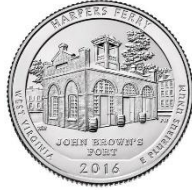


#13



Sectionalism & Secession

1. The statement which best expresses the principle of “popular sovereignty” is
 - A) “settlers in a given territory have the sole right to determine whether slavery will be permitted there.”
 - B) “the national government—Congress specifically—holds the right to determine where slavery shall and shall not exist.”
 - C) “individual states have the right to reject congressional decisions pertaining to slavery.”
 - D) “citizens can decide each for themselves to hold slaves regardless of whether their state of residence is slave or free.”
2. During the tumultuous decade of the 1850s, dynamic and judicious national government leadership was provided by
 - A) the Oval Office.
 - B) Congress.
 - C) the Supreme Court.
 - D) none of the above.
3. Which was NOT part of the South’s justification process regarding states’ rights which led ultimately to secession?
 - A) States’ rights was an essential component within the Union to prevent the selfish majority of states from dominating the minority in a way that was not in the best interest of the nation.
 - B) Individual states held the right to nullify any federal law on the grounds that the legislation violated the Constitution.
 - C) Secession was the lawful response to denial of states’ rights by the federal government.
 - D) The Supreme Court’s power of “judicial review” was a valued role of the Court which made it an important cog in the checks and balances system created under the Constitution’s clear desire for separation of government branches.
4. The “Young America” movement, an expansionist sentiment which attempted to extend the nation’s zest for Manifest Destiny beyond the North American continent, argued that
 - A) the best way to limit dangerous revolutions abroad was for the United States to gain control.
 - B) democracy would triumph throughout the globe.
 - C) the true original intent of President Thomas Jefferson and President James K. Polk in acquiring the Louisiana Territory and the Mexican Cession, respectively, was to serve as firm foundation for United States expansion beyond North America at some point in the future.
 - D) Europe, especially Great Britain, was the cause of many American problems.
5. The most prominent spokesman of the “Young America” movement was
 - A) James K. Polk.
 - B) Horace Greeley.
 - C) Stephen Douglas.
 - D) John O’Sullivan.

6. In the spirit of the “Young America” movement, William Walker attempted to gain control of _____ during the mid-1850s—rumors even emerged that communication had transpired with President Franklin Pierce about its possible admission to the Union as a slave state!
- A) Guatamala
 - B) Cuba
 - C) Nicaragua
 - D) Costa Rica
7. The United States attempted to establish some control over a future canal across the isthmus of Central America by negotiating with
- A) France.
 - B) Columbia.
 - C) Great Britain.
 - D) Nicaragua.
8. The Ostend Manifesto was an American statement supporting aggressive acquisition of
- A) Panama.
 - B) Canada.
 - C) Mexico.
 - D) Cuba.
9. Commodore Matthew Perry was instrumental in extending the “Young America” movement to
- A) South America’s Caribbean coast.
 - B) Russia.
 - C) some of the Balkan countries.
 - D) Japan.
10. As a result of the Compromise of 1850’s modified Fugitive Slave Law
- A) many abolitionists no longer aided runaway slaves with the vigor .
 - B) state governments in Massachusetts and Wisconsin announced absolute refusal to recognize the law and actively helped runaway slaves avoid capture.
 - C) many northerners who were not abolitionists were outraged at the sight of people being forced to return to slavery.
 - D) the activities of the Underground Railroad were significantly hampered.
11. The 1850s politician known as the “Henry Clay of his generation” based his politics on
- A) states’ rights and clearing the country of Native Americans and freed blacks.
 - B) continental expansion and popular sovereignty.
 - C) high tariffs and diligent government regulation to assure economic prosperity in both North and South.
 - D) abolition of slavery and vast social reform.
12. The Underground Railroad
- A) was well-organized and extensive throughout the North and the South.
 - B) aided tens of thousands of southern slaves to escape to freedom yearly.
 - C) was co-founded by Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, both former plantation slaves.
 - D) endangered slavery by its unequivocal challenge to the South.

13. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe was important because it
- A) was a severe indictment of the South due to its "peculiar institution."
 - B) presented a reasonable process for gradual emancipation while still protecting southern economic interests.
 - C) raised national awareness regarding the inhumanity of slavery.
 - D) was quickly recognized as a great literary achievement on par with *The Last of the Mohicans* by James Fenimore Cooper and Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.
14. Stephen Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 partly because of his
- A) plans for constructing a transcontinental railroad.
 - B) intention to declare candidacy for President before the end of the decade.
 - C) desire to politically embarrass President Franklin Pierce.
 - D) support for Indian Removal.
15. Which political party was LEAST active during the 1850s?
- A) Know-Nothing.
 - B) Republican.
 - C) Free-Soil.
 - D) Whig.
16. The average settler in Kansas
- A) was not strongly interested in the slavery question.
 - B) owned large numbers of slaves.
 - C) believed slavery should be abolished.
 - D) owned several University of Kansas sweatshirts.
17. One major cause of disorder in Kansas was the
- A) especially formidable resistance of Indian tribes to white exploitation and expansion.
 - B) meddling by Congress in territorial affairs.
 - C) emigration of numerous free blacks.
 - D) interference from outsiders concerning the slavery issue.
18. In May 1856, _____ slaughtered five unarmed, pro-slavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek in the midst of Bleeding Kansas.
- A) John Brown
 - B) Charles Sumner
 - C) William Lloyd Garrison
 - D) Preston Brooks
19. As a result of Bleeding Kansas, two territorial capitals existed simultaneously, pro-slavery _____, which was fraudulent because it was determined by vote including some participants who resided outside Kansas, and free-state _____, which was extralegal because it was declared after the first capital was established (even though the first seat was fraudulent, it had not been legally disavowed by the national government).
- A) Lawrence ··· Topeka
 - B) Topeka ··· Liberal
 - C) Lenexa ··· Lawrence
 - D) Lecompton ··· Topeka

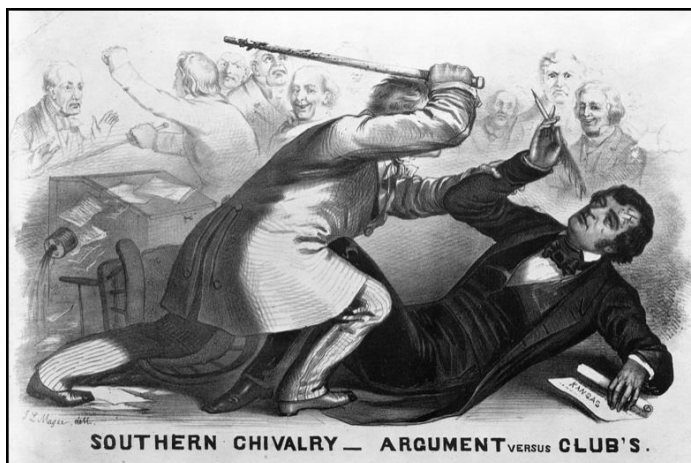
20. The main responsibility for Bleeding Kansas rests upon
- A) Border Ruffians from neighboring Missouri who mercilessly attacked the free-state partisans.
 - B) the Franklin Pierce presidential administration, which did not ensure honest elections.
 - C) abolitionist fanatics such as John Brown who were unwilling to compromise their principles and were willing to resort to violence.
 - D) the James Buchanan presidential administration, which was afraid of hard action that would alienate the South.
21. Which match of label (left) with 1850s activity (right) is NOT correct?
- A) Bushwhackers ··· pro-slavery Kansans
 - B) Jayhawkers ··· free-state settlers in Kansas
 - C) Border Ruffians ··· pro-slavery Missourians
 - D) Exodusters ··· free black settlers in Kansas
22. According to Garraty/Carnes, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the southern-dominated Supreme Court deftly—and ironically—used the _____ to justify and protect the practice of slavery.
- A) Bill of Rights
 - B) Treaty of Ghent
 - C) Missouri Compromise
 - D) Kansas-Nebraska Act
23. A major implication of the Dred Scott ruling was that
- A) slavery was a nationwide institution, excluded only where states specifically abolished it.
 - B) only a territorial legislature could follow the principle of popular sovereignty.
 - D) slavery was a state institution, legal only where states specifically adopted it.
 - C) only Congress could lawfully exclude slavery from a territory.
24. Many northerners believed that the Panic of 1857
- A) was caused by the southern-dominated Congress.
 - B) resulted from Bleeding Kansas.
 - C) would lead to secession of some southern states.
 - D) justified creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
25. Prior to becoming President, Abraham Lincoln's position on slavery displayed his
- A) unwillingness to compromise.
 - B) compassion toward the slaveholder blended with condemnation of slavery.
 - C) vile hatred for slavery and slave owners.
 - D) immutable belief in equality of races and compassion toward slaves.
26. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Stephen Douglas set out to make Abraham Lincoln look like a _____ while Lincoln tried to portray Douglas as a _____.
- A) supporter of slavery ··· proponent of gradual emancipation
 - B) devoted abolitionist ··· pro-slavery defender of the Dred Scott decision
 - C) worshipper of northern industry ··· secessionist sympathizer
 - D) southerner at heart ··· critic of the Compromise of 1850

27. During the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Abraham Lincoln
- A) supported both political equality for blacks and the Dred Scott decision.
 - B) portrayed Douglas as an opponent of the Dred Scott decision.
 - C) opposed slavery as well as social and political equality for blacks.
 - D) supported repealing the Fugitive Slave Act.
28. “It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question . . . the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist . . . unless it is supported by local police regulations.” This statement from the Lincoln-Douglas debates, expressing Stephen Douglas’s position that territories could circumvent the Dred Scott decision by not enacting the laws necessary for slavery, was called the
- A) Wilmot Proviso.
 - B) Ostend Manifesto.
 - C) Freeport Doctrine.
 - D) Crittenden Compromise.
29. John Brown’s major goal in attacking Harpers Ferry was to
- A) keep slavery out of Kansas.
 - B) seize the federal arsenal and arm the local slaves.
 - C) punish the citizens for their support of the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - D) isolate Harpers Ferry from federal troops and make it a stronghold for escaped slaves.
30. Before John Brown was executed by Virginia for treason, conspiracy, and murder
- A) several northern states pledged to completely sever the South from the nation’s economy if Brown was executed while a number of southern states threatened to secede if Brown was spared.
 - B) numerous other plots by his wide ring of troublemakers were uncovered which would have brought violence in the name of abolitionism to the floors of Congress.
 - C) he behaved with such enormous dignity that many northerners, including some writers and artists, saw him as a martyr.
 - D) his dramatic confessions implicated numerous abolitionists, including some government officials, in his attack on Harpers Ferry.
31. In *The Impending Crisis of the South*, Hinton Helper
- A) enraged Republicans when he charged Abraham Lincoln with campaign irregularities and suggested that the South should secede unless a new election was held.
 - B) angered northerners when he argued that without re-opening the international slave trade, the South would face a severe labor shortage which would eventually ruin the entire nation’s economy.
 - C) widened the already enormous rift between North and South by arguing that both sections’ politicians were clandestinely taking steps toward war as a drastic measure to induce joint economic boost.
 - D) alarmed southerners when he argued that slavery was ruining the South’s economy and social structure.
32. Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the Republican Party for President in 1860 in part because of his
- A) extensive political experience in the House of Representatives.
 - B) political agenda supporting abolitionism which was consistent with the official Republican platform.
 - C) excellent team of convention managers.
 - D) support from other political groups such as the Whigs and Know-Nothings, deemed necessary to defeat the powerful Democratic Party which had gained momentum during the 1850s.

33. John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party had greatest support in the 1860 election among the
- A) western states of Oregon and California.
 - B) southern states of Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama.
 - C) northeastern states of Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire.
 - D) border states of Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee.

34. In the presidential campaign of 1860
- A) Southern Democrats swallowed their personal dislike of Stephen Douglas and supported him as the last chance to save the Union.
 - B) Abraham Lincoln campaigned actively, stressing his opposition to slavery in the territories.
 - C) John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party demanded the future extension of slavery be guaranteed.
 - D) Stephen Douglas realized the outcome and rose above ambition by appealing to voters, North and South alike, to stand by the Union.

35. Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election of 1860 with a
- A) plurality of the popular vote.
 - B) clear majority of the popular vote.
 - C) plurality of the Electoral College.
 - D) thin majority of the popular vote.



36. The circumstances reflected in the cartoon above support the correct response to question _____ on this Garraty/Carnes worksheet.

- A) 2
- B) 17
- C) 29
- D) 31

37. “We must either submit to degradation, and to the loss of property worth four billions, or we must secede.” The source of this quote is secessionist thought in

- A) Mississippi.
- B) Kentucky.
- C) Virginia.
- D) Alabama.

38. Which was NOT among the overall justification for the secession by several states of the South?
- A) Traditional states' rights arguments.
 - B) Election of a Republican—Abraham Lincoln or otherwise—as President in 1860.
 - C) Fears of the overpowering northern economy at the expense of southern economic health.
 - D) Indications from Great Britain that it would aid—through economic means—an independent South.
39. After secession began in 1860, the proposed constitutional amendment which would have guaranteed the future existence of slavery south of the old Missouri Compromise line was proposed by
- A) Charles Sumner of Massachusetts.
 - B) John Crittenden of Kentucky.
 - C) Alexander Stephens of Georgia.
 - D) John Bell of Tennessee.
40. When the states of the Lower South seceded
- A) President-elect Abraham Lincoln thought secession was a colossal bluff and announced no plans to deal with it before assuming office.
 - B) Congress passed the Crittenden Compromise guaranteeing the future security of slavery.
 - C) President James Buchanan declared such action illegal and boldly rallied southern Unionists in a frenzied attempt to prevent it.
 - D) President-elect Abraham Lincoln vowed to preserve the Union, even if it meant war, once in office.
41. According to Garraty/Carnes, which was the “greatest single step” toward the Civil War?
- A) Fugitive Slave Act.
 - B) Missouri Compromise.
 - C) Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - D) Compromise of 1850.
42. The capital of Illinois is
- A) Freeport.
 - B) Chicago.
 - C) Decatur.
 - D) Springfield.