



# WESTWARD EXPANSION

## CHAPTER 12

### Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty dealt with the question of
  - (a) joint United States-British occupation of Oregon.
  - (b) United States' annexation of Texas.
  - (c) the United States' boundary with Canada.
  - (d) the United States' boundary with Mexico.
2. Mexican authorities were so alarmed by the number of American settlers in Texas by 1830 that
  - (a) they cancelled all land grants given to Americans.
  - (b) they sent an invading army under the command of Santa Anna.
  - (c) they required the Americans to learn and speak Spanish.
  - (d) they closed the Texas border to any further American immigration.
3. The United States refused to annex Texas in 1836 because
  - (a) most of Texas' inhabitants were native Mexicans.
  - (b) Texans did not want to be annexed by the United States.
  - (c) the American government was opposed to armed rebellion against established governments.
  - (d) of fear that it would provoke a war with Mexico.
4. The phrase "manifest destiny" expressed a popular attitude favoring
  - (a) the abolition of slavery.
  - (b) evangelical revivalism.
  - (c) slavery.
  - (d) territorial expansion.
5. Migration to Oregon in the 1840s was stimulated by
  - (a) Mormon missionaries who had explored the area.
  - (b) the discovery of gold in the Columbia River.
  - (c) reports of rich agricultural land there.
  - (d) the Hudson Bay Company's boom in the fur trade.
6. The destination of most of those who took the Oregon Trail was the
  - (a) Sacramento Valley.
  - (b) Willamette Valley.
  - (c) Great Salt Lake.
  - (d) port cities of San Diego and San Francisco.
7. James Polk's election to the presidency in 1844 was taken to be a popular endorsement for
  - (a) extending slavery into the territories of the United States.
  - (b) war with Mexico.
  - (c) acquiring new territories.
  - (d) reopening the slave trade.
8. What territory did the United States acquire by annexation using a joint resolution of Congress?
  - (a) California
  - (b) Oregon
  - (c) Kansas
  - (d) Texas

9. What territory did the United States acquire as a result of a war with Mexico?
  - (a) California
  - (b) Oregon
  - (c) Kansas
  - (d) Texas
10. What territory did the United States acquire through a treaty with Britain?
  - (a) California
  - (b) Oregon
  - (c) Kansas
  - (d) Texas
11. All of the following preceded the United States' war with Mexico *except*
  - (a) Zachary Taylor's forces occupied the territory just north of the Rio Grande.
  - (b) an emissary was sent to Mexico to try to purchase California.
  - (c) Texas was annexed to the United States.
  - (d) gold was discovered in California.
12. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was negotiated by
  - (a) Nicholas Trist.
  - (b) Winfield Scott.
  - (c) John Slidell.
  - (d) William Seward.
13. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided for all of the following *except*
  - (a) Mexican recognition of the Rio Grande as its border with Texas.
  - (b) United States acquisition of both California and New Mexico.
  - (c) a \$15 million payment from the United States to Mexico.
  - (d) prohibition of slavery in the territories Mexico ceded to the United States.
14. If it had passed Congress, the Wilmot Proviso would have
  - (a) banned slavery from the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States.
  - (b) reopened the territory north of 36°30' to slavery.
  - (c) left the question of slavery to be decided by vote of territorial legislatures.
  - (d) provided for immediate admission of California as a free state.
15. In the Election of 1848, opposition to the expansion of slavery into the territories was the position
  - (a) taken by Zachary Taylor.
  - (b) taken by Lewis Cass.
  - (c) taken by Martin Van Buren.
  - (d) taken by James Polk.
16. In 1849, President Taylor outraged his southern supporters with his proposal to
  - (a) ban slavery from all American territories.
  - (b) admit California as a free state.
  - (c) endorse the concept of popular sovereignty.
  - (d) veto the Wilmot Proviso.
17. The major concession made to the South in the Compromise of 1850 was the proposal regarding
  - (a) the return of fugitive slaves.
  - (b) the Texas-New Mexico boundary dispute.
  - (c) the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
  - (d) the admission of California to statehood.
18. The most upsetting proposal in the Compromise of 1850 to northerners was that it
  - (a) legalized slavery in Washington, D.C.
  - (b) gave the southern states control of slave property in the territories.
  - (c) guaranteed the protection of slave property in the territories.
  - (d) compelled them to cooperate in the capture of runaway slaves.

19. Arrange these events in the proper time sequence: (A) David Wilmot proposes a proviso in Congress; (B) the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican War; (C) Congress passes the Compromise of 1850; (D) Zachary Taylor is elected president.
- A, B, C, D
  - B, A, D, C
  - C, D, B, A
  - A, B, D, C
20. The main source of friction between the government of Mexico and the immigrant settlers to Texas
- was the price of land.
  - was the settlers' importation of slaves.
  - was the treatment of women.
  - was the issue of settler voting rights.
21. The conflict between President Tyler and leaders like Henry Clay took place over the issues of
- slavery and expansion.
  - banking and tariff policy.
  - foreign policy.
  - agriculture and transportation policy.
22. Which of the following was *not* a reason why Britain strongly supported an independent Texas?
- Britain was interested in eventually incorporating Texas into the British Empire.
  - British abolitionists hoped to make Texas an antislavery bastion.
  - British manufacturers wanted to reduce their dependence on American cotton.
  - Britain planned to use Texas as a check on American southward expansion.
23. Texas was finally admitted to the Union in 1844 as a result of
- the Mexican War.
  - the Texans' willingness to abandon slavery.
  - President Tyler's interpretation of the Election of 1844 as a "mandate" to acquire Texas.
  - a compromise agreement with Britain.
24. Britain eventually lost out in the contest for the disputed Oregon territory because
- the rapidly growing number of American settlers overwhelmed the small British population.
  - the British recognized the greater validity of American legal claims on the territory.
  - superior American naval forces made the British position in the region untenable.
  - an international arbitration commission ruled in favor of the American claims.
25. Henry Clay lost the Election of 1844 to James Polk because
- his attempt to "straddle" the Texas issue lost him votes to the Liberty Party in New York.
  - his strong stand for expansion in Texas and Oregon raised fears of war with Britain.
  - he supported lower tariffs and an independent treasury system.
  - he lacked experience in presidential politics.
26. The final result of the British-American conflict over the Oregon Country in 1844-1846 was
- American success in winning the goal of a boundary at "fifty-four forty."
  - an agreement to continue the joint occupation of Oregon for twenty more years.
  - a compromise agreement on a border at the 49th parallel.
  - an outbreak of war between the two nations.
27. The immediate cause of the Mexican War was
- American refusal to pay Mexican claims for damage to its citizens.
  - Mexican refusal to sell California and a dispute over the Texas boundary.
  - Mexican support for the antislavery movement in Texas.
  - American determination to establish democracy in northern Mexico.

28. The main American military campaign that finally captured Mexico City was commanded by
  - (a) General Stephen W. Kearny.
  - (b) Captain John C. Frémont.
  - (c) General Zachary Taylor.
  - (d) General Winfield Scott.
29. The most ominous domestic consequence of the Mexican War was
  - (a) the decline of the Democratic Party.
  - (b) a sharp revival of the issue of slavery.
  - (c) a large influx of Hispanic immigrants into the southern United States.
  - (d) a significant increase in taxes to pay the costs of the war.
30. “Popular sovereignty” was the idea that
  - (a) the government of the United States should be elected by the people.
  - (b) western settlers should be able to organize their own territorial governments.
  - (c) the people of a territory should determine for themselves whether or not to permit slavery.
  - (d) the United States should assume direct control of the territory acquired from Mexico.
31. Forming an effective government in California was essential because of
  - (a) the desire of antislavery forces to gain a new state for their cause.
  - (b) the threat that Mexico would re-conquer the territory.
  - (c) the need to have a government capable of building a transcontinental railroad.
  - (d) the very large and unruly population drawn into the state by the discovery of gold.
32. The proposed admission of California into the Union was dangerously controversial because
  - (a) the territory was in a condition of complete lawlessness and anarchy.
  - (b) the Mexicans were threatening renewed warfare if California joined the Union.
  - (c) its admission would destroy the balance between free and slave states in the Senate.
  - (d) there was a powerful movement to declare California an independent nation.
33. Among the notable advocates of compromise in the controversy over slavery in 1850 were
  - (a) William Seward and Zachary Taylor.
  - (b) Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.
  - (c) John C. Calhoun and Abraham Lincoln.
  - (d) Stephen A. Douglas and Harriet Tubman.
34. Under the terms of the Compromise of 1850
  - (a) California was admitted as a free state, and Utah and New Mexico would determine the slave question using “popular sovereignty.”
  - (b) California was admitted as a free state, and Utah and New Mexico as slave states.
  - (c) California, Utah, and New Mexico were kept as territories but with slavery prohibited.
  - (d) New Mexico and Texas were admitted as slave states, and Utah and California as free states.
35. The final battle over the Compromise of 1850 was substantially aided by
  - (a) the conversion of William Seward to the idea of compromise.
  - (b) the death of President Taylor and succession of Millard Fillmore as president.
  - (c) the removal of the Fugitive Slave Law from the compromise bill.
  - (d) the agreement to rely on popular sovereignty to resolve the future of slavery in California.
36. Americans moved into Texas
  - (a) when invited by the Spanish government.
  - (b) after an agreement was concluded between Mexican authorities and Stephen F. Austin.
  - (c) upon Sam Houston’s defeat of General Santa Anna.
  - (d) to spread Protestantism.

37. Texans won their independence as a result of the victory over Mexico at the Battle of
  - (a) Santa Anna.
  - (b) Goliad.
  - (c) the Alamo.
  - (d) San Jacinto.
38. Most of the early settlers in Texas came from
  - (a) New England.
  - (b) the South and Southwest.
  - (c) the Old Northwest.
  - (d) the middle Atlantic states.
39. The Whigs placed John Tyler on the 1840 ticket as vice president to
  - (a) have him instead of William Henry Harrison actually run the executive branch.
  - (b) win northern votes.
  - (c) attract the vote of states' righters.
  - (d) reward him for his strong support of the Whig Party platform.
40. The British-American dispute over the border with Maine was solved
  - (a) by war.
  - (b) by a compromise that gave each side some territory.
  - (c) when America was given all of the territory in question.
  - (d) with the *Caroline* incident.
41. President Polk's claim that "American blood [had been shed] on American soil" referred to news of an armed clash between Mexican and American troops near
  - (a) San Francisco.
  - (b) the Nueces River.
  - (c) Santa Fe.
  - (d) the Rio Grande.
42. During the Mexican War, the Polk administration was called upon several times to respond to "spot" resolutions, indicating where American blood had been shed to provoke the war. The resolutions were frequently introduced by
  - (a) Abraham Lincoln.
  - (b) Henry Clay.
  - (c) Robert Gray.
  - (d) David Wilmot.
43. The expansionist phrase "manifest destiny" was first coined by
  - (a) George Henry Evans.
  - (b) Horace Greeley.
  - (c) John C. Frémont.
  - (d) John L. O'Sullivan.
44. The Wilmot Proviso called for
  - (a) annexation of Texas.
  - (b) prohibiting slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico.
  - (c) drawing the Missouri Compromise line of 36°30' to the West Coast.
  - (d) legislation limiting immigration into the United States.
45. Which of the following was *not* Mexican territory in 1825?
  - (a) California
  - (b) Oregon
  - (c) Texas
  - (d) New Mexico

46. The most plausible reason for the Texas Revolution was
- (a) the harsh oppression of the Catholic Church.
  - (b) the discovery of fertile lands for growing cotton in eastern Texas.
  - (c) the unwillingness of Anglo-American settlers to accept Mexican rule.
  - (d) the Texans' desire to create an independent nation.
  - (e) the inability of Texans to settle their land disputes.
47. \_\_\_\_, the hero in the fight for independence in Texas, became the first president of the Texas Republic.
- (a) Stephen F. Austin
  - (b) W. B. Travis
  - (c) Sam Houston
  - (d) Davy Crockett
  - (e) Frank Dallas
48. The most important overland route for American migration to the far West was
- (a) the Santa Fe Trail.
  - (b) the Chisholm Trail.
  - (c) the Cumberland Road.
  - (d) the Oregon Trail.
  - (e) the California Trail.
49. In his quest for California, James K. Polk
- (a) advocated war with Mexico from the beginning.
  - (b) argued strongly for annexation because Americans were the most populous in the region.
  - (c) first advocated buying the area from Mexico.
  - (d) sought British help to convince Mexico to sell the area to the United States.
  - (e) hoped to acquire all of Mexico as a result.
50. The event that brought turmoil to the administration of Zachary Taylor was the
- (a) passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
  - (b) influx of immigrants to the west coast.
  - (c) discovery of gold in California.
  - (d) growth of lawlessness in California.
  - (e) Black Hawk War in Illinois.

**Multiple-Answer Multiple Choice: Each of the following questions may have two, three, or four correct answers. Mark all correct answers for each question. (1 point each)**

51. Britain was interested in developments in the Republic of Texas because
- (a) an independent Texas was a potential counterweight to the future growth of the United States.
  - (b) Texas would be an important alternative source of cotton for the British textile industry.
  - (c) Texas threatened British influence in Central America and northern South America.
  - (d) British abolitionists were pleased that the Republic of Texas had outlawed slavery.
52. The Mexican War resulted in
- (a) a one-third increase in the territorial size of the United States.
  - (b) combat experience for those who would lead the armies of the Civil War.
  - (c) increased respect for American military and naval capabilities.
  - (d) friendlier relations between the United States and Latin American nations.
53. Points of controversy between the United States and Mexico in 1846 included
- (a) damage claims by American citizens against the Mexican government.
  - (b) American annexation of Texas.
  - (c) exclusion of Mexico from the Oregon boundary settlement.
  - (d) the refusal of the Mexican government to receive Polk's envoy, John Slidell.

54. Presidential candidates in the 1848 election included
- (a) Martin Van Buren.
  - (b) Henry Clay.
  - (c) Lewis Cass.
  - (d) Zachary Taylor.
55. In 1850, the South was deeply worried because
- (a) the Underground Railroad was carrying away hundreds of slaves each year.
  - (b) the price of cotton was low.
  - (c) the Supreme Court had a northern majority.
  - (d) California sought admission as a free state.

**True/False: Answer “A” for true and “B” for false.**

56. Stephen F. Austin commanded Texas’ army during the Texas Revolution in 1835-1836.
57. In the mid-nineteenth century, most Americans believed that it was God’s will that the United States govern all of North America.
58. Attack by Indians was the most common problem faced by pioneers on the Oregon Trail.
59. Americans rallied to support the president and the war against Mexico in 1846-1848.
60. The 1850 Fugitive Slave Law was passed to protect runaway slaves from recapture by hired southern slave catchers.
61. After William Henry Harrison died suddenly, John Tyler carried on the strong Whig policies of leaders like Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.
62. A primary motive driving Americans to annex Texas was fear that the Lone Star Republic would become an ally or protectorate of Britain.
63. 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.
64. In the dispute with Britain over Oregon, the United States repeatedly demanded control of the whole territory as far north as “fifty-four forty.”
65. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave the United States only small territorial gains.
66. The Wilmot Proviso prohibiting slavery in territory acquired from Mexico helped shove the slavery issue out of sight in the aftermath of the Mexican War.
67. The California gold rush diverted the nation’s attention from the slavery controversy.
68. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled the boundary dispute between Oregon and British Columbia.
69. The decisive battle of the Texas Revolution was fought at the Alamo.
70. Most supporters of “manifest destiny” ignored the fact that American Indians and people of Spanish descent had been living in the West for centuries.
71. Stephen F. Austin brought some of the first American settlers to Texas.
72. Santa Anna’s 6,000 soldiers fought against some 187 Texan soldiers at the Alamo.

73. In 1849, nearly 80,000 gold-seekers flocked to California in what is known as the California Gold Rush.
74. The Oregon Trail stretched more than 2,000 miles from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico.
75. The vast majority of California gold miners soon became wealthy land owners.