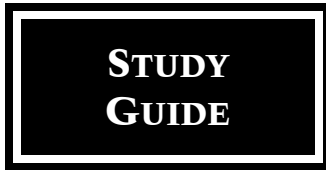


Name: _____

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THE COMING OF THE CIVIL WAR

CHAPTER 14

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. In the early 1850s, enforcement of the ____ gave large numbers of northerners an eyewitness view of the heartlessness of slavery.
 - (a) Fugitive Slave Act
 - (b) Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (c) Dred Scott decision
 - (d) Freeport Doctrine
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* aroused northern outrage over the implications of the
 - (a) Lecompton Constitution.
 - (b) Fugitive Slave Act.
 - (c) Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - (d) Dred Scott decision.
3. American acquisition of Cuba was advocated in the
 - (a) Compromise of 1850.
 - (b) Gadsden Purchase.
 - (c) Ostend Manifesto.
 - (d) Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
4. In the 1850s, Senator Stephen A. Douglas became the national spokesman for
 - (a) popular sovereignty.
 - (b) banning slavery from American territories.
 - (c) a federal slave code.
 - (d) abolitionism.
5. Northerners thought they saw evidence of a slave power conspiracy designed to give southerners control of national policy in all these events *except* the
 - (a) Ostend Manifesto.
 - (b) Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - (c) Freeport Doctrine.
 - (d) Dred Scott decision.
6. To decide the fate of slavery in the territories, Stephen A. Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Act applied the same concept that had been used in the
 - (a) Northwest Ordinance.
 - (b) Wilmot Proviso.
 - (c) Missouri Compromise.
 - (d) Compromise of 1850.
7. The greatest beneficiary of the northern outrage over passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was the
 - (a) Democratic Party.
 - (b) Whig Party.
 - (c) Republican Party.
 - (d) Know-Nothing Party.

8. The concept of popular sovereignty caused problems when it was applied in Kansas because it
 - (a) was illegal.
 - (b) was ambiguous.
 - (c) carried a moral condemnation of slavery.
 - (d) made abolition a capital offense.
9. Charles Sumner was a Senate spokesman for
 - (a) popular sovereignty.
 - (b) abolitionism.
 - (c) secession.
 - (d) nativism.
10. Which one of the following was *not* associated with the pro-slavery element in Kansas?
 - (a) the sack of Lawrence
 - (b) "border ruffians"
 - (c) Lecompton Constitution
 - (d) John Brown
11. In the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court did not rule that
 - (a) Dred Scott was legally held in slavery.
 - (b) Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States.
 - (c) the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.
 - (d) slavery in the territories must be decided by popular sovereignty.
12. When he ran for the United States Senate from Illinois in 1858, Lincoln was generally considered
 - (a) an abolitionist.
 - (b) indifferent on the slavery issue.
 - (c) naïve on the slavery issue.
 - (d) a moderate on the slavery issue.
13. The Lecompton Constitution was endorsed by
 - (a) President Buchanan.
 - (b) Stephen A. Douglas.
 - (c) a majority of the eligible voters in Kansas.
 - (d) Republicans.
14. In their 1858 debates, Lincoln and Douglas were in agreement as to the
 - (a) status of slavery in the territories.
 - (b) implications of the Dred Scott decision.
 - (c) probable inferiority of blacks.
 - (d) morality of slavery.
15. When he raided Harpers Ferry, John Brown apparently hoped to
 - (a) frighten the North and South into negotiating a compromise on slavery.
 - (b) provoke a slave insurrection.
 - (c) discredit northern abolitionists.
 - (d) help make Kansas a free state.
16. Which of the following was *not* a feature of the Election of 1860?
 - (a) The nation now had a president who had virtually no support in the South.
 - (b) The Republican Party divided over the issue of slavery in the territories.
 - (c) The Democratic Party divided into hostile northern and southern wings.
 - (d) The winner won less than a majority of the popular vote.
17. The proposed Crittenden Compromise would have
 - (a) banned slavery in all United States territories.
 - (b) amended the Constitution to protect slavery.
 - (c) repealed the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - (d) repealed the Missouri Compromise.

18. The United States' scheme to gain control of Cuba was stopped when
 - (a) Spain threatened war.
 - (b) northern free-soilers fiercely protested the effort.
 - (c) it signed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
 - (d) Cuba refused to go along with the plan.

19. The answer to keeping the new Pacific Coast territories from breaking away from the United States
 - (a) was allowing slavery in these areas.
 - (b) was establishing a sea route to the west coast.
 - (c) was granting them quick statehood.
 - (d) was constructing a transcontinental railroad.

20. A southern route for the transcontinental railroad seemed the best because
 - (a) northern areas were organized territories.
 - (b) slave labor could be used to construct it.
 - (c) it would be easier to build in this area.
 - (d) Mexican leader Santa Anna agreed to contribute money for the project.

21. Douglas' plans for deciding the slavery question in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill required repeal of the
 - (a) Compromise of 1850.
 - (b) Missouri Compromise.
 - (c) Wilmot Proviso.
 - (d) Northwest Ordinance.

22. In "Bleeding Kansas" in the mid-1850s, ___ was/were identified with the pro-slavery element, while ___ was/were associated with the anti-slavery free-soilers.
 - (a) Beecher's Bibles; "border ruffians"
 - (b) John Brown; Preston Brooks
 - (c) the Pottawatomie massacre; the sack of Lawrence
 - (d) the Lecompton Constitution; the New England Emigrant Aid Society

23. The situation in Kansas in the mid-1850s indicated the impracticality of ___ in the territories.
 - (a) abolitionism
 - (b) free soil
 - (c) popular sovereignty
 - (d) slavery

24. The clash between Preston S. Brooks and Charles Sumner revealed
 - (a) the serious political divisions in the North.
 - (b) how important honor was to northerners.
 - (c) that despite divisions over slavery, the House of Representatives would unite to expel a member for bad conduct.
 - (d) how dangerously inflamed passions were becoming over slavery in the North and South.

25. The central plank of the Know-Nothing Party in the Election of 1856 was
 - (a) popular sovereignty.
 - (b) nativism.
 - (c) pro-slavery.
 - (d) abolitionism.

26. Nativists in the 1850s were known for their
 - (a) support of Native Americans.
 - (b) backing of slavery.
 - (c) opposition to the old-stock Protestants.
 - (d) anti-Catholic and anti-foreign attitudes.

27. As a result of the Lincoln-Douglas debates,
 - (a) Lincoln was elected to the Senate.
 - (b) Douglas defeated Lincoln for the Senate.
 - (c) Douglas increased his chances for winning the presidency.
 - (d) Illinois rejected the concept of popular sovereignty.
28. Stephen A. Douglas argued in his Freeport Doctrine during the Lincoln-Douglas debates that
 - (a) the Dred Scott decision was unconstitutional.
 - (b) action by territorial legislatures could keep slavery out of the territories.
 - (c) popular sovereignty would guarantee slavery in all United States territories.
 - (d) Congress should reopen the Atlantic slave trade.
29. The presidential candidate of the new Constitutional Union Party in 1860 was
 - (a) Stephen A. Douglas.
 - (b) William Seward.
 - (c) John Bell.
 - (d) Jefferson Davis.
30. The government of the Confederate States of America was first organized at
 - (a) Atlanta, Georgia.
 - (b) Montgomery, Alabama.
 - (c) Richmond, Virginia.
 - (d) Knoxville, Tennessee.
31. “Lame-duck” President Buchanan believed that
 - (a) southern states had a legal right to secede from the Union.
 - (b) the Constitution did not authorize him to force southern states to stay in the Union.
 - (c) the Election of 1860 was a fraud.
 - (d) southern states had no choice but to secede from the Union.
32. The primary goal of Commodore Matthew Perry’s treaty with Japan in 1854 was
 - (a) establishing a balance of power in East Asia.
 - (b) opening Japan to American trade.
 - (c) guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China.
 - (d) establishing American naval bases in Hawaii and Okinawa.
33. The fanatical abolitionist John Brown made his first entry into the violent politics of anti-slavery by
 - (a) killing five pro-slavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas.
 - (b) organizing a slave rebellion in Missouri.
 - (c) leading an armed raid on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
 - (d) organizing an armed militia of blacks and whites to conduct escaped slaves to Canada.
34. In the Election of 1860, the Democratic Party
 - (a) tried to unite around the compromise position of Stephen A. Douglas.
 - (b) campaigned on a platform of restoring the compromises of 1820 and 1850.
 - (c) split in two, with each faction nominating its own presidential candidate.
 - (d) threatened to support secession if the sectionally-based Republicans won the election.
35. Popular sovereignty failed in the 1854 Kansas election because of
 - (a) voter apathy.
 - (b) illegal voting by Missouri residents.
 - (c) vote fraud by Free Soil elements.
 - (d) political scandals that had embarrassed its major supporters.
36. The “free-state” capital of Kansas was at
 - (a) Leecompton.
 - (b) Lawrence.
 - (c) Topeka.
 - (d) Wichita.
 - (e) Kansas City.

37. A small civil war was fought in which state during the late 1850s?
- (a) Missouri
 - (b) Kansas
 - (c) South Carolina
 - (d) Tennessee
 - (e) Texas
38. In the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court's decision was largely the work of
- (a) Roger Taney.
 - (b) John Marshall.
 - (c) Stephen Douglas.
 - (d) William Marbury.
 - (e) Thurgood Marshall.
39. The United States Army colonel who defeated John Brown and his raiders was
- (a) Thaddeus Stevens.
 - (b) Preston Brooks.
 - (c) Andrew Johnson.
 - (d) Robert E. Lee.
 - (e) Ulysses S. Grant.
40. The Republicans were successful in the Election of 1860 because
- (a) they compromised on the issue of slavery.
 - (b) they were able to win decisively in the North.
 - (c) they won significant southern support.
 - (d) Abraham Lincoln offered the potential for sectional harmony.
 - (e) the Democrats ran a sloppy campaign.
41. Which of the following was *not* a presidential candidate in the Election of 1860?
- (a) Millard Fillmore
 - (b) Abraham Lincoln
 - (c) Stephen Douglas
 - (d) John Breckinridge
 - (e) John Bell
42. Which of the following southern states was the first to secede?
- (a) Kentucky
 - (b) Virginia
 - (c) Alabama
 - (d) South Carolina
 - (e) North Carolina
43. The Lecompton Constitution would have provided for
- (a) a policy for the Supreme Court to follow in cases involving slavery.
 - (b) an independent country in Africa for freed slaves.
 - (c) a permanent compromise on slavery for future states.
 - (d) a pro-slavery government for Kansas.
 - (e) an anti-slavery government for Kansas.
44. The secession of southern states began immediately after
- (a) announcement of the Dred Scott decision.
 - (b) civil war in Kansas.
 - (c) Lincoln's inauguration.
 - (d) Lincoln's election.
 - (e) shots were fired at Fort Sumter.

45. Why did the southern states secede after the Election of 1860?
- (a) They were attacked.
 - (b) The tariff was too high.
 - (c) They wanted to preserve slavery.
 - (d) Virginia encouraged them.
 - (e) They had lost Missouri.

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

46. The Republican Party founded in 1856 was the political voice of northern radical abolitionists.
47. Lincoln’s election in 1860 was a popular mandate in support of emancipating southern slaves.
48. Douglas’ Kansas-Nebraska Act was intended to organize western territories so that a transcontinental railroad could be built along a northern route.
49. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* effectively aroused the northern and European publics against the evils of slavery.
50. By opposing the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution, Senator Stephen A. Douglas was able to unite the Democratic Party.
51. John Brown’s raid at Harpers Ferry failed to set off a slave uprising but succeeded in inflaming passions in both North and South.
52. Seven states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America during the “lame-duck” period between Lincoln’s election and his inauguration.
53. The Compromise of 1850 provided long-term solutions for the problem of slavery and expansionism.
54. The Republican Party first appeared in the Election of 1852.
55. The Gadsden Purchase made possible that Chicago would become the easternmost terminus of the transcontinental railroad.