

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Exam Nº ③

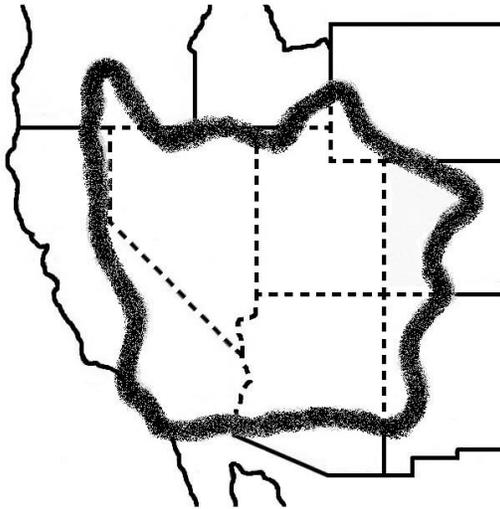
- Manifest Destiny
- The Civil War
- Sectionalism & Secession
- Reconstruction

**DIRECTIONS:** *Indicate the single **best** response, according to information provided thru lecture and assigned reading, for each of the following items.*

1. The state formed as a direct result of secession and war was:
  - a. Kansas
  - b. West Virginia
  - c. Nebraska
  - d. Missouri
2. The idea of Manifest Destiny included all of the following except the belief that:
  - a. commerce and industry would decline as the nation expanded its agricultural base
  - b. westward continental expansion was both inevitable and beneficial
  - c. use of land for settled agriculture was preferable to its use for nomadic hunting
  - d. God designated America as a chosen land and people
3. The President most closely associated with Manifest Destiny is:
  - a. Andrew Jackson
  - b. Zachary Taylor
  - c. James K. Polk
  - d. Abraham Lincoln
4. The element of Reconstruction which most represents the real failure of the Radical Republicans is:
  - a. attempts to readmit the secessionist states into the Union
  - b. efforts to integrate the freed black slaves into white American society
  - c. attempts to fix the southern economy and upgrade infrastructure to productive levels
  - d. efforts to merge the southern and northern economies into a true national system
5. President Abraham Lincoln fought the Civil War to:
  - a. punish the South for its transgressions against blacks
  - b. stabilize the economy, suffering the effects of uncooperative southern planters
  - c. abolish slavery in the United States
  - d. preserve the Union, threatened by secession of numerous southern states

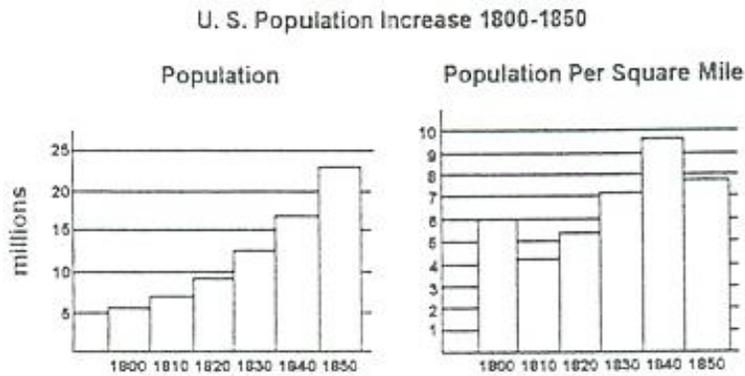
6. The primary area of settlement for pioneers in the Oregon Country was the:
  - a. Cascade Mountains
  - b. Pacific Coast
  - c. Great Basin
  - d. Willamette Valley
  
7. The prosperity of Jamestown was assured by:
  - a. discovery of gold
  - b. alliance with neighboring Indian tribes
  - c. support from the Crown
  - d. cultivation of tobacco
  
8. The Jeffersonian Era spanned the presidencies of:
  - a. George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson
  - b. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison
  - c. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe
  - d. James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren
  
9. All of the following were leading Radical Republicans except:
  - a. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania
  - b. Stephen Douglas of Illinois
  - c. Benjamin Wade of Ohio
  - d. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts
  
10. The practice of slavery in the United States was abolished by the:
  - a. Emancipation Proclamation
  - b. Wade-Davis Bill
  - c. Thirteenth Amendment
  - d. Force Act
  
11. The *empresario* system led to rapid American settlement in:
  - a. Mexico's province of Texas during the 1820s by Stephen Austin and others
  - b. the Great Basin during the late 1840s by Mormons under the leadership of Brigham Young
  - c. northern California near Sacramento after gold was discovered there in 1848
  - d. the Oregon Country during the 1830s by pioneers and Protestant missionaries
  
12. What is the correct chronological sequence of the events listed?
  - a. Mexican War → California statehood → Texas Revolution → Webster-Ashburton Treaty
  - b. California statehood → Texas Revolution → Webster-Ashburton Treaty → Mexican War
  - c. Webster-Ashburton Treaty → Mexican War → California statehood → Texas Revolution
  - d. Texas Revolution → Webster-Ashburton Treaty → Mexican War → California statehood
  
13. "The work is an allegorical representation of Manifest Destiny. An angelic-like Columbia (the female personification of America) leads settlement westward, her light of civilization dispelling the frontier darkness. She has crossed the Mississippi River—the eastern cities are barely visible in the distance. Animals (bears, buffalo, wolves) and Indians make way for her approach. Homesteaders and wagon trains accompany her; railroads appear in her wake. She carries a book, symbolizing national enlightenment; she strings telegraph wires that bind the nation." The famous painting described is:
  - a. *Divine Destiny for America*, by John L. O'Sullivan (1839)
  - b. *Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way*, by Emanuel Leutze (1861)
  - c. *American Progress*, by John Gast (1872)
  - d. *From Sea to Shining Sea*, by Katharine Lee Bates (1893)
  
14. The last land acquisition, completing what is the present outline of the continental United States, occurred in:
  - a. 1845
  - b. 1848
  - c. 1850
  - d. 1853

15. During the final months of the Civil War, the South was defeated largely due to:
- simple attrition of southern fighting forces
  - lack of adequate financing to continue the war
  - internal rebellions in some of the northernmost Confederate states
  - superior military leadership and strategy of the North



16. The encompassed area in the map above coincides most closely with the:
- territory acquired from Spain in the Adams-Onís Transcontinental Treaty of 1819
  - region targeted by journalist John L. O’Sullivan when he wrote of America’s “manifest destiny to overspread the continent”
  - proposed Mormon-dominated state of Deseret
  - vast western land explored by Stephen Long and subsequently known as the “Great American Desert”
17. When Thomas Jefferson referred to the framers of the Constitution as “demigods” he meant that they:
- were not overly concerned with genuine democracy
  - thought of themselves as a special entity apart from the general American public
  - were all deserving of their lofty socio-economic status
  - formed a magnificent collection of brilliant political minds
18. The Civil War began:
- with the Confederate advance through Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley
  - when South Carolina militia fired on Fort Sumter
  - with the clash of Union and Confederate forces at Bull Run
  - when the South refused to accept the Emancipation Proclamation
19. Most of the initial settlers in California were:
- fur traders and missionaries
  - gold prospectors and farmers
  - railroad workers and soldiers
  - missionaries and cattlemen
20. All of the following statements regarding the Oregon Trail are true except:
- it crossed the Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and Nueces River
  - the trip covered some 2,000 miles and took about five months to complete
  - it departed from Independence, Missouri, and ended at the Pacific Ocean
  - the journey involved much labor, discomfort, hardship, and uncertainty

21. Historians generally consider the turning point of the Civil War to be the:
- death of Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville
  - Chesapeake Bay clash between the ironclads *Monitor* and *Merrimack*
  - appointment of General Ulysses S. Grant as commander of the Army of the Potomac
  - Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg
22. The great novel about the Civil War, entitled *The Red Badge of Courage*, was authored by:
- Michael Shaara
  - Bruce Catton
  - MacKinlay Kantor
  - Stephen Crane
23. General William Tecumseh Sherman's march through Georgia was designed to:
- procure needed supplies for Union armies in Virginia and the Carolinas
  - free what slaves remained in central and western Georgia
  - break the psychological will of the South
  - pin Confederate forces under General Braxton Bragg against the Atlantic Ocean



24. As the graphs above show, while the total population of the United States increased steadily during the first half of the 1800s, there were periodic declines in population density during the same period. The primary cause of this was:
- creation of Missouri and Maine statehoods by the Missouri Compromise
  - increased canal and railroad construction
  - secession of several southern states from the Union in 1861
  - acquisition of Louisiana Territory from France and victory in the Mexican War
25. "He was a political wheeler-dealer extraordinaire. There was never a man who lusted the White House more who did not get it; the best he could manage was Speaker of the House and Secretary of State. During his distinguished career, he was instrumental in solving several apparent national political stalemates, reflecting his desire to shun pure sectional interests in order to maintain the Union. His headstone reads, simply: 'I know no North—no South—no East—no West.'" The person described is:
- John C. Calhoun
  - Daniel Webster
  - Stephen Douglas
  - Henry Clay
26. The original position of the Republican Party regarding the issue of slavery was:
- complete abolition of slavery throughout the United States
  - no expansion of slavery beyond where it already exists
  - dodge the issue because its controversial nature might alienate potential voters
  - allow popular sovereignty to determine the question within individual states

27. After the Civil War, the freed black slaves did all of the following in relevant numbers except:
- remained in the South to become tenant farmers and sharecroppers
  - migrated to the larger cities of the Northeast
  - headed to the West where racial tensions were less pronounced
  - left the country and sailed back to their African homelands
28. The greatest frustration of President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War was:
- finding a capable military commander to lead the Union
  - campaigning around the country for re-election in 1864 while in the midst of war
  - deciding what to do with all the freed slaves who migrated to the North
  - punishing captured Confederate soldiers



**\*\*\* USE THE POLITICAL CARTOON ABOVE  TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 29-31. \*\*\***

29. The man shown guiding arms of the two ladies, labeled "North" and "South," is:
- Rutherford B. Hayes
  - Abraham Lincoln
  - Ulysses S. Grant
  - Jefferson Davis
30. The illustration depicts successful culmination of:
- the Compromise of 1877
  - the Emancipation Proclamation
  - President Andrew Johnson's impeachment proceedings
  - the Texas Revolution
31. The illustration is the work of \_\_\_\_\_, America's political cartoonist extraordinaire of the late 1800s.
- Mathew Brady
  - Samuel Tilden
  - Thomas Nast
  - Henry Wirz

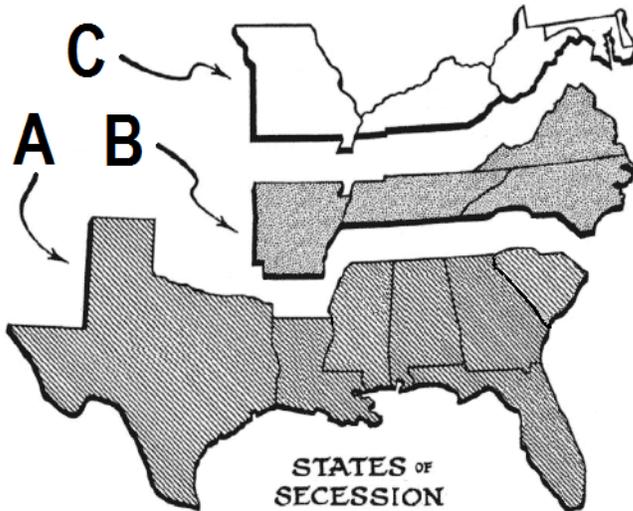
32. The description, when applied to President Abraham Lincoln, which most aptly explains how his actions before, during, and after the Civil War supported his objective for fighting the war is:
- "pacifist"
  - "emancipator"
  - "unionist"
  - "abolitionist"
33. In the Vietnam War, about 1 of every 400 wounded soldiers died. During the Civil War, roughly one out of every six wounded soldiers died. The reason so many more soldiers died of battle wounds during the Civil War can be explained by all of the following factors except:
- battles were much more intense during the Civil War than in Vietnam
  - in the Civil War, doctors seldom sterilized their instruments and antibiotics were unknown
  - battlefield evacuation methods (ambulance corps) were much slower during the Civil War
  - medical knowledge in the mid-1800s was extremely limited



34. The shaded area in the map above is most closely associated, in a major historical manner, with the:
- Webster-Ashburton Treaty
  - Constitutional Convention
  - Proclamation of 1763
  - Articles of Confederation
35. "This Union victory, coupled with success at Port Hudson in Louisiana, isolated Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, thus giving the North complete control of the Mississippi River. Additionally, it led President Abraham Lincoln to recognize the military leadership prowess of General Ulysses S. Grant, subsequently appointing him commander of all Union forces." The engagement described is the:
- Battle of Shiloh
  - Vicksburg Campaign
  - siege of Atlanta
  - Battle of Antietam

36. The Supreme Court's power of "judicial review" was established by Chief Justice John Marshall in:
- Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
  - Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
  - McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
  - Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
37. The presidential election of 1800 was referred to as a "revolution" by Thomas Jefferson because:
- the House of Representatives decided the election
  - voter turnout increased dramatically
  - the political party in power, dominant since implementation of the Constitution, was replaced
  - Supreme Court action was required to dislodge the angry Federalists
38. The great politician who played a significant role in the Missouri Compromise, resolution of the Nullification Crisis, and the Compromise of 1850 is:
- Stephen Douglas
  - Thomas Hart Benton
  - Daniel Webster
  - Henry Clay
39. The concept of "manifest destiny" was actualized in all of the following forms except:
- movement
  - spirit
  - justification
  - utopia
40. The most significant fighting of the Civil War took place in:
- the western-most states of the Confederacy, such as Arkansas and Texas
  - states to the extreme north, such as Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine
  - only states of the South's cotton region, such as Alabama and Mississippi
  - some of the northern-most Confederate states, especially Tennessee and Virginia
41. The major objection to the Constitution expressed by Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and other leading Anti-Federalists was that:
- the federal government could conceivably suffer loss of power during periods of war and other inopportune times due to the so-called "elastic clause"
  - it contained no absolute guarantees prohibiting abuse of basic civil liberties by government agents
  - the document was brief to the point of being incomplete, ignoring such important issues as additional statehoods, removal of the western Indians, and the question of slavery
  - certain provisions were doomed to failure, such as the odd method of electing the President and the relative drastic lack of power allocated to the Supreme Court
42. Strong advocates, often militant, operating in Kansas during the 1850s for the purpose of Kansas entering the Union as a free state were known as:
- Redeemers
  - Copperheads
  - Jayhawkers
  - Bushwhackers
43. Many northerners objected to war with Mexico because they:
- were aware of the approaching southern secession and felt that the North would have its hands full dealing with the Civil War
  - thought Texas would enter the Union as a slave state, thus upsetting the delicate balance between slave and free states
  - were staunch opponents of the concept of Manifest Destiny
  - felt Mexico under President Santa Anna had always been a good neighbor to the United States

44. One result of "Bleeding Kansas" was:
- secession
  - the Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - creation of territorial capitals in Lecompton and Topeka
  - John Brown's raid
45. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments accomplished all of the following except:
- barred states from requiring blacks to use public facilities separate from those used by whites
  - granted citizenship to blacks born in the United States
  - abolished slavery within the United States
  - guaranteed the vote regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"



**\*\*\* USE THE MAP ABOVE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 46-47. \*\*\***

46. The group A states in the map above seceded from the United States:
- within weeks after Abraham Lincoln was elected President
  - immediately following Abraham Lincoln's inauguration
  - when it became clear that the North was preparing to resist southern secession
  - in the period between the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the First Battle of Bull Run
47. The group C states in the map above differed from the states in groups A and B in that:
- the states in groups A and B were secessionist slave states; group C states abolished slavery rather than secede from the Union
  - group C states seceded after the Civil War started, whereas the states of groups A and B seceded prior to actual fighting
  - the states of groups A and B seceded and formed the Confederate States of America, while group C states, although pro-slavery, remained loyal to the Union
  - group C states did not support Abraham Lincoln in the presidential election of 1860, whereas Lincoln won almost all of the states throughout groups A and B
48. "This region was bounded longitudinally by the Continental Divide and the Pacific Ocean; and stretched from the 42nd parallel to 54° 40' north latitude. At one point in history, this sizable territory was claimed by five countries." The region described is the:
- Gadsden Purchase
  - Oregon Country
  - Louisiana Territory
  - Great Basin

49. All of the following fictional newspaper headlines might have actually appeared during the Civil War except:
- a. "The North Takes Charge"
  - b. "Confederacy Appears to be Wearing Down"
  - c. "Sherman Devastates Georgia"
  - d. "Lincoln Pleased with Union Generalships"
50. "On the tenth day of Christmas my true love sent to me ... ten \_\_\_\_\_."
- a. swans a-swimming
  - b. ladies dancing
  - c. lords a-leaping
  - d. drummers drumming

***This "at-home" exam (50 total questions) is due no later than 4:30 pm on Monday, December 10. You may **not** submit the test electronically.***