

#11



Manifest Destiny

1. Which view does NOT run parallel with the principle of Manifest Destiny?
 - A) "Settlement westward supported the American ideal of equality of all races under God."
 - B) "Westward expansion was both inevitable and beneficial."
 - C) "God selected Americans as a special people and designated North America to be a special land."
 - D) "New lands would extend the domain of democratic government and free enterprise."

2. Stating that nothing must interfere with America's "manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions," thus _____ coined the term which historians have applied to the American nation's relentless expansion westward in the decades following the War of 1812.
 - A) James K. Polk
 - B) Meriwether Lewis
 - C) John L. O'Sullivan
 - D) Zebulon Pike

3. Which statement about John Tyler as President is NOT true?
 - A) He was a staunch states' rights advocate from Virginia; in fact, he was later elected from his home state to the Confederacy's House of Representatives.
 - B) While serving as Vice-President, Tyler ascended to the White House upon President William Henry Harrison's death, thus Tyler became the first Chief Executive to gain office without election.
 - C) Tyler was called "His Accidency" by his political detractors.
 - D) He was known as "the President without a party" due to his waffling between Democratic and Whig policies; nevertheless, historians evaluate his presidency somewhat favorably.

4. The _____ settled the boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick, demonstrating the continued normalization of Anglo-American relations in general and mounting economic dependence in particular.
 - A) Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
 - B) Aroostook War
 - C) Webster-Ashburton Treaty
 - D) Compromise of 1850

5. All of the following conditions represented significant obstacles for massive westward American expansion EXCEPT
 - A) public sentiment.
 - B) topography.
 - C) foreign governments and western Indian tribes.
 - D) technology.

6. The rapid expansion of American population and geographic area in 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s had a somewhat paradoxical result in that it
- A) made America more vulnerable to European military attack and economic manipulation.
 - B) produced an acute sense of insecurity and lack of confidence among the general American public.
 - C) halted all American desires for further territorial expansion and development.
 - D) endangered national unity by creating new variances among Americans tied to geographic sections.
7. The man known as the “Father of Texas” because he led the first American settlers into the region under the *empresario* system established by the Mexican government during the early 1820s was
- A) Stephen Austin.
 - B) David Crockett.
 - C) Samuel Houston.
 - D) William Travis.
8. Friction between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government arose in the late 1820s for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A) efforts of the American immigrants to create stronger bonds with the United States.
 - B) presence of American troops in Texas to support attempts of the settlers to obtain more autonomy.
 - C) the settlers’ desire to maintain slavery in the cotton-fertile Texas land.
 - D) refusal of the Texians to adhere to all Mexican laws.
9. The greatest Texian victory of the Texas Revolution occurred when General Samuel Houston’s army engaged Mexican forces under General Santa Anna at
- A) Goliad.
 - B) the Nueces River.
 - C) San Jacinto.
 - D) the Alamo.
10. After the Texas Revolution, immediate attachment of Texas to the United States did not ensue for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A) hesitation by Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.
 - B) such a move might cause Mexico to declare war on the United States.
 - C) apprehension by the Lone Star Republic itself stemming from sharp cultural differences with the neighboring states of the South.
 - D) northern abolitionist opponents of expansion viewed Texas as a “slavocracy.”
11. According to the map “Trails West,” the Oregon Trail
- A) ran adjacent the border between the United States and Canada for much of its route.
 - B) crossed New Mexico Territory before heading north.
 - C) followed a route similar to the Mormon Trail part of the way.
 - D) intersected the Old Spanish Trail near El Paso.
12. One significant aspect of life on the westward trails in the 1840s was that
- A) it was actually safer for children than remaining at home in urban settings.
 - B) the family pattern of “separate spheres” was reinforced.
 - C) its hardships have become grossly exaggerated in historical study.
 - D) the journeys were especially taxing for women.

13. Among the perils listed, that which usually mounted the LEAST danger to large wagon trains along the Oregon Trail and similar major westward routes was
- A) extreme weather.
 - B) Indian attacks.
 - C) unfavorable terrain.
 - D) infectious diseases.
14. In 1840, California could be most accurately described as
- A) unmistakably Mexican with only a trickle of white American settlers.
 - B) still entirely influenced by numerous Catholic missions and controlled by strategically placed Spanish *presidios*.
 - C) the last area where western Indian tribes were guaranteed the same personal rights as white Americans.
 - D) dominated by white homesteading Americans among just a handful of wealthy Mexican ranchers.
15. While the Democratic Party's choice for President in 1844, James K. Polk, _____, Whig candidate Henry Clay _____.
- A) favored gradual abolition of slavery ··· considered any talk of abolitionism dangerous to the Union
 - B) endorsed widespread acquisition of vast western territory ··· opposed annexation of Texas
 - C) promised sweeping social reform ··· seemed oblivious to America's socio-economic shortcomings
 - D) wanted speedy resolution of the Oregon and Texas questions ··· advocated patience and diplomacy
16. American settlement in the Oregon Country was concentrated
- A) along the Columbia River banks.
 - B) in the ultra-fertile Willamette Valley.
 - C) throughout the Palouse region.
 - D) on the very tippy-tops of the pointy Cascade Mountains.
17. In 1846 the United States signed a treaty with Great Britain dividing the Oregon Country in a satisfactory manner to both nations, although not without preliminary diplomatic friction. The initial boundary envisioned by Great Britain was the
- A) Columbia River.
 - B) 49th parallel.
 - C) Snake River.
 - D) 54° 40' parallel.
18. The final Oregon Treaty between the United States and England was popular and quickly approved because
- A) war with Mexico had begun.
 - B) America's demands were completely met.
 - C) the Democrats saw opportunity to strike a political blow against the Whigs.
 - D) slavery was forbidden in the area.
19. The boundaries of the oddly-configured Lone Star Republic (1836-45) reached *six* current states. Later, the Mormons' proposed state of Deseret (1849) contained parts, however small, of *nine* present states. These huge claims included land common to all of the following states EXCEPT
- A) Colorado.
 - B) New Mexico.
 - C) Wyoming.
 - D) Arizona.

20. President James K. Polk's curt statement to Congress that "war exists" between the United States and Mexico supports the general historical interpretation that the President's actions toward Mexico were
- A) purely emotional and lacking any consideration of long-term effects.
 - B) defensive in nature based on apparent Mexican military aggression directed against the United States.
 - C) patriotically-charged responses from a President who harbored Jacksonian principles.
 - D) calculated and manipulative designed to generate war with Mexico.
21. Many northerners objected to war with Mexico because they
- A) were completely dissatisfied with President James K. Polk's timid and unpredictable foreign policy.
 - B) felt Mexico under President Santa Anna had always been a good neighbor to the United States.
 - C) were staunch opponents of the practice of Manifest Destiny.
 - D) thought Texas would become a slave state, thus upsetting the balance between slave and free states.
22. Under terms dictated by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, negotiated by State Department official Nicholas Trist against the directives of President James K. Polk, Mexico agreed to
- A) stop harassing American settlers along the Santa Fe Trail.
 - B) indemnify the United States \$15 million.
 - C) prohibit slavery north of the 42nd parallel.
 - D) recognize the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of Texas.
23. For many Americans, the ultimate justification of Manifest Destiny in general and the Mexican War in particular seemed to be the
- A) prohibition of slavery in the territory gained from Mexico.
 - B) recognition by Europeans that America had become an imperial power.
 - C) discovery of gold near Sacramento, California, in 1848.
 - D) guarantee of a transcontinental railroad route through the territory conquered from Mexico.
24. Several years after the Mexican War, the United States obtained additional land from Mexico for \$10 million. This territory, known as the Gadsden Purchase, completed the outline of the continental United States which exists today. Of the following, the town contained within the Gadsden land is
- A) Albuquerque.
 - B) El Paso.
 - C) Tucson.
 - D) San Antonio.
25. As the United States acquired more and more territory between 1803 and 1850, controversy arose most often regarding
- A) need for a powerful navy to protect America's increasing coastline.
 - B) proper compensation to Indian tribes for land taken.
 - C) expansion of slavery into new states.
 - D) source of funding for construction of a transcontinental railway.
26. "As an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico . . . neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." The source of this statement is the
- A) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
 - B) Compromise of 1850.
 - C) Wilmot Proviso.
 - D) Tallmadge Amendment.

27. The original advocate of organizing new territories and admitting new states on the basis of “squatter sovereignty” was
- A) Daniel Webster.
 - B) Lewis Cass.
 - C) David Wilmot.
 - D) Stephen Douglas.
28. Zachary Taylor was chosen to run for President by the Whigs in 1848 because of his
- A) opposition to slavery.
 - B) extensive legislative experience.
 - C) knowledge of state capitals.
 - D) military career.
29. In the presidential election of 1848, Democratic Party supporters of Martin Van Buren who opposed Lewis Cass were nicknamed
- A) “Partypoopers.”
 - B) “Stormchasers.”
 - C) “Railsplitters.”
 - D) “Barnburners.”
30. In 1849, some 80,000 Americans migrated to California as a direct result of the
- A) completion of the Santa Fe Trail.
 - B) discovery of gold near Sacramento.
 - C) flourishing Mormon activity throughout the Great Basin.
 - D) western railroad industry’s sudden employment boom.
31. All of the following statements regarding California’s statehood process are correct EXCEPT
- A) for the purpose of expediency, the statehood formula (outlined in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787) was abbreviated.
 - B) California’s admission to the Union was part of the multi-faceted Compromise of 1850.
 - C) some Californians were reluctant to dissolve the Bear Flag Republic, instead preferring to remain independent of the United States.
 - D) California’s population expanded dramatically after 1848 due to discovery of gold near Sacramento.
32. The renowned politician who initially proposed the legislative package which reached fruition as the Compromise of 1850, thus capping a political career known for its unionism through sectional cooperation, was
- A) Thomas Hart Benton.
 - B) John C. Calhoun.
 - C) Daniel Webster.
 - D) Henry Clay.
33. The death of President Zachary Taylor and elevation of Vice-President Millard Fillmore to the White House generated which equation regarding presidential support of the Compromise of 1850?
- A) Taylor opposed; Fillmore approved.
 - B) Taylor approved; Fillmore opposed.
 - C) Both Taylor and Fillmore approved.
 - D) Both Taylor and Fillmore opposed.

34. In the debates over the Compromise of 1850, Henry Clay's most famous argument was expressed in his statement, "You have got what is worth more than a thousand Wilmot Provisos. . . . You have nature on your side." Clay's message, paraphrased, was

- A) because God's "higher law" prohibited any cooperation with the evils of slavery, the North should refuse to compromise.
- B) the North should yield completely on every point, ceasing even to discuss slavery.
- C) slavery was, in effect, aptly prohibited in some regions of the United States by the sheer realities of topography and climate.
- D) the North should be viewed as an absolute and guaranteed "safe haven" for escaped slaves.

35. The most controversial portion of the Compromise of 1850 was

- A) shifting some Texas land to the New Mexico Territory.
- B) abolishing the slave trade throughout the District of Columbia.
- C) erasing significant Texas debt.
- D) strengthening the Fugitive Slave Law.

36. Which was the general public reaction to the Compromise of 1850?

- A) Violent anti-slavery riots condemned it in the North.
- B) Abolitionists were satisfied with its steps toward gradual emancipation.
- C) Defenders of slavery praised it for preserving the balance between free and slave states.
- D) Mass meetings held throughout the country supported it.

37. "Humorless, dogmatic, and calculating, he pursued his objectives of Manifest Destiny with aggressive determination. Embracing a continental vision of the United States, he not only endorsed the previous President's plan to annex Texas but looked beyond, hoping to wrest lower Oregon from Great Britain and California from Mexico. As a result, he is the President most historically associated with the fervent Manifest Destiny movement which captivated America during the early 1800s." The President described is

- A) Andrew Jackson.
- B) Martin Van Buren.
- C) James K. Polk.
- D) Zachary Taylor.

38. Opposition to Manifest Destiny would most likely have been expressed by

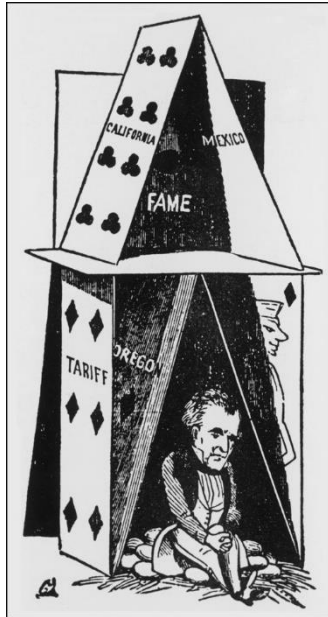
- A) western settlers following the War of 1812.
- B) northerners troubled by economic instability and urban crowding of the early 1840s.
- C) supporters of James K. Polk's bid for the presidency in 1844.
- D) members of the Whig Party during the Mexican War.

39. "Elected to the Senate from Missouri during the height of America's feverish era of Manifest Destiny, his name grew synonymous with continental expansion. Accordingly, he favored free homesteads for western pioneers and an extensive federal internal improvements program." The person described is

- A) Brigham Young.
- B) Lewis Cass.
- C) Thomas Hart Benton.
- D) James Gadsden.

40. Which match of western territory and method of acquisition is NOT correct?

- A) Oregon Country . . . diplomatic agreement
- B) Maine . . . arbitration
- C) Mexican Cession . . . war
- D) Louisiana Territory . . . purchase



41. The intended message of the 1846 cartoon above is critical of the man seated. Of the following, the LEAST logical characteristic of the drawing's source is

- A) northerner.
- B) supporter of Manifest Destiny.
- C) Whig.
- D) opponent of war with Mexico.

42. The capital of Utah is Sa_____.

- A) lem
- B) nta Fe
- C) cramento
- D) It Lake City