

## **Welcome to Offline History 17A, US History from Settlement to 1877, Taft College.**

History is one of those subjects that most people either love or hate. To tell you the truth, I did not like history until college. There, I was introduced to a professor who made history come alive. He made me realize that history is more than names, dates and places. It is more than memorizing a bunch of stuff. History is telling the story of people.

In this course, we will look at the story of the American people. Although this is the story of a varied and mixed bunch of people, it is also a story with villains and heroes. To tell a story well, you have to tell it all and sometimes that means the bad as well as the good. Hope you enjoy this semester's story.

To get started, read the syllabus below. From there, you should find all of the information you need to get started in this class. Please contact me with any questions regarding course content, structure or requirements. Summer is a short session so ask those questions soon.

Enjoy,

**Dr. Jen**

### **History 17A-08, United States History to 1877, Summer 2008**

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### **Course Goals**

To understand the context of the American past and the roots and nature of change in American society. To gain a deeper understanding of American philosophies, doctrines and society through discussion, reading and review of historical sources, both primary and secondary.

### **Required Reading**

George Brown Tindall and David E. Shi, *America, A Narrative History*, Vol. 1, 6th Edition, 2004, ISBN: 0-393-92426-2.

*For the Record: A Documentary History of America*, Second Edition, David E. Shi, Furman University; and Holly A. Mayer, Duquesne University, Volume One, 2nd Edition, 2004, ISBN: 0-393-92444-0

You will need the above books for this course. Both are available in the Taft College Bookstore for rent.

### **Course Requirements**

Reading Response (18 @ 20 points each)	360
Mid-term 1	40
Mid-term 2	40
Mid-term 3	40
Final Exam	<u>100</u>
Total	580

(A=100-90%; B=89-80%; C=79-70%; D=69-60%; F=59-0%)

### **Reading Responses from *For the Record***

At the end of each reading in *For the Record*, there are a series of Review Questions. Choose five readings from each chapter and answer all of the Review Questions for each of the five readings. (This means a total of five readings per chapter not just 5 questions per chapter) Be sure to answer every aspect of each question thoroughly.

Reading Responses for Chapters 1-5 are due by June 26, 2008.

Reading Responses for Chapters 6-10 are due by July 10, 2008.

Reading Responses for Chapters 11-14 are due by July 24, 2008.

Reading Responses for Chapters 15-18 are due by August 7, 2008.

Completed assignments may be submitted in writing to the LRC, TCI Liaison, a proctor or sent to me via e-mail. If you are going to e me your reading responses, please copy and paste your assignment into the text of the message. This avoids attachments not opening up correctly.

### **Policy on Academic Fraud**

Plagiarism, copying or initiating the language, ideas and/or thoughts of another author and passing them off as one's original work. --This means do not copy words, phrases or ideas from a website, book or other print media. There is no need to research for exams or essays outside of the course materials.

**Plagiarism**, Fraud, deceit, trickery, sharp practice or breach of confidence by which it is sought to gain some unfair or dishonest advantage. (American College Dictionary, Random House, 1964) Taft College will not accept or tolerate instances of academic fraud or plagiarism among its students or faculty. Falsifying data, sources or experimental results, submitting others' work as if it was yours, presenting the words or ideas of others without full and appropriate citation, and cheating on exams are all instances of academic fraud. Students who knowingly commit any of these offenses will (1) receive a failing grade in the course and (2) and the instance will be reported to the Vice President of Student Services and the Director of the Distance Learning Institute.

A repeated instance of academic fraud will result in a petition to have the student permanently expelled from the college. Students who may be unsure as to whether or not their writing or other work may constitute academic fraud should seek the advice of their professor prior to formal submission or presentation. Plagiarism and academic fraud are the most serious of offenses, but they are easily avoided with a modicum of care and forethought.

**Do not copy information from a website, book or any other media for use on an assignment or exam. The assignment or exam will receive a "0" and the student may receive an "F" in the course.**

**Examinations**

The midterms and final exam are multiple-choice format. The final exam is comprehensive; this means the exam covers the material from the entire course. Practice tests are available from the orientation page for this course on the TC Distance Learning web page.

The first mid-term covers chapters 1-5 and must be taken by June 26, 2008.

The second mid-term covers chapters 6-10 and must be taken by July 10, 2008.

The third mid-term covers chapters 11-14 and must be taken by July 24, 2008.

The Final exam covers chapters 15-18 and must be taken by August 7, 2008.

History 17A, Summer 2008

Midterm 1 Practice Test

40 of the following will be on your midterm.

Of all the slaves brought to the New World from Africa, how many came to the colonies of British North America?

- A. about 90 percent.
- B. about 5 percent.
- C. about 33 percent.
- D. about 50 percent.

The covenant theory from which the Puritans drew their ideas of government

- A. was based on the notion that the king replaced God as the head of the government of the people.
- B. was derived from their fundamental belief in democracy.
- C. was analogous to the notion that God had entered into a voluntary compact with man to offer him salvation.
- D. included the notion that men were capable of governing themselves well because they had been absolved of all sin when they entered the church.

Indentured servants were

- A. usually African Americans.
- B. persons bound to a lifetime of service in the colonies.
- C. most common in New England.
- D. usually persons who promised to work to pay for their transportation to the colonies.

The Virginia settlement thrived because of

- A. John Smith's leadership.
- B. assistance from the surrounding Indians.
- C. African-American slaves.
- D. tobacco.

As a result of the Glorious Revolution, Massachusetts

- A. was united with Plymouth as a royal colony.
- B. became a corporate colony.
- C. became a proprietary colony.
- D. established the Anglican church as the official religion.

It seems likely that an important factor in the enslavement of Africans was that

- A. their common language made them an easy population to control.
- B. they were lazier and less intelligent than whites.
- C. their skin color was associated with darkness and evil by Englishmen.
- D. they preferred the difficult work in the fields and other areas for which whites were not physically well-suited.

What new element did Common Sense bring into the debate with Britain?

- A. It emphasized that neither internal nor external taxes could be imposed on the colonies.
- B. It suggested that Parliament was not fit to rule the colonies.
- C. It was an attack on the king rather than Parliament.
- D. It argued that the colonies were already free of British rule.

Who wrote the "95 Theses" nailed to the Wittenberg door?

- A. John Hawkins
- B. Catherine of Aragon.
- C. Martin Luther
- D. Moses

Of the following, which was most important as an export of the southern colonies?

- A. Corn
- B. Indigo
- C. Wheat
- D. Poultry

Bacon's Rebellion

- A. had the support of nearby Indian tribes.

- B. resulted from changes in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina that discriminated against Puritans.
- C. brought indentured servants and small farmers together against the colony's rich planters and political leaders.
- D. led to the burning of Charleston.

Of the colonists' methods to protest the Stamp Act, probably the most effective was

- A. threatening the safety of British officials in the American colonies.
- B. sending an endless stream of petitions to the king.
- C. selling the stamps to the French to use on mail to England.
- D. boycotting British goods through non-importation agreements.

One of the important factors aiding the survival of the early Jamestown settlers was

- A. the assistance they received from the Indians.
- B. their willingness to work hard and sacrifice for the good of the whole colony.
- C. the large sums of money that were used to bring additional supplies to them regularly.
- D. the lack of the diseases and hardships that afflicted other colonies.

Two essential elements of the colonial New England economy were

- A. slavery and plantations.
- B. hard money to invest and manufacturing.
- C. staple crops for export and ships to carry them.
- D. fishing and shipping.

England's pattern of colonization came primarily from English experience with

- A. planting settlements in Ireland.
- B. operating trading posts for Dutch merchants.
- C. operating tobacco plantations in India.
- D. establishing colonies during the Crusades against the Moors.

The government of Spain in the New World differed from that of the later English colonies in that

- A. there was less bureaucracy associated with the government of the Spanish colonies.
- B. every detail of colonial administration was closely regulated by the Spanish king.

- C. Spain completely uprooted the native cultures it encountered.
- D. Spain permitted a greater degree of self-government in its colonies.

Which of the following were the two key powers of the colonial assemblies?

- A. the power to vote on taxes and expenditures and the power to initiate legislation.
- B. the power to approve taxes and the power to approve the appointments of the governor.
- C. the power to set times of elections and the power to grant pardons.
- D. the power to approve appointments of the governor and the power to override taxes.

The Declaration of Independence

- A. boldly presented new arguments for independence.
- B. restated John Locke's ideas.
- C. rejected the contract theory of government.
- D. was written entirely by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

The Yamasee War

- A. was a rare victory for the Indians.
- B. was a revolt by the Creek and Choctaw Indians against English control in the South.
- C. was, in the words of John Winthrop, "a special manifestation of divine justice."
- D. brought about the quick demise of the Iroquois League.

Shots were fired at Lexington and Concord because

- A. British soldiers threatened to burn the Anglican churches in these towns.
- B. British officials sent patrols out from Boston to take the colonial supply depot located in Concord.
- C. the colonial militias tried to march on Boston by going through these towns.
- D. British officials sent patrols to arrest all colonists who would not swear allegiance to the king.

By the 17th century, the Indian population in Spain's New World empire had decreased by about

- A. 90 percent.
- B. 25 percent.
- C. 50 percent.

D. 10 percent.

The conflict that became the French and Indian Wars began

- A. in a conflict with Indians in eastern Massachusetts.
- B. in 1754.
- C. on the border between Georgia and Florida.
- D. with the murder of Philip of Anjou.

The effect of the Reformation on England was

- A. to encourage support of Lutheran Protestantism rather than Calvinist Protestantism.
- B. mainly a commitment to purification of the practices of the church according to Biblical authority.
- C. to commit England to Protestantism once Elizabeth came to the throne.
- D. primarily a change in structure but no change in doctrine or practice.

One of the special objections of the colonists to the Revenue Act of 1767 was that the

- A. taxes were internal rather than external.
- B. revenue raised could be used to pay governors and other colonial officials and thus release those officials from dependence on the colonial assemblies.
- C. taxes did not raise enough revenue to pay the debts of the war.
- D. colonial assemblies themselves were required to oversee the collection of the taxes.

The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of

- A. selling wives to single male settlers.
- B. giving fifty acres of land to anyone who would transport himself to the colony and fifty more for any servants he might bring.
- C. giving free land to all servants who came to the colony.
- D. auctioning black slaves to settlers.

The Currency Act of 1764

- A. created terrible inflation in the colonies.
- B. prohibited the colonies from making their currency legal tender.
- C. said that lenders had to accept paper money in payment of debts.

D. was designed to ease the shortage of hard money in the colonies.

The "Middle Passage" referred to

- A. the transportation of slaves to the New World.
- B. certain features of domestic architecture in the southern colonies.
- C. social customs in Pennsylvania.
- D. the Anglican belief in entire sanctification.

In general, the colonial wars were an American sideshow to larger conflicts in Europe between

- A. England and France.
- B. France and Spain.
- C. Spain and Holland.
- D. England and Holland.

The encomienda system

- A. kept the Portuguese out of Mexico.
- B. allowed Spanish landowners to control Indian villages.
- C. allowed Mayan and Incan leaders to become very wealthy through the labor of their people.
- D. benefited the Native American populations of South America.

In 1625, the population of the English colonies in North America was about 2,000, by 1700 the population was about

- A. 250,000
- B. 15,000
- C. 9,000
- D. 4,000

The Indian leader Powhatan was associated with the early history of which colony?

- A. Plymouth.
- B. New York.
- C. Massachusetts Bay.
- D. Virginia.

The Stamp Act most directly affected

- A. farmers who would need stamps to take produce to market.
- B. officeholders under the English government who would need the stamps to carry on their work.
- C. smugglers who could not continue their activities without buying the stamps.
- D. lawyers and other articulate groups who could arouse the population.

The Norse settlements in the New World

- A. were located on the coast of what is now Florida.
- B. were made about AD 1000.
- C. are correctly described by all of the statements.
- D. led directly to later Spanish explorations.

The Mayflower Compact

- A. provided the original government for the Plymouth Colony.
- B. was developed by settlers in Massachusetts Bay.
- C. completely separated civil and church governments.
- D. called for total religious toleration.

The Iroquois

- A. developed a written language and a constitutional government.
- B. were known for their pacifism, even in the face of almost certain destruction.
- C. controlled much of eastern North America during the second half of the seventeenth century.
- D. was a group of five Indian tribes that united to fight the Dutch settlers who invaded their homeland.

The Sugar Act

- A. doubled the existing tax.
- B. was designed to regulate trade rather than to raise revenue.
- C. halved the existing tax.
- D. was designed strictly to protect the English sugar industry.

The Proclamation of 1763

- A. required strict enforcement of the Molasses Act of 1733.
- B. caused a shortage of hard money in the colonies.
- C. forbade settlers west of the Appalachians.
- D. made colonists pay for the British army of the West.

New England trade was

- A. usually conducted along lines of the "triangle" between New England, Newfoundland and Cuba.
- B. shaped on the great quantities of machinery and paint shipped to Europe.
- C. in most respects the same as that of the southern colonies.
- D. based on the region's lack of suitable export crops and its potential as a commercial center.

The Spanish colonies in North America failed, in part, because

- A. All of the statements are true.
- B. the region lacked the gold and silver of Central and South America
- C. the region had a greater native population than Central and South America
- D. the Spanish colonizers did not pay enough attention to military matters.

Colonists opposed the Tea Act of 1773 because it

- A. forbade them from re-exporting surplus stocks of tea.
- B. was internal rather than external taxation.
- C. gave agents of the East Indian Tea Company a virtual monopoly on the tea trade.
- D. almost doubled the price of tea.

About how many English colonists were in the New World in 1600?

- A. 250,000.
- B. fewer than 5,000.
- C. 1,000,000.
- D. 20,000.

A writ of assistance was

- A. a government document used to assess criminal fines on colonists suspected of smuggling.
- B. an order to the public to assist police officers in arresting suspected smugglers.

- C. a blanket search warrant that did not specify the place to be searched.
- D. the legal order that guaranteed trial by jury.

The Great Awakening developed in reaction to the

- A. the tendency of the Enlightenment to place great emphasis on formal religion.
- B. increasing education and sophistication of backwoods settlers.
- C. Deism and skepticism associated with the Enlightenment.
- D. increasing role of emotionalism in religion.

The Boston Massacre

- A. developed in protest to the Boston Tea Party.
- B. grew out of a crowd reaction and the heckling of British soldiers in Boston.
- C. was an unprovoked slaughter of dozens of Boston patriots by British troops.
- D. involved the slaughter of slaves in Boston by British troops.

Which of the following plants did the Europeans introduce into the New World?

- A. peanuts and tobacco.
- B. cacao (for chocolate) and sweet potatoes.
- C. rice and oats.
- D. pumpkins and tomatoes.

Women in the American colonies

- A. generally had a lower status in society than did women in Europe.
- B. could vote and hold office.
- C. often remained confined to the domestic sphere.
- D. were not likely to find eligible men to marry.

The witchcraft hysteria in Salem

- A. was led by Jonathon Edwards and the president of Harvard College.
- B. resulted in the execution by burning of three women.
- C. lasted nearly eight years.
- D. was caused in part by the general upheaval in the political, economic and social life in the area.

As part of the "Great Biological Exchange," Europeans brought to the New World

- A. peanuts and tobacco.
- B. horses and pigs.
- C. ducks and turkeys.
- D. dogs and guinea pigs.

The Anasazis

- A. lacked a rigid class structure.
- B. lived in the Southwest.
- C. engaged in warfare only for self-defense.
- D. Are correctly described by all the statements.

The first permanent European city in the present day United States was

- A. Port Royal, in what is now South Carolina.
- B. St. Augustine, in what is now Florida.
- C. Santa Fe, in what is now New Mexico.
- D. New Orleans, in what is now Louisiana.

Georgia was founded

- A. in order to launch military attacks against the French in Florida.
- B. as a Quaker commonwealth, a southern counterpart to William Penn's "Holy Experiment."
- C. as a sanctuary for religious dissenters from Florida.
- D. as a colonial refuge for the poor and the persecuted.

In the American colonies, the Seven Years' War was known as

- A. King George's War.
- B. the French and Indian War.
- C. Queen Anne's War.
- D. the War of Spanish Succession.

The Cajuns of Louisiana were

- A. a group of English who obtained permission from the French to settle in Louisiana.

- B. French Protestants driven from their homeland in southern France.
- C. a group of Indians who assimilated French customs and language.
- D. French who escaped from the British forces when England took over Nova Scotia.

Anne Hutchinson

- A. was banished from Massachusetts Bay.
- B. claimed to have received directly revelation from God.
- C. challenged the legitimacy of the Puritan ministers.
- D. is correctly represented by all the statements.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada

- A. led to English naval supremacy.
- B. was King Henry VIII's greatest military achievement.
- C. gave France virtual control of Brazil.
- D. led to the execution of Christopher Columbus.

One change brought to the American colonies after the Glorious Revolution was that the

- A. colonies were inspired to lead a revolt against King William.
- B. new monarch showed little interest in the colonies because of his desire to force the French out of North America.
- C. concept of the Dominion of New England was extended to the southern colonies.
- D. monarchy attempted to tighten its grip on the colonies by making more of them royal colonies.

The ultimate source of legal authority in the colonies was

- A. the people of England.
- B. the Lords of Trade.
- C. Parliament.
- D. the king.

John Locke's contract theory of government argued that

- A. governments were formed when strong men seized authority as kings to protect natural rights.

- B. men have certain rights in the state of nature, including the right to life, liberty and property.
- C. the only legitimate governments are ones that allow all adults, regardless of sex and race, to vote.
- D. kings have "divine right" to rule their subjects as long as their subjects prosper.

The colony planted in Roanoke

- A. was left on its own for three years because of England's war with Spain.
- B. grew to become the present state of North Carolina.
- C. was established to mine the gold that Indians claimed was there.
- D. was the first permanent English colony in the New World.

When Columbus first reached the New World, the population of what is now the United States was about

- A. 500,000
- B. 4,000,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 2,000,000

History 17A, Summer 2008

Midterm 2, Practice Test

40 of the following will be on your midterm.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, internal improvements

- A. became the responsibility of the national government.
- B. were supported mainly by people who held to a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
- C. were supported mainly by people in New England and the South.
- D. were supported mainly by people in the West.

Daniel Shays and his supporters in western Massachusetts wanted

- A. the elimination of British posts remaining in Canada
- B. reunion with England.
- C. protection from the Indians.
- D. a more flexible monetary policy.

"This momentous question like a firebell in the night awakened me and filled me with terror."

Thomas Jefferson said this about the

- A. Second Bank of the US.
- B. Panic of 1819.
- C. debate over the Missouri Compromise.
- D. case of Marbury v Madison.

Daniel Boone is usually associated with the development of

- A. Texas.
- B. Kentucky.
- C. Missouri.
- D. California

The preferred crop of pioneers on the Wilderness Trail was

- A. tobacco.
- B. cotton.

- C. wheat.
- D. corn.

On the issue of land policy

- A. Republicans won out in the Land Act of 1796.
- B. Federalists pushed for the sale of small parcels of land to settlers, rather than large parcels to speculators.
- C. Federalists and Republicans agreed.
- D. Jefferson said that frontiersmen would settle the land regardless of what Congress decided.

The first great debate interpreting the Constitution arose over

- A. the funding of a federal debt.
- B. the Bill of Rights.
- C. a national bank.
- D. a tariff on imports to protect industries.

The first president to be inaugurated in Washington, DC was

- A. Thomas Jefferson.
- B. George Washington.
- C. James Madison.
- D. John Adams.

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions argued that

- A. immigrants should be expelled from the country if they were not loyal to the American cause.
- B. the "freedom of speech" clause in the Bill of Rights did not apply to purely political rhetoric.
- C. taxes imposed by Congress were unconstitutional.
- D. states could decide if laws were unconstitutional.

A problem with the Spanish entry into the Revolution against Britain was that Spain

- A. entered as an ally of France rather than of the United States.
- B. said it would attack only the British colonies in South America
- C. agreed to fight the British but only on the open sea.
- D. demanded that the United States surrender Georgia as the price for its help.

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the early nineteenth century were generally

- A. hostile to the development of business.
- B. based on the literal and strict interpretation of the Constitution.
- C. strongly in favor of the national authority over the states.
- D. protective of the rights of state governments.

Who said "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants?"

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. John Jay
- C. Abigail Adams
- D. George Washington

Washington's army spent the winter of 1777-1778 in

- A. Morristown.
- B. New York City.
- C. Saratoga.
- D. Valley Forge.

The state militia units

- A. provided the most seasoned troops of the war because of their past experience fighting the Indians.
- B. generally refused to ambush the British or to engage in hand-to-hand combat.
- C. often seemed to appear at crucial moments and then evaporate.
- D. were highly successfully as organized units even though they refused to wear uniforms.

The Alien and Sedition Acts

- A. actually affected a small number of people.
- B. were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- C. angered Hamilton and the Federalists.
- D. helped ensure the reelection of John Adams in 1800.

The "Virginia Plan" proposed a

- A. weak central government, with the states retaining most of their powers.
- B. unified government with executive, legislative and judicial functions contained in one branch.
- C. Congress divided into two houses.
- D. universal legislature.

The greatest humiliation to the US in the War of 1812 occurred when the British

- A. invaded and burned Washington, DC.
- B. captured Fort McHenry and Baltimore.
- C. attacked New Orleans two weeks after the war ended.
- D. sank the Leopard just outside the territorial waters of Virginia

The Treaty of Glenville was an agreement between the United States and

- A. Indians on the northwest frontier.
- B. England.
- C. Spain.
- D. France.

The question of assumption of the state debt

- A. was the subject of Hamilton's Report on Manufactures.
- B. was resolved in a compromise involving the location of the national capital.
- C. received little debate in Congress.
- D. was divided along sectional lines and the eastern seaboard against western backcountry.

As a result of Jay's Treaty

- A. the British agreed to evacuate their northwest posts by 1796.
- B. the border with Canada was adjusted in favor of America.
- C. all American trade with the British West Indies was legalized.
- D. duties on most items imported from England were cut in half.

During the War of 1812, the most effective victories for the United States occurred

- A. on land with the invasion of Canada.

- B. on the Great Lakes where the small American navy repeatedly raised morale with victories over British ships.
- C. along the eastern seaboard where British efforts to invade were repeatedly repelled.
- D. at sea with attacks on the British navy in the Azores and on land with the invasion of Canada.

After the Revolutionary War, American trade was officially prohibited with

- A. All of the statements are true.
- B. the British West Indies.
- C. England.
- D. China.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention

- A. in general terms supported political equality for women.
- B. included women's suffrage in the Constitution.
- C. as a result of a compromise rejected women's suffrage.
- D. never discussed women's rights.

During the Revolutionary period

- A. the social base of the new state legislatures was much broader than that of the old assemblies.
- B. old habits of deference became stronger.
- C. interest in political matters decreased.
- D. voting was limited to a small group because only property owners could vote.

In 1825 Florida belonged to

- A. the United States.
- B. Great Britain.
- C. France.
- D. Spain.

The terms of the Land Ordinance of 1785 favored

- A. small farmers who did not require much land.
- B. Revolutionary War veterans who were given first choice of all lands.

- C. speculators who could afford to purchase large blocks of land.
- D. settlers from the existing states who wanted to settle in new lands.

The Louisiana Purchase was a problem for Jefferson because

- A. acquisition of new Indian lands was contrary to his principles and beliefs.
- B. the territory was ideal for slavery, which he opposed.
- C. the cost was too high for the US to pay.
- D. he believed that the Constitution did not give authority to acquire new land.

The Whiskey Rebellion ended when

- A. Congress removed the tax on whiskey.
- B. Washington sent an army larger than any he had ever commanded in the Revolution to put down the revolt.
- C. a compromise was reached in which the leaders were executed and the tax was gradually lowered.
- D. Federalists agreed to financial aid for the disgruntled farmers.

A key issue of disagreement between the northern and southern states at the Constitutional Convention was

- A. whether slavery should be abolished by the Constitution.
- B. whether to count slaves in the population for determining representation in Congress.
- C. where the new capital would be located.
- D. whether slaves should be considered citizens of the United States.

The Louisiana Purchase

- A. cost the United States \$3 million.
- B. for the first time gave Americans a strip of land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
- C. more than doubled the size of the United States.
- D. was favored by New England Federalists.

In the aftermath of the War of 1812

- A. America and the Barbary States reached a peaceful settlement concerning shipping rights off the Barbary coast.

- B. the US government paid tribute to the Barbary pirates to avoid an additional war with them.
- C. Americans took decisive action against the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean.
- D. the Barbary pirates defeated the small United States Navy and forced President Madison into an expensive settlement.

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the early nineteenth century were generally

- A. hostile to the development of business.
- B. based on a literal and strict interpretation of the Constitution.
- C. strongly in favor of national authority over the states.
- D. protective of the rights of state governments.

The "firebell in the night" that awakened and filled Thomas Jefferson with terror was the

- A. issue of slavery.
- B. Bank of the United States.
- C. rising power of the Supreme Court.
- D. Monroe Doctrine and an expanding role in foreign affairs.

The nation with which the United States had a major diplomatic dispute over navigation of the Mississippi River was

- A. Spain.
- B. Canada.
- C. France.
- D. Great Britain.

The greatest support for the Declaration of War in 1812 came from

- A. the manufacturing centers.
- B. the areas in which commerce and international trade were a primary occupation.
- C. the New England towns.
- D. the agricultural regions of the South and West.

The Tariff of 1828

- A. led to a reversal of position by John Calhoun.
- B. included very high duties on raw materials.

- C. was intended to increase support for Andrew Jackson.
- D. Is correctly described by all of the statements.

Andrew Jackson

- A. all of the statements are correct.
- B. served as President Monroe's Secretary of State.
- C. was elected to the US Senate from Tennessee in 1828.
- D. supported a national bank and a protective tariff.

As a result of the Revolution and the ideas it inspired, women

- A. gained equal access to higher education.
- B. showed a new willingness to challenge old concepts.
- C. no longer lost control of their property when they married.
- D. secured the right to vote in most state conventions.

During the American Revolution, most Indian tribes on the frontier

- A. strengthened their hold on the Trans-Appalachian West.
- B. opposed the Americans.
- C. refused to get involved in the fighting.
- D. assisted the Americans in their fight for freedom.

After the Revolutionary War, American trade was officially prohibited with

- A. the British West Indies.
- B. England.
- C. China.
- D. all of the answers.

The greatest support for the declaration of war in 1812 came from

- A. the New England area.
- B. the areas in which commerce and international trade were a primary occupation.
- C. the agricultural regions of the South and West.
- D. the manufacturing centers.

The greatest single achievement of Jefferson's presidency was the

- A. Revolution of 1800.
- B. Louisiana Purchase.
- C. outlawing of the slave trade.
- D. victory in the War of 1812.

Under the Articles of Confederation

- A. most important actions required approval of nine of the thirteen states.
- B. there was no executive or judicial branch.
- C. an amendment required the approval of all the states.
- D. All of the statements are true.

In his Farewell Address, Washington

- A. all of the statements are true.
- B. decried the growing spirit of sectionalism.
- C. urged Americans not to become involved in permanent arrangements with foreign nations.
- D. decried the spirit of political parties.

The victory over the British at Yorktown was made possible by

- A. the French navy.
- B. Burgoyne's capitulation at Guilford Courthouse the week before.
- C. a sudden storm that kept several thousand British troops from landing before the battle.
- D. the Spanish forces waiting in the Chesapeake.

American shipping after 1805 was hampered by

- A. the French blockade of the British Isles.
- B. the British policy of impressments.
- C. all of the answers are correct.
- D. the British Orders in Council that created a blockade of continental Europe.

The Panic of 1819

- A. was started by the sudden collapse of the Second Bank of the US.
- B. encouraged greater loans from banks all over the US.

- C. a New York Congressman wanted to end slavery in Missouri after it became a state.
- D. was brought on by a severe drop in cotton prices.

John Calhoun accepted the Tariff of 1816 because he

- A. saw it as a way to lessen the importance of slavery to southern planters.
- B. saw it as a means to protect slavery in the South.
- C. sympathized with New England shippers and southern farmers.
- D. expected the South would become a manufacturing center.

The movement for the Constitution grew out of

- A. a resolution from the Confederation Congress to develop a stronger government.
- B. meetings called to discuss commercial issues and interstate cooperation on rivers.
- C. a need to solve problems between the government and the Indians in the West.
- D. a movement to open trade with British territory.

John Quincy Adams

- A. said the national government should promote internal improvements, set up a national university, finance scientific explorations and create a Department of the Interior.
- B. was the grandson of President John Adams.
- C. was known as Old Hickory.
- D. was accused of collaborating with Andrew Jackson in a corrupt bargain in the election of 1824.

Hessians were

- A. German mercenaries who fought for the British.
- B. French blockade runners who helped supply the Americans.
- C. Spanish blockade runners who helped supply the Americans.
- D. German mercenaries who fought for the Americans.

The American Crisis

- A. dealt primarily with the justification for American independence.
- B. encouraged Americans to compromise their principles and return control to their mother country.

- C. bolstered the declining morale of the American troops.
- D. developed a military grand strategy for defeat of the British.

In the case of *McCulloch v Maryland* the Supreme Court

- A. upheld the right of state banks to issue currency.
- B. began to retreat from the nationalism of the Marshall years.
- C. upheld the right of immigrants to vote.
- D. denied the right of states to tax the Bank of the US.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820

- A. outlawed the foreign slave trade and declared slavery an evil.
- B. ended the slave-state/free-state balance in the US Senate.
- C. admitted Missouri as a slave state.
- D. banned slavery from all of the Louisiana Purchase territory.

Loyalists in the colonies

- A. often lived in urban and coastal areas.
- B. were also called Whigs.
- C. Are correctly represented by all the statements.
- D. were probably twice as numerous as the so-called Tories.

The controversy over admitting Missouri as a state arose because

- A. there were more free states than slave states.
- B. in the convention of 1818 the US had, in part, agreed to exclude slavery from the western territories.
- C. there were more slave states than free states.
- D. a New York congressman wanted to end slavery in Missouri after it became a state.

In the case of *Marbury v Madison*

- A. the Supreme Court acknowledged that it had no power over the President.
- B. Jefferson was forbidden to change appointments made to the Supreme Court.
- C. a law of Congress was declared unconstitutional.

D. the Federalists won the assurance that they would keep their appointments in the judicial branch of the government.

The lack of a national bank during the War of 1812

- A. led to a muddling of the nation's finances.
- B. restricted the lending ability of state-chartered banks.
- C. helped regulate the amount of currency in circulation.
- D. increased the value of state banknotes.

The Constitution was to be considered ratified as soon as it had been approved by

- A. all thirteen states.
- B. the Constitutional Convention.
- C. the Continental Congress.
- D. nine of the states.

History 17A, Summer 2008

Midterm 3 Practice Test

40 of the following will be on your midterm.

Most of the women who traveled the Overland Trail

- A. found that the constant toil soon exhausted their enthusiasm for the trip.
- B. were slaves.
- C. died during the trip.
- D. were single.

In the case of Cherokee Nation v Georgia the Supreme Court

- A. prohibited the intermarriage of Indians and whites.
- B. announced that the Cherokees had an unquestionable right to their lands.
- C. ordered the state of Georgia to enforce Indian voting rights.
- D. ordered the Cherokees to vacate their lands east of the Mississippi River.

The phrase "fifty-four forty or fight" referred to

- A. Florida.
- B. California.
- C. Oregon.
- D. Texas.

John Sutter

- A. negotiated the Webster-Ashburton Treaty for the United States.
- B. was the captain of the Creole.
- C. established the trading post that became Sacramento.
- D. intrigued with the British for control of Oregon.

As a result of the Eaton affair, President Jackson

- A. drew closer to John C. Calhoun.
- B. began to distrust Martin VanBuren.
- C. drew closer to Martin VanBuren.
- D. began to distrust John Eaton.

President Jackson vetoed the bill to recharter the Bank of the US

- A. but the veto was overturned by the Senate.
- B. although he felt the bank served many useful functions.
- C. four years before the bank's charter expired.
- D. on the advice of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

The spoils system

- A. was a way of rewarding political supporters.
- B. was another name for "pork barrel" legislation.
- C. reached its peak during President Jackson's first year in office.
- D. was more of a problem in the national government than in state governments.

The South Carolina Exposition and Protest

- A. was written in response to the Tariff of 1828.
- B. argued that southern states had the right to take drastic actions to prevent slave insurrections.
- C. was written in response to the Indian Removal Act.
- D. condemned the use of military force to protect escaped slaves.

As an immigrant group, the Irish

- A. tended to gravitate to farms in the Midwest.
- B. tended to settle in larger cities.
- C. brought more property to the United States than the Germans.
- D. came to the United States in greatest numbers in the early 1830s.

Of the following, the Spanish were most successful at colonizing what is now

- A. New Mexico.
- B. Arizona.
- C. Oregon.
- D. Texas.

The shoemakers' strike at Lynn and Natick, Massachusetts

- A. Is correctly represented by all the statements.
- B. spread to include perhaps twenty towns and 20,000 workers.
- C. concerned mainly demands for higher wages.
- D. was one of the few of this period that the workers won.

The decade that witnessed the most growth in American railroads (in terms of mileage constructed) was the

- A. 1820s.
- B. 1850s.
- C. 1840s.
- D. 1830s.

Internal improvements in the first half of the nineteenth century were financed by

- A. state governments.
- B. the federal government.
- C. All of the statements are correct.
- D. private enterprise.

Feminine fiction between 1830 and 1850

- A. emphasized women's rights.
- B. argued that women were not equal to men.
- C. was greatly condemned by men.
- D. opposed the writings of Catharine Beecher.

On the Overland Trail west

- A. women often performed men's tasks as the journey grew more difficult, but men seldom did women's work.
- B. Indians were usually hired to do the hard manual labor.
- C. men usually had more difficult work to do than women.
- D. Indians often attacked the wagon trains.

The widespread use of the cotton gin

- A. kept cotton out of the Old Southwest.

- B. made cotton a major export commodity.
- C. made cotton easier to pick.
- D. made millions of dollars for the inventor.

She argued that the woman's sphere was the home.

- A. Catharine Beecher.
- B. Harriet Hunt.
- C. Lucretia Mott.
- D. Lucy Stone.

Most of the American settlers in Texas went there because of

- A. trading opportunities with the Indians and the Mexicans.
- B. gold and other mineral deposits.
- C. furs.
- D. cheap cotton lands.

In the election of 1840

- A. voter turnout was high.
- B. both parties alienated many voters by their stands on controversial issues.
- C. Martin VanBuren won by the smallest electoral margin of any 19th century presidential election.
- D. Martin VanBuren became the first president in the second party system to win reelection.

The literacy rate for Americans in the 1840s was

- A. high because every state had modern public school systems.
- B. higher for blacks than for whites.
- C. lower than anywhere else in the Western world.
- D. about 80 percent of the total population.

Most nineteenth-century Irish immigrants

- A. were skilled artisans.
- B. came to America to escape economic depression and famine.
- C. moved to the South.

D. were Protestants.

As a result of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty

- A. the boundary dispute in Maine was settled.
- B. the US gave up all claims to the territory west of the Mississippi River.
- C. the British government agreed to pay reparations for the destruction of the Creole.
- D. the United States acquired Louisiana from Great Britain.

Most of the institutions of higher education founded in the 1830s

- A. stressed technical education.
- B. were tax supported.
- C. were coeducational.
- D. were church supported.

The trade unions of the 1840s and 1850s

- A. were mainly concerned with immigration reform.
- B. were composed mainly of unskilled workers.
- C. were mostly affiliate unions of the National Labor Council.
- D. tended to be local and weak.

Steamboats

- A. generally had at least twelve-foot drafts.
- B. were commercially profitable by the 1790s.
- C. brought cheaper and faster two-way traffic to the Mississippi Valley.
- D. are correctly represented by all the statements.

The first American college to admit both blacks and women was

- A. William and Mary.
- B. Duke.
- C. Oberlin.
- D. Vassar.

Romanticism in America

- A. opposed the Quaker doctrine of inner light.
- B. stressed individualism and emotions over conformity and reason.
- C. was supported by Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine.
- D. was a reaction to the Transcendental excesses of the Enlightenment.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830

- A. became law after Congress overrode Jackson's veto.
- B. allowed Indians who wished to become American citizens to remain on their homeland.
- C. proposed moving Indian tribes to areas west of the Mississippi River.
- D. contained loopholes designed to exclude peaceful Indians from removal.

Which Protestant denomination "stressed the equality of all men and women before God" and had no authority higher than the congregation?

- A. Methodist
- B. Presbyterian
- C. Baptist
- D. Lutheran

The Republic of Texas

- A. developed trade relations with England and France.
- B. was recognized by President Andrew Jackson early in his administration.
- C. drafted a constitution emancipating its slaves.
- D. at first shied away from annexation by the United States.

The advantages of water travel over railroads in 1860 included

- A. all of the answers.
- B. speed.
- C. cost.
- D. comfort.

The Force Bill of 1833 was

- A. overturned by the Supreme Court.
- B. opposed by President Jackson.

- C. issued in response to the South Carolina Ordinance.
- D. supported by John Calhoun.

In the case of *Commonwealth v Hunt*, the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that

- A. forming a trade union was illegal.
- B. immigration quotas established in the late 1830s were unconstitutional.
- C. immigration quotas established in the late 1830s were constitutional.
- D. forming a trade union was not illegal.

According to the Progressive historians, Jackson

- A. led a vast democratic movement against the abuses of the "Monster" bank.
- B. caused a decline in voter turnout during the 1830s by his lack of concern for issues touching the daily lives of the common man.
- C. supported the national bank and federal aid to internal improvements because he stood to benefit financially from them.
- D. promoted democratic reforms only for political expediency.

The first American city to have a population of more than one million was

- A. Baltimore.
- B. New York.
- C. Boston.
- D. Philadelphia.

The American Temperance Union lost many members in 1836 when it

- A. began to push immigration reform.
- B. allowed members to drink beer and wine.
- C. allowed women to join.
- D. called for abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

John Calhoun's theory of nullification provided

- A. a satisfactory compromise between his views and the position of Jackson.
- B. encouragement for secession from the Union.
- C. for nullification only by a specially elected state convention.

D. that the United States Supreme Court could overrule a state's nullification.

He wrote Moby Dick.

- A. Herman Melville.
- B. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- C. James Fennimore Cooper
- D. Washington Irving.

At the beginning of the Mexican War

- A. American forces were prepared, since war with Britain had been threatening for over a year.
- B. Polk named Thomas Hart Benton as his first commander in Texas.
- C. Polk had no plan of action.
- D. American forces were outnumbered by the Mexican forces by more than four to one.

Unitarianism stressed

- A. belief in the Holy Trinity.
- B. reason and conscience.
- C. ritualistic practices.
- D. creeds and confessions.

The Battle of the Alamo

- A. was the first victory for Texans in their war for independence from Mexico.
- B. is correctly represented by all the statements.
- C. inspired the rest of Texas to fanatical resistance.
- D. claimed the life of Sam Houston.

The Creole incident

- A. strained relations between the United States and France.
- B. involved the seizure and destruction of an American steamboat at Niagara Falls.
- C. was solved almost single-handedly by Henry Clay.
- D. involved the British freeing American slaves after they mutinied and escaped.

The Declaration of Sentiments of the Seneca Falls Convention said that

- A. slavery should be immediately abolished.
- B. excessive drinking destroyed many families.
- C. institutions for the blind and deaf should be improved.
- D. all men and women were equal.

To promote social stability and equal opportunity, Horace Mann was a leader in promoting

- A. public schools.
- B. moderation in the consumption of alcohol.
- C. personal salvation during the Second Great Awakening.
- D. an end to slavery.

Large-scale American emigration to the Oregon country

- A. was usually along a southern route through Texas, New Mexico and California.
- B. was greatly hampered by hostile Indians.
- C. began in earnest in the early 1840s.
- D. started as a result of rumors of gold discoveries.

The theory of nullification

- A. is usually associated with the name of John Calhoun.
- B. allowed Congress to nullify laws passed by the state legislatures.
- C. was first raised in the Congressional debates over the sale of public lands.
- D. is usually associated with the name of Daniel Webster.

Early factory workers at Lowell were

- A. usually immigrants who could speak little English.
- B. among the first factory workers to have a standard forty-hour work week.
- C. mostly young women.
- D. usually widows or older unmarried women.

Americans were hostile to mid 19th century immigrants largely because of differences in

- A. family traditions.
- B. religious practices.
- C. languages.

D. political philosophies.

Nicholas Biddle

- A. headed the Bank of the US.
- B. supported the bank of the US because it seemed to favor business rather than the wealthy.
- C. opposed the bank of the US because it seemed to favor business rather than the wealthy.
- D. led the opposition to Van Buren's appointment as ambassador to Great Britain.

As a result of Jackson's' bank policies

- A. worried investors pulled out of risky projects.
- B. sales of public land instantly declined.
- C. banks printed new bank notes with abandon.
- D. all of the statements are correct.

The largest group of immigrants living in America in 1860 was

- A. British.
- B. Chinese.
- C. Scandinavian.
- D. Irish.

George Donner

- A. was the expansionist-minded editor of the Sacramento Bee.
- B. led a party of settlers on the Oregon Trail.
- C. was a Spanish priest known for his sympathy for the Indians.
- D. was John Tyler's vice-president.

In political philosophy, Andrew Jackson was closest to

- A. Thomas Jefferson.
- B. Henry Clay.
- C. Alexander Hamilton.
- D. Daniel Webster.

Apprentices were provided all of the following except

- A. board.
- B. tools.
- C. training.
- D. room.

The Republic of California

- A. was recognized by Great Britain in 1827.
- B. sided with Mexico in the Mexican War.
- C. lasted nearly twice as long as the Republic of Texas.
- D. had a confused and unruly government.

The first American factories produced

- A. cotton textiles.
- B. tobacco products.
- C. leather goods.
- D. glass products.

Dorothea Dix directed her reform efforts at

- A. insane asylums.
- B. public education.
- C. slavery.
- D. women's rights.

Rancheros

- A. were the small farms that the Mexican government allowed American settlers to own in California.
- B. was a spicy cheese and potato dish favored by Santa Ana's soldiers.
- C. was the derogatory name American settlers used to refer to Native Mexicans in Texas.
- D. usually used Indians as slaves.

History 17A, Summer 2008

Final Exam Practice Test

25 of the following questions along with 25 from each of the three previous Midterm practice tests will be on your final exam. There will be 100 questions on your final exam.

Cotton production increased between 1815 and 1860

- A. partly because of the cultivation of new lands in the southwest.
- B. from 1 million to almost 2 million bales per year.
- C. despite a diminished demand from French and British markets.
- D. because of the sustained high prices for cotton.

Under Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction

- A. 10 percent of the 1860 voters had to take an oath of allegiance to the Union.
- B. loyal governments appeared in five states but Congress refused to recognize them.
- C. 10 percent of elected officials in a state had to be black.
- D. loyal governments were recognized by Congress in three southern states.

George Fitzhugh's major proslavery argument was that

- A. blacks and whites could not live together without risk of race war except for slavery.
- B. slavery was justified in the Bible.
- C. southern slavery was better for workers than the wage slavery of northern industry.
- D. blacks were the product of a separate creation.

At the end of the Civil War, the newly freed slaves were given

- A. medical and legal assistance from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.
- B. forty acres and a mule.
- C. five dollars for every year they had served in bondage.
- D. small plots of land confiscated from southern planters.

Slave families

- A. provided a means for socializing children into slave culture.
- B. were not allowed by most slave owners.

- C. were legalized in the 1840s by state laws allowing marriage between slaves.
- D. were generally headed by mothers.

Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas

- A. was hampered by the dogged persistence of General Robert E. Lee.
- B. resulted in the destruction of many southern towns and cities.
- C. was planned to divert attention from General McClellan's movement to the north.
- D. proved to be the Union's biggest strategic error.

Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was a victory for

- A. abolitionists.
- B. immigrant groups in America
- C. Southerners who wanted a transcontinental railroad to run west from New Orleans.
- D. the concept of popular sovereignty.

The Freeport Doctrine might be defined as the concept that

- A. slavery could not be prohibited in a territory until that territory became a state.
- B. slavery was immoral and ought to be abolished in all territories of the United States.
- C. if blacks were freed from slavery, they must be given full legal and social equality.
- D. even if slavery were permitted in a territory, the people could effectively end it by refusing to pass laws to sustain it.

Manufacturing in the Old South lagged behind that in the North because

- A. the South lacked important natural resources.
- B. black labor was incompatible with industry.
- C. white leaders in the South were more concerned with prestige than with profits.
- D. cotton was a more profitable investment.

The moral code of white southern males emphasized

- A. personal honor.
- B. equality derived from the American Revolution.
- C. community, peace and cooperation.
- D. Christianity's golden rule.

Confederate finances

- A. were hurt during the war by a marked deflation of Confederate currency.
- B. were in better shape than the Union's at the beginning of the war.
- C. depended mostly on new issue of paper money.
- D. depended mostly on various income and property taxes.

Popular sovereignty

- A. was endorsed by the Whig party.
- B. would allow the people of each territory to decide the issue of slavery.
- C. was first proposed by President Polk.
- D. would let Congress decide the issue of slavery on a state-to-state basis.

The American Anti-Slavery Society split over the issue of

- A. colonization.
- B. Biblical interpretation.
- C. women's rights.
- D. financial compensation for slave owners.

The Dredd Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court involved

- A. a former slave who sued for his wife's freedom on the grounds that she had been married to a free black.
- B. a slave suing for his freedom because his master had taken him into free territory.
- C. a slave who had been freed by his master who challenged the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.
- D. a slave who had been taken to live in Kansas.

The most important factor in making the South distinctive was

- A. the lack of immigrants.
- B. a belief that the South was distinctive.
- C. slavery.
- D. warmer weather suitable for growing cotton.

To keep Maryland in the Union, Lincoln

- A. Did all of the statements.
- B. threatened to blockade the state.
- C. canceled state elections.
- D. suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction

- A. excluded from pardon all Southerners who did not own land.
- B. called on the southern states to abolish slavery.
- C. was closer to the Wade-Davis Bill than to Lincoln's plan.
- D. required Negro suffrage in the South.

The Compromise of 1850

- A. was one bill devised by Henry Clay.
- B. included a provision to end the capture of fugitive slaves in the North.
- C. admitted California as a free state.
- D. was eight different proposals by Stephen A Douglas.

Lincoln justified his Emancipation Proclamation on the basis of

- A. racial superiority.
- B. military necessity.
- C. religion.
- D. John Locke's contract theory of government.

Southern advantages in the Civil War included

- A. more experienced military leaders.
- B. greater numbers of men of military age.
- C. larger numbers of horses and wagons.
- D. greater farm production.

The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850

- A. was often opposed in the South.
- B. brought about the recapture of some 2500 escaped slaves.
- C. denied a jury trial for alleged fugitives.

D. was part of the Missouri Compromise.

What portion of white families in the South actually owned slaves?

- A. 25 percent.
- B. 10 percent.
- C. 50 percent.
- D. Two thirds.

Slavery was abolished throughout the Union

- A. in 1863.
- B. by the 14th Amendment.
- C. by the 13th Amendment.
- D. in 1874.

The American Colonization Society

- A. was formed in 1841.
- B. was opposed by Henry Clay, John Marshal, Daniel Webster and James Madison.
- C. had the support of both proslavery and antislavery advocates.
- D. had the support of most black leaders.

The first of the southern states to secede from the Union was

- A. Mississippi.
- B. Alabama.
- C. South Carolina.
- D. Georgia.

The Wilmot Proviso called for

- A. popular sovereignty in all western territories.
- B. prohibiting slavery in land gained from Mexico.
- C. extending the Missouri Compromise to California.
- D. banning slavery from California.

The Civil War began when

- A. Confederate forces fired on Union troops stationed in Fort Sumter.
- B. Union forces at Fort Sumter fired on nearby Confederate positions.
- C. Confederate forces at Fort Sumter fired on nearby Union positions.
- D. Union forces fired on Confederate troops stationed in Fort Sumter.

The end of the foreign slave trade

- A. made slaves more valuable.
- B. gave rise to a flourishing domestic trade.
- C. Is correctly represented by all the statements.
- D. had the unexpected effect of tempering some of slavery's harsher features.

The Emancipation Proclamation

- A. finally ended slavery.
- B. began colonization efforts of freed slaves.
- C. freed slaves only in rebellious territories.
- D. compensated slave owners in the border states.

President Zachary Taylor wanted to admit California as a state immediately because he

- A. was afraid Mexico would make new claims on the area since gold was discovered there.
- B. was antislavery and California had voted on a free-state Constitution.
- C. was proslavery and California had voted on a slave-state Constitution.
- D. wished to bypass the divisive issue of slavery in the territories.