whites who opposed slavery consisted of those who lived in mountain areas far from plantations and from blacks.
A) True
B) False
8. Free blacks enjoyed considerable status and wealth in both the North and the South before the Civil War.
A) True
B) False
9. Most slaveowners treated their black slaves as a valuable economic investment.
A) True
B) False
10. Slavery almost completely destroyed the black family.
A) True
B) False
11. American slaves used many small methods of resistance to demonstrate their hatred of slavery and their yearning for freedom.
A) True
B) False
12. Abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison quickly attained great popularity in the North.
A) True
B) False
13. The most prominent black abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, supported William Lloyd Garrison's absolutist principles and refusal to engage in politics.
A) True
B) False

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14. After about 1830, the South no longer tolerated even moderate pro-abolitionist discussion.
A) True
B) False
15. Southern whites increasingly argued that their slaves were happier and better off than northern wage earners.
A) True
B) False
16. After President Harrison's death, Vice President John Tyler carried on the strong Whig policies of leaders like Clay and Webster.
A) True
B) False
17. By the 1840s, the bitter memories of two Anglo American wars had disappeared, putting an end to major British American conflicts.
A) True
B) False
18. The Aroostook War over the Maine boundary was settled by a territorial compromise in the Webster Ashburton Treaty.
A) True
B) False
19. A primary motive driving Americans to annex Texas was fear that the Lone Star Republic would become an ally or protectorate of Britain.
A) True
B) False
20. Because the two thirds vote necessary for a treaty of annexation could not be obtained in the Senate, Texas was annexed by a simple majority resolution of both houses of Congress.
A) True
B) False
21. In the dispute with Britain over Oregon, the United States repeatedly demanded control of the whole territory as far north as fifty four forty.
A) True
B) False
22. In the election of 1844, Clay lost to Polk partly because he tried to straddle the Texas annexation issue and thus lost antislavery support.
A) True
B) False
23. Polk's victory in 1844 was interpreted as a mandate for Manifest Destiny and led directly to the annexation of Texas and a favorable settlement of the Oregon dispute.
A) True
B) False
24. President Polk originally opposed acquiring California because of its large population of Mexican citizens.
A) True
B) False
25. The immediate cause of the Mexican War was an attempt by Mexico to reconquer Texas.
A) True
B) False
26. Polk's primary objective in fighting the Mexican War was to obtain California for the United States.
A) True
B) False

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27. The overwhelming American military victory over Mexico led some Americans to call for the United States to take over all of Mexico.
A) True
B) False
28. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave the United States a small slice of present day southern New Mexico and Arizona.
A) True
B) False
29. The outcome of the Mexican War became a source of continuing bad feeling between the United States and much of Latin America.
A) True
B) False
30. The Wilmot Proviso prohibiting slavery in territory acquired from Mexico helped shove the slavery issue out of sight.
A) True
B) False
31. Democratic politicians and others attempted to avoid the issue of slavery in the territories by saying it should be left to popular sovereignty.
A) True
B) False
32. The Free Soil party consisted of a small unified band of radical abolitionists.
A) True
B) False
33. The California gold rush of 1849 diverted the nation's attention from slavery.
A) True
B) False
34. Southerners demanded a more effective fugitive slave law to stop the Underground Railroad from running escaped slaves to Canada.
A) True
B) False
35. In the Senate debate of 1850, Calhoun spoke for compromise, while Clay and Webster each defended his own section's interests.
A) True
B) False
36. In the key provisions of the Compromise of 1850, New Mexico and Utah were admitted as slave states, while California was left open to popular sovereignty.
A) True
B) False
37. The provision of the Compromise of 1850 that aroused the fiercest northern opposition was the Fugitive Slave Law.
A) True
B) False
38. The greatest political winner in the Compromise of 1850 was the South.
A) True
B) False
39. The Whig Party disappeared because its northern and southern wings were too deeply split over the Fugitive Slave Law and other sectional issues.
A) True
B) False

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40. The Pierce administration's expansionist efforts in Central America, Cuba, and the Gadsden Purchase were basically designed to serve southern proslavery interests.
A) True
B) False
41. In negotiating the first American treaty with China in 1844, diplomat Caleb Cushing made sure that the United States did not align itself with the imperialistic European great powers in China.
A) True
B) False
42. Douglas' Kansas Nebraska Act was intended to organize western territories so that a transcontinental railroad could be built along a northern route.
A) True
B) False
43. Both southerners and northerners alike refused to accept Douglas' plan to repeal the Missouri Compromise.
A) True
B) False
44. The Kansas Nebraska Act wrecked the Compromise of 1850 and created deep divisions within the Democratic Party.
A) True
B) False
45. The Republican Party was initially organized as a northern protest against Douglas' Kansas Nebraska Act.
A) True
B) False
46. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* proved to be the most influential publication in arousing the northern and European public against the evils of slavery.
A) True
B) False
47. Prosouthern Kansas pioneers brought numerous slaves with them in order to guarantee that Kansas would not become a free state.
A) True
B) False
48. The violence in Kansas was provoked by both radical abolitionists and militant proslavery forces.
A) True
B) False
49. By opposing the proslavery Lecompton Constitution in Kansas, Senator Stephen A. Douglas was able to unite the Democratic Party.
A) True
B) False
50. Both South Carolina and Massachusetts defiantly reelected the principal figures in the Brooks Sumner beating incident.
A) True
B) False
51. Although the Republican candidate lost to Buchanan, the election of 1856 demonstrated the growing power of the new antislavery party.
A) True
B) False
52. The *Dred Scott* decision upheld the doctrine of popular sovereignty that the people of each territory should determine whether or not to permit slavery.
A) True
B) False

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53. Republicans considered the Supreme Court's *Dred Scott* decision invalid and vowed to defy it.
A) True
B) False
54. In the Lincoln Douglas debates, Lincoln's criticism forced Douglas to back away from his support for popular sovereignty.
A) True
B) False
55. John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry failed to set off a slave uprising but succeeded in inflaming passions in both North and South.
A) True
B) False
56. Northern Democrats walked out of the Democratic Party in 1860 when southerners nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president.
A) True
B) False
57. The election of 1860 was really two campaigns, Lincoln versus Douglas in the North and Bell versus Breckinridge in the South.
A) True
B) False
58. The overwhelming support for Lincoln in the North gave him a majority of the total popular vote despite winning almost no votes in the South.
A) True
B) False
59. Seven states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America during the lame duck period between Lincoln's election and his inauguration.
A) True
B) False
60. Lincoln made a strong effort to get the South to accept the Crittenden Compromise in order to avoid a civil war.
A) True
B) False
61. Lincoln successfully prevented any more states from seceding after his inauguration.
A) True
B) False
62. In order to appease the Border States, Lincoln first insisted that the North was fighting only to preserve the Union and not to abolish slavery.
A) True
B) False
63. The South's advantage in the Civil War was that it only had to stalemate the war on its own territory, while the North had to fight a war of conquest against a hostile population.
A) True
B) False
64. The North generally had superior military leadership, while the South struggled to find successful commanders for its armies.
A) True
B) False
65. In the long run, Northern economic and population advantages effectively wore down Southern resistance.
A) True
B) False

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66. The South's chances for independence when the war began were actually quite good.
A) True
B) False
67. Although officially neutral, Britain sometimes engaged in acts that in effect aided the South.
A) True
B) False
68. Northern pressure forced the British to stop the *Alabama* from raiding Union shipping.
A) True
B) False
69. The Civil War related crisis in U.S. British relations threatened to expand into a war over Canada.
A) True
B) False
70. Once the Civil War was over, the threat of U.S. intervention forced Napoleon III of France to withdraw his support of Maximilian in Mexico.
A) True
B) False
71. The Civil War draft reflected the North's commitment to fighting a war based on the principle of equal treatment of citizens from all economic conditions.
A) True
B) False
72. Lincoln's temporary violations of civil liberties were strongly opposed by Congress.
A) True
B) False
73. The North effectively financed its Civil War effort through an income tax, higher tariffs, and the sale of federal government bonds.
A) True
B) False
74. The South in effect used severe inflation as a means of financing its war effort.
A) True
B) False
75. The Northern civilian economy was severely damaged by the war effort.
A) True
B) False