



THE SECTIONS GO THEIR WAYS

CHAPTER 13

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. As the cotton culture spread westward in the early nineteenth century,
 - (a) planters in the Deep South diversified their crops.
 - (b) the price of slaves declined.
 - (c) the demand for slaves increased.
 - (d) slave ownership became less profitable.
2. By 1860 about ____ percent of southern families owned slaves.
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 25
 - (c) 30
 - (d) 65
3. Antebellum slaves had all of the following *except*
 - (a) many basic legal rights.
 - (b) a higher infant mortality rate than whites.
 - (c) a shorter life span than whites.
 - (d) adequate food, housing, and clothing.
4. Generally, southern whites did not believe that slaves were
 - (a) innately lazy.
 - (b) prone to rebellion.
 - (c) content with their enslavement.
 - (d) incapable of hard work.
5. The least frequent means used by slaves to protest their conditions was
 - (a) revolt.
 - (b) escape.
 - (c) feigned laziness.
 - (d) subterfuge.
6. In the antebellum period, slaves were *not* able to develop
 - (a) their own slave culture.
 - (b) a strong sense of community.
 - (c) individual self-reliance.
 - (d) a sense of their own self-worth.
7. Most immigrants to mid-nineteenth century America were attracted by the promise of
 - (a) religious freedom.
 - (b) political freedom.
 - (c) social respect.
 - (d) economic opportunity.
8. In *Commonwealth v. Hunt* the courts legalized
 - (a) child labor.
 - (b) corporations.
 - (c) social respect.
 - (d) labor unions.

9. In mid-nineteenth-century America,
 - (a) class distinctions were narrowing.
 - (b) faith in the idea of egalitarian democracy was fading.
 - (c) Americans enjoyed a relatively high standard of living.
 - (d) geographical population mobility was declining.
10. In its foreign commerce, the United States usually ___ raw materials and ___ manufactured goods; and it usually ___ more than it ____.
 - (a) exported; imported; exported; imported
 - (b) imported; exported; imported; exported
 - (c) exported; imported; imported; exported
 - (d) imported; exported; exported; imported
11. America's dominance in the shipbuilding industry was most severely challenged by the development of ocean-going
 - (a) sailing packets.
 - (b) clipper ships.
 - (c) commerce raiders.
 - (d) steamships.
12. Railroad construction by 1860 most closely tied together the economies of the
 - (a) Northeast and Northwest.
 - (b) Northeast and South.
 - (c) Northwest and South.
 - (d) Northwest and Far West.
13. Most of the capital available for railroad construction before the Civil War was supplied by
 - (a) local community loans.
 - (b) private investors.
 - (c) state tax exemptions.
 - (d) federal land grants.
14. All of the following were true of mid-nineteenth century American farms *except*
 - (a) farm labor was scarce.
 - (b) the standard of living was declining.
 - (c) reliance on the railroad was increasing.
 - (d) reliance on machinery was increasing.
15. ___ became the railroad center of the Midwest by 1860.
 - (a) Cincinnati
 - (b) Louisville
 - (c) Chicago
 - (d) St. Louis
16. Railroads did *not* stimulate
 - (a) the growth of business corporations.
 - (b) decentralization of industrial production.
 - (c) investment banking.
 - (d) adoption of new forms of business management.
17. The coming of the railroad and machinery to western farmers did *not* increase their
 - (a) self-sufficiency.
 - (b) reliance on middlemen.
 - (c) operating costs.
 - (d) productivity.

18. As a result of the introduction of the cotton gin,
 - (a) fewer slaves were needed on the plantations.
 - (b) short-staple cotton lost popularity.
 - (c) slavery was reinvigorated.
 - (d) Thomas Jefferson predicted the gradual death of slavery.

19. Plantation agriculture
 - (a) led to a return on investments for slavery.
 - (b) remained diverse until the Civil War.
 - (c) was wasteful.
 - (d) discouraged settlement of the West.

20. All of the following were weaknesses of the slave plantation system *except*
 - (a) it relied on a one-crop economy.
 - (b) it repelled large-scale European immigration.
 - (c) it led to a significant number of people migrating to the West.
 - (d) its land continued to remain in the hands of the small, yeoman farmers.

21. Most white southerners were
 - (a) planter aristocrats.
 - (b) small slaveholders.
 - (c) non-slaveholding subsistence farmers.
 - (d) “poor white trash.”

22. By the mid-nineteenth century,
 - (a) most southerners owned slaves.
 - (b) the smaller slaveholders owned a majority of the slaves.
 - (c) most slaves lived on large plantations.
 - (d) slavery was a dying institution.

23. The group in the South owning the most slaves was the
 - (a) subsistence farmers.
 - (b) mountain whites.
 - (c) plantation owners.
 - (d) small farmers.

24. The increase in the slave population in the first half of the nineteenth century was largely due to
 - (a) the reopening of the African slave trade after 1808.
 - (b) larger imports of slaves from the West Indies.
 - (c) natural reproduction.
 - (d) re-enslavement of free blacks.

25. By 1860, slaves were concentrated in the “black belt” located in the
 - (a) upper southern states of Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee.
 - (b) deep southern states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.
 - (c) old southern states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.
 - (d) new southwestern states of Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.

26. The South had become the “Cotton Kingdom” in the early nineteenth century for all of the following reasons *except*
 - (a) Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin.
 - (b) the new profitability of short-staple cotton.
 - (c) the opening of rich river bottomlands in the Gulf Coast states.
 - (d) the stabilization of its economy through crop diversification.

27. The institution of slavery became even more entrenched in the South because of the increasing importance of
- (a) rice.
 - (b) short-staple cotton.
 - (c) indigo.
 - (d) long-staple cotton.
28. The union of slavery and cotton
- (a) decreased the southern dependence on the North.
 - (b) hindered the industrialization of the South.
 - (c) facilitated economic self-sufficiency in the South.
 - (d) encouraged more whites to work as plantation laborers.
29. Southern planters considered their slaves to be
- (a) hard-working and industrious.
 - (b) children who required constant supervision.
 - (c) skilled and motivated.
 - (d) dangerous malcontents.
30. Adequate physical conditions for slaves were necessary to
- (a) ensure that they could work hard and bear children.
 - (b) meet the requirements of federal law.
 - (c) lessen the probability of slave revolts.
 - (d) maintain good standing in the white community.
31. The typical runaway slave was
- (a) a married man.
 - (b) a young, unmarried man.
 - (c) a married woman.
 - (d) a young, unmarried woman.
 - (e) light-skinned.
32. By 1860, there were approximately ___ free African Americans in the United States.
- (a) 15,000
 - (b) 100,000
 - (c) 500,000
 - (d) 1,000,000
 - (e) 4,000,000
33. Perhaps the most prominent free African American in the United States in 1860 was
- (a) Nat Turner.
 - (b) Denmark Vesey.
 - (c) Frederick Douglass.
 - (d) Booker T. Washington.
 - (e) Harriet Tubman.
34. Which of the following was *not* an essential feature of the factory system?
- (a) a supervised work force
 - (b) the use of interchangeable parts
 - (c) the payment of cash wages
 - (d) each product being produced by a single worker
 - (e) the work force being located in one place

35. The inventor of the mechanical reaper was
- John Deere.
 - Robert Lowell.
 - Charles Goodyear.
 - Cyrus McCormick.
 - Samuel F. B. Morse.
36. Which one of the following is the *most* true of the South in regard to industrialization?
- Urban growth kept pace with the North.
 - It failed to recognize industrial and transportation potential.
 - Southerners chose to concentrate on cotton.
 - It hoped technology would replace its reliance on slaves.
 - It had 75 percent of the nation's railroads to transport cotton.
37. Slave marriages
- were expressly forbidden by most slave owners.
 - were considered legal and binding in most southern states.
 - encouraged many slaves to rebel.
 - had little chance to survive.
 - were encouraged by most owners.
38. The most successful slave revolt was led by
- Hinton Helper.
 - Nat Turner.
 - Sojourner Truth.
 - Denmark Vesey.
 - Gabriel Prosser.
39. The Erie Canal had helped to connect what two regions of the country?
- Northeast and Southeast
 - Northeast and Midwest
 - Southeast and Southwest
 - Midwest and Southwest
 - Southwest and Northeast
40. The sewing machine, which made the ready-made clothing industry possible,
- was invented by John Deere.
 - was invented by Isaiah Singer.
 - was invented by Cyrus McCormick.
 - was invented by Elias Howe.
 - was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse.

True/False: Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.

41. By 1850, cotton was losing its dominance in southern agriculture, and the economic importance of slavery was declining.
42. Once the Atlantic slave trade was outlawed in 1808, America's slave population grew very slowly.
43. Although labor unions were legal in the early nineteenth century, few efforts at labor organization were successful.
44. By 1860, American farmers had become so productive that *over*production had become a problem.
45. The southern planter aristocracy was strongly attracted to medieval cultural ideals.

46. Most southern slaveholders owned ten or more slaves.
47. In 1860, three-fourths of all white southerners owned no slaves at all.
48. Poor whites supported slavery because it made them feel racially superior and because they hoped someday to be able to buy slaves.
49. American slaves used many small methods of resistance to demonstrate their hatred of slavery and their growing yearning for freedom.
50. Masters of large plantations generally had a close relationship with their slaves, which helped ensure loyalty.
51. Plantation owners' concern for the welfare of their slaves was a product of economic necessity and paternalism.
52. A huge source of profits to slaveholders in the upper South was selling slaves to plantations in the lower South.
53. The first American railroad constructed was the Baltimore & Ohio.
54. John Deere invented the self-scouring steel plow in 1837.
55. The labor movement before the Civil War was limited because the organization of unions was illegal.