

History 2231

Altenhofel

Midterm 1 Study Guide

40 of the following will be on your exam due by June 18, 2009.

Question 1: The colonies established after the Restoration were all:

- A. royal colonies.
- B. corporate colonies.
- C. in New England.
- D. proprietary colonies.

Question 2: The Aztecs:

- A. were the most advanced example of the Adena-Hopewell culture.
- B. had an empire of perhaps five million people in Mexico.
- C. succumbed to the Toltecs around A.D. 900.
- D. absorbed the Mayas around 1425.

Question 3: The Yamasee War:

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

Question 4: As a result of the Peace of Paris:

- A. Spain won control of the Louisiana Territory.
- B. France was pushed back to what is now Oregon and Washington.
- C. Spain was pushed back to what is now Oregon and Washington.
- D. France won control of Florida.

Question 5: A writ of assistance was:

- A. a blanket search warrant that did not specify the place to be searched.
- B. a government document used to assess criminal fines on colonists suspected of smuggling.
- C. the legal order that guaranteed trial by jury.
- D. an order to the public to assist police officers in arresting suspected smugglers.

Question 6: In the American colonies, the Seven Years' War was known as:

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

Question 7: The Enlightenment:

- A. led some people to the idea that God was like a master clockmaker who planned the universe and set it in motion.
- B. was rejected by most Puritan leaders.
- C. was based mainly on the writings of Martin Luther.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

Question 8: The Continental Congress met in:

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

Question 9: In 1763:

- A. the British customs service in America was grossly inefficient.
- B. All the above statements are true.
- C. Americans continued to smuggle goods into the colonies rather than pay taxes on them.
- D. American colonists were taxed much more heavily than people in England.

Question 10: At the Battle of Bunker Hill:

- A. the colonists held their position on Breed's Hill.
- B. the British lost about half of their troops.
- C. British General William Howe was killed.
- D. the "Green Mountain Boys" defeated a larger British army.

Question 11: The earliest major attempts at colonization by the French in the New World were in what is now:

- A. Florida.
- B. Canada.
- C. Virginia.
- D. Cuba.

Question 12: The conflict that became the French and Indian War began:

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

Question 13: The Indian leader Powhatan was associated with the early history of which colony?

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

Question 14: By the seventeenth century, the Indian population in Spain's New World empire had decreased by about:

- A. 25 percent.
- B. 50 percent.
- C. 90 percent.
- D. 10 percent.

Question 15: Benjamin Franklin:

- A. epitomized the Great Awakening.
- B. was a Philadelphia printer.
- C. was Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard.
- D. wrote "Of Freedom of Will."

Question 16: The English Civil War:

- A. overturned the reforms of the Glorious Revolution.
- B. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- C. led to the execution of Charles II.
- D. was fought between supporters of Parliament and supporters of the monarchy.

Question 17: The Aztecs were conquered:

- A. by Hernando Cortés.
- B. in the 1520s.
- C. in part to satisfy the Spanish desire for gold.
- D. all the above statements are true.

Question 18: King Philip's War:

- A. led to the virtual destruction of the Pequots.
- B. was named for the French king who ordered the Indians to leave his New World colonies.
- C. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- D. was fought in the mid-1670s.

Question 19: The Dominion of New England:

- A. included all northern colonies down through New Jersey.
- B. was created under King James II.
- C. was ruled by a governor without an elected assembly.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

Question 20: From A.D. 300 to 900, which group in Middle America (Mesoamerica) developed a great city, including gigantic pyramids and temple complexes:

- A. Inca.
- B. Mayas.
- C. Aztecs.
- D. Pueblos.

Question 21: The man who became head of the Virginia Company of London in 1618 and instituted a series of reforms to save the colony was:

- A. Sir Edwin Sandys.
- B. John Rolfe.
- C. Peter Stuyvesant.
- D. John Smith.

Question 22: England's first permanent colony in the New World was founded:

- A. before the English Civil War.
- B. All the above are true.
- C. when Charles II was king.
- D. as a royal colony.

Question 23: The First Continental Congress adopted the position that:

- A. the colonies were independent of the empire, Parliament, and the king.
- B. each colony was a separate realm, subject only to the crown, not to Parliament.
- C. colonists could veto laws (but not taxes) passed by Parliament.
- D. the colonies were subject to laws of Parliament only in regard to taxes.

Question 24: The right to vote for members of the colonial assemblies was:

- A. extended to a greater proportion of the population than anywhere else in the world.
- B. greatly restricted because of high property qualifications.
- C. based on the same property qualifications as required to vote for Parliament in England.
- D. open to women in most colonies.

Question 25: The Spanish colonies in North America failed, in part, because:

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

Question 26: The log cabin:

- A. was the contribution of Scandinavian settlers in New Sweden.
- B. was first used by the Pilgrims in Plymouth colony.
- C. originated in the Carolinas.
- D. was the essential form of housing for the early settlers in all colonies.

Question 27: By 1600 Spain's New World empire included all the following except:

- A. Brazil.
- B. Mexico.
- C. Florida.
- D. New Mexico.

Question 28: Which of the following was not true of the Quakers?

- A. They believed in the equality of the sexes and the full participation of women in religious affairs.
- B. They refused to take oaths.
- C. Their religion was based on individual inspiration.
- D. The only formal parts of the Quaker service were the pastor's sermon and the communion.

Question 29: Bartolom  de las Casas:

- A. gave rise to the "Black Legend" of Spanish cruelty to the Indians.
- B. was the first governor of the Spanish territory in the New World.
- C. urged Spanish conquest of the Indians in order to improve civilization.
- D. led the first voyage around the world.

Question 30: The writings of the "Real Whigs":

- A. supported the policies of Grenville.
- B. supported the Quartering Act.
- C. were inspired by Benjamin Franklin.
- D. were inspired by John Locke.

Question 31: Christopher Columbus first landed in the New World in:

- A. Florida.
- B. 1487.
- C. the Bahamas.
- D. 1451.

Question 32: The Anasazis:

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

Question 33: At the meeting of the Second Continental Congress:

- A. delegates refused to fund efforts for colonial defense.
- B. General Washington was authorized to begin a tour of the colonies to recruit an American army.
- C. all American ships were ordered to become part of an American navy under the command of John Paul Jones.
- D. the Massachusetts militia that surrounded Boston was adopted as the Continental Army.

Question 34: The Continental Congress passed the resolution "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states" on:

- A. July 4, 1776.
- B. July 2, 1776.
- C. July 4, 1778.
- D. November 28, 1778.

Question 35: In the long run, the most important item taxed by the Townshend Acts was:

- A. tobacco.
- B. tea.
- C. lumber.
- D. rum.

Question 36: The most notorious of the customs officials was:

- A. Robert Walpole.
- B. Edward Randolph.
- C. Ferdinando Gorges.
- D. William Laud.

Question 37: The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of:

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

Question 38: The Townshend Acts did not include which of the following?

- A. suspension of the New York Assembly until it agreed to provide quarters for the British troops stationed in the colony
- B. establishment of a Board of Customs Commissioners to prevent smuggling
- C. refusal to permit any of the colonial governors to make new appointments without the approval of Parliament
- D. taxes on various colonial imports

Question 39: The Boston Massacre:

- A. grew out of crowd reaction and heckling of British soldiers in Boston.

- B. developed in protest to the Boston Tea Party.
- C. was the unprovoked slaughter of dozens of Boston patriots by British troops.
- D. involved the slaughter of slaves in Boston by British troops.

Question 40: Education in the colonies was:

- A. most advanced in the South.
- B. usually seen as the responsibility of family and church.
- C. hampered in New England by the Puritans' antiintellectual tradition.
- D. primarily intended for young women.

Question 41: Which of the following were the two key powers of the colonial assemblies?

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

Question 42: Indentured servants were:

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

Question 43: Of the following, which colony offered the most religious toleration?

- A. Massachusetts Bay
- B. New Hampshire
- C. Pennsylvania
- D. Plymouth

Question 44: The so-called Regulator movement involved:

- A. the refusal of people in the backcountry to pay taxes to support the government of England.
- B. attempts to push the colonies into an early war of independence against the British.
- C. demands by people in the backcountry for more effective and responsive government.
- D. efforts to control Parliamentary taxation.

Question 45: The Mayflower Compact:

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

Question 46: Which of the following was not one of the ways in which the English colonies differed from the Spanish?

- A. The English colonies were developed with private investment funds rather than royal money.
- B. The English colonies were settled in a compact geographical area.
- C. There was less centralized control in the English colonies than in the Spanish.
- D. Most of the settlers in the English colonies came from the mother country so there was less variety among the views of the settlers.

Question 47: The largest city in the colonies at the end of the colonial period:

- A. was Philadelphia.
- B. was Charleston, South Carolina.
- C. had a population of about 1,000,000.
- D. had a population of about 2,000.

Question 48: Which one of the following is not a true statement concerning the years during the Great War for Empire?

- A. Since southern colonists were forced to bear the brunt of the war, they became more confident of their military superiority.
- B. Colonists continued to trade with the enemy.
- C. Colonists showed a growing sense of nationalism.
- D. Colonial sensibilities were offended by brutal British military discipline.

Question 49: The established church in the southern colonies was:

- A. often in financial trouble because of the need to depend on voluntary offerings for support.
- B. carefully controlled by bishops and the religious hierarchy.
- C. often lax in its religious and moral standards.
- D. the Congregationalist (Puritan) church.

Question 50: The New England Confederation:

- A. was made up of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven.
- B. was developed to provide defense against the Dutch, French, and Indians.
- C. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- D. began during the Civil War in England.

Question 51: The Maryland Toleration Act was passed:

- A. in 1633.
- B. as a means of attracting Quakers to move to the colony from Pennsylvania.
- C. to assure Puritans that they would not be molested in their religion.
- D. because of Lord Baltimore's desire to extend toleration to Jews.

Question 52: The most culturally diverse of the American colonies were:

- A. in the Middle Colonies.
- B. in the South.
- C. in New England.
- D. The colonies were roughly equal in this respect.

Question 53: Colonial cities were marked by all the following except:

- A. problems of traffic, fire, and crime.
- B. relative isolation from one another.
- C. lack of public assistance for the poor.
- D. increasingly sharp class stratification.

Question 54: Sir Walter Raleigh argued that which country should establish colonies in the New World?

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

Question 55: The Norse settlements in the New World:

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

Question 56: Anne Hutchinson:

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

Question 57: The Declaration of Independence based its argument for freedom of the colonies primarily on:

- A. Benjamin Franklin's theory of the dominion status of the colonies.
- B. the ideas of the Great Awakening.
- C. the contract theory of government developed by John Locke.
- D. the concept of judicial review, which allowed the courts of England to declare America free.

Question 58: Prince Henry the Navigator:

- A. began a systematic exploration of the coast of Africa.
- B. explored the Hudson River.
- C. reached the Philippine Islands by sailing around Africa.
- D. financed Columbus's first expedition.

Question 59: Which of the following plants did the Europeans introduce into the New World?

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

Question 60: In general, the colonial wars were an American sideshow to larger conflicts in Europe between:

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

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Midterm 2 Study Guide

40 of the following will be on your exam due by July 2, 2009.

Question 1:

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 United States.

Question 2:

Who was tried for treason for his vague intrigues concerning Louisiana?

- A. Andrew Jackson
- B. Edwin Pakenham
- C. Aaron Burr
- D. Timothy Pickering

Question 3:

Washington's secretary of state was:

- A. Thomas Jefferson.
- B. James Madison.
- C. Edmund Randolph.
- D. John Hancock.

Question 4:

American shipping after 1805 was hampered by:

- A. all the above.
- B. the French blockade of the British Isles.
- C. the British Orders in Council that created a blockade of continental Europe.
- D. the British policy of impressment.

Question 5:

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 seas.
- D. demanded that the United States surrender Georgia as the price for its help.

Question 6:

In the presidential election of 1828:

- A. John C. Calhoun won New England but lost in the South.
- B. John C. Calhoun won the South but lost in New England.
- C. most of Andrew Jackson's support was in New England.
- D. Adams won all of New England except for one of Maine's nine electoral votes.

Question 7:

In the Newburgh Conspiracy:

- A. George Washington sympathized with the end but not the means of the conspirators.
- B. Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton tried to divert congressional appropriations for their own use.
- C. unpaid Pennsylvania troops tried to kidnap Alexander Hamilton.
- D. two army officers and one enlisted man were murdered.

Question 8:

The provisions of the treaty ending the War of 1812 included:

- A. the restoration of the same boundaries as before the war started.
- B. British evacuation of their forts in the Northwest Territory.
- C. British access to the Mississippi River and removal of American warships from the Great Lakes.

D. an end to British violations of American neutral rights.

Question 9:

America's first vice-president was:

- A. Alexander Hamilton.
- B. Thomas Pinckney.
- C. Aaron Burr.
- D. John Adams.

Question 10:

Which one of the following were not part of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. Any attempt to extend the European political system in the Americas would be considered dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.
- B. The United States would stay out of the internal affairs of European nations.
- C. The United States would work for the independence of any remaining European colonies in this hemisphere.
- D. The American continents were closed to further European colonization.

Question 11:

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

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

Question 12:

The United States departed from the colonial policies of Great Britain by:

- A. promising equal statehood to all unsettled western territory.
- B. prohibiting the movement of slaves between states, except for sale.
- C. prohibiting national control of trade with other nations.
- D. promising citizenship for all western Indians.

Question 13:

On the issue of land policy:

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

Question 14:

Which one of the following gave the Confederation government the most trouble?

- A. land policy
- B. postal service
- C. finances
- D. Indian affairs

Question 15:

The first state constitutions:

- A. tended to limit the powers of governors.
- B. did not address issues of individual rights.
- C. tended to limit the powers of the legislatures.
- D. avoided separation of governmental powers as a way to prevent abuse.

Question 16:

Macon's Bill No. 2:

- A. failed to pass Congress.
- B. authorized the president to reopen trade with England or France whenever these countries dropped their trade restrictions against America.
- C. opened trade with all countries except France and England.
- D. opened trade with both France and England.

Question 17:

The Rush-Bagot Agreement:

- A. dealt with fishing rights off Newfoundland.
- B. was a formal treaty dealing with trade with the British West Indies.
- C. settled the boundary dispute with Florida.
- D. ended naval competition on the Great Lakes by limiting naval forces there.

Question 18:

When Britain and France went to war in 1793, the United States:

- A. allied with other nations to oppose both Britain and France.
- B. expressed neutrality, warning Americans not to aid either side.
- C. support France because of the Franco-American alliance.
- D. support Britain because of its conservative government.

Question 19:

Which of the following was not part of the Northwest Ordinance?

- A. Statehood was allowed when a territory had a population of 60,000 people.
- B. New states formed from the Northwest Territory had to allow Indians "perpetual representation" in the state governments.
- C. Slavery was prohibited in the territory above the Ohio River.
- D. Religious freedom was guaranteed in a "bill of rights."

Question 20:

In the first half of the nineteenth century, internal improvements:

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

Question 21:

Among the social effects of the Revolution were all the following except:

- A. lands confiscated from Loyalists were returned.
- B. legislative representation for the backcountry was increased.
- C. Pennsylvania approved universal manhood suffrage.
- D. voting qualifications were lowered.

Question 22:

The Panic of 1819:

- A. demonstrated the financial soundness of government land sale policies.
- B. was started by the sudden collapse of the Second Bank of the United States.
- C. was brought on by a severe drop in cotton prices.
- D. encouraged greater loans from banks all over the United States.

Question 23:

Which of the following phrases best characterizes James Monroe as president?

- A. a broad constructionist who supported strong legislation to promote American industries and internal improvements
- B. the president who "out-Federalized Federalism"
- C. a president whose political innocence was surpassed only by the ineptitude of his cabinet
- D. a strong adherent to Republican principles who could not accept the onrush of the new nationalism

Question 24:

Following the War of 1812:

- A. both parties opposed spending money on internal improvements.
- B. Federalists and Republicans returned to their prewar positions.
- C. Federalists argued for a broad construction of the Constitution.
- D. Republicans argued for a national bank and a peacetime army.

Question 25:

The Supreme Court ruled that congressional power to regulate commerce "is complete in itself" and "may be exercised to its utmost extent" in:

- A. Dartmouth College v. Woodward.
- B. Fletcher v. Peck.
- C. Cohens v. Virginia.
- D. Gibbons v. Ogden.

Question 26:

The victory over the British at Yorktown was made possible by:

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

Question 27:

In 1825, Florida belonged to:

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

Question 28:

The British campaign in the South:

- A. led to the fall of Atlanta and Columbia.
- B. was led by Daniel Morgan and Patrick Ferguson.
- C. began immediately after the fall of Philadelphia in September 1777.

D. was more brutal than in the North.

Question 29:

Which of the following statements about the effects of the Revolution on slavery is not true?

- A. Southern states made manumission more difficult.
- B. The British army freed thousands of slaves.
- C. Slaves who fought for the colonies were given their freedom.
- D. Northern states began to outlaw slavery.

Question 30:

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

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

Question 31:

A major reason for the British shift to campaigns in the southern colonies late in the war was the:

- A. extremely harsh winter of 1780â€“1781, which made major troop movements north of Virginia impossible.
- B. need to protect the South from conquest by the Spanish.
- C. expectation of significant Tory help in the South.
- D. southern colonies produced fewer valuable staple crops.

Question 32:

The "Virginia Plan" proposed a:

- A. unified government with executive, legislative, and judicial functions contained in one branch.
- B. unicameral legislature.
- C. Congress divided into two houses.

Question 33:

The treaty ending the War of 1812 was negotiated in:

- A. Vienna.
- B. Ghent.
- C. Paris.
- D. London.

Question 34:

The differences in political philosophy among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

- A. resulted in a two-year delay before agreement could be reached.
- B. were most evident in the debates over the judiciary.
- C. were great because few had done extensive reading in law, history, or philosophy.
- D. were narrow; they agreed on many fundamentals.

Question 35:

Prior to the election of 1828:

- A. the Federalist party had been revived to support John Quincy Adams.
- B. white male suffrage had been gaining ground.
- C. all the above had occurred.

D. the Supreme Court had ruled that the electoral college system of choosing a president was "unjust and arbitrary" and against the constitutional guarantee of "one man, one vote."

Question 36:

The victory at Saratoga was important for the Americans because it:

- A. made the British resolve to fight with greater determination.
- B. brought the French into the war against Britain.
- C. opened the way for the Americans to enter the Great Lakes.
- D. convinced the Indians to join the American side against the British.

Question 37:

The Tariff of 1816:

- A. passed only by a narrow margin.
- B. hurt American manufacturing.
- C. was the first intended more for protection than revenue.
- D. came at a time when sources of cheap British imports were drying up.

Question 38:

As the result of a treaty with Spain in the 1790s:

- A. Louisiana passed into the hands of the United States.
- B. the United States won the right to navigate the Mississippi River and deposit goods at New Orleans.
- C. Florida passed into the hands of the United States.
- D. the United States and Spain joined forces against hostile Indians in the Old Southwest.

Question 39:

In order to bring about the "wise and frugal government" he promised in his inaugural address, Jefferson:

- A. decreased the sale of western lands for revenue.
- B. ended Hamilton's funding and assumption schemes.
- C. cut back on military spending.
- D. raised the excise tax on whiskey.

Question 40:

The XYZ Affair:

- A. ended when American officials agreed to pay a bribe rather than risk war.
- B. involved American diplomats in England.
- C. resulted in a declaration of war by the United States against Spain.
- D. led Congress to raise an army and prepare for war against France.

Question 41:

The question of assumption of the state debt:

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

Question 42:

According to the Constitution, which part of the new government would be elected directly by the people?

- A. the House of Representatives
- B. the federal courts
- C. the president
- D. the Senate

Question 43:

The Louisiana Purchase was a problem for Jefferson because:

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

Question 44:

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

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

Question 45:

The Treaty of Greenville was an agreement between the United States and:

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

Question 46:

The Constitution:

- A. specified that women could hold political office but could not vote.
- B. authorized judicial review and ex post facto laws.
- C. had checks and balances similar to those found in many of the first state constitutions.
- D. allowed the direct popular election of the chief executive.

Question 47:

In 1824 the United States signed a treaty with Russia concerning:

- A. claims in Oregon.
- B. trading rights in the Pacific.
- C. claims in Alaska.
- D. trading rights in the Atlantic.

Question 48:

Thomas Jefferson's secretary of state was:

- A. Aaron Burr.
- B. Alexander Hamilton.
- C. James Madison.
- D. John Marshall.

Question 49:

Thomas Jefferson's inaugural address reflected:

- A. his desire to adopt Federalist principles now that he was in office.
- B. a tone of simplicity and conciliation.
- C. an affirmation of educational elitism and commitment to continued governmental formality.
- D. his strong partisan desire to oppose the Federalists now that he was in office.

Question 50:

The Bill of Rights:

- A. was strongly opposed by James Madison.
- B. for the most part concerned the fundamental rights of individuals.
- C. became effective in 1786.
- D. was opposed by most Antifederalists.

Question 51:

The greatest humiliation to the United States in the War of 1812 occurred when the British:

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

Question 52:

The lack of a national bank during the War of 1812:

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

Question 53:

Loyalists in the colonies:

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

Question 54:

"This momentous question like a firebell in the night awakened and filled me with terror." Thomas Jefferson said this about the:

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

Question 55:

The great exploit of George Rogers Clark was the:

- A. conquest of the Canadian side of the Great Lakes.
- B. conquest of the western frontier.
- C. destruction of the Cherokees on the Carolina frontier.
- D. termination of Pontiac's Rebellion in the Ohio Valley.

Question 56:

The Articles of Confederation were ratified by the states:

- A. in 1781.
- B. despite the opposition of John Dickinson.
- C. in 1785.
- D. because most people wanted a strong central government.

Question 57:

The Constitutional Convention met in:

- A. 1782.
- B. Washington, D.C.
- C. 1787.
- D. New York.

Question 58:

Daniel Boone is usually associated with the development of:

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

Question 59:

The Embargo Act of 1807:

- A. was not a success because too many items were exempted.
- B. was passed over Jefferson's veto.
- C. did not hurt the French very much.
- D. had the support of most New England Federalists.

Question 60:

Which of the following was not one of the provisions of the treaty ending the American Revolution?

- A. Congress would restore all property confiscated from Loyalists during the war.
- B. Congress would not prevent British merchants from collecting debts owed them by Americans.
- C. Florida was given to Spain.
- D. the Mississippi River was recognized as the western boundary of the United States.

History 2231

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Midterm 3 Study Guide

40 of the following will be on your exam due by July 16, 2009.

Question 1: George Ripley:

- A. invented the steel animal trap produced at the Onedia community.
- B. founded Brook Farm.
- C. founded the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.
- D. wrote The Blithedale Romance.

Question 2: Thoreau described which of the following as: "the greatest democrat the world has seen":

- A. Alexander Campbell.
- B. Walt Whitman.
- C. Herman Melville.
- D. William Gilmore Simms.

Question 3: Thomas Rice:

- A. invented the first successful steam locomotive.
- B. sang about "Jim Crow."
- C. wrote Iron Rails to Baltimore.
- D. was the controversial leader of the Equal Rights party.

Question 4: Horace Greeley:

- A. promoted sensationalism in journalism.
- B. was editor of the New York Tribune.
- C. was the liberal president of the University of Virginia.
- D. wrote the phrase, "If the law is of such a nature that it requires you to be an agent of injustice to another, then, I say, break the law."

Question 5: The Creole incident:

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

Question 6: Most nineteenth-century Irish immigrants:

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

Question 7: The woman who argued that "woman's sphere" was the home was:

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

Question 8: The first American college to admit both blacks and women was:

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

Question 9: The Preemption Acts of 1830 and 1841:

- A. set guidelines for the construction of new roads.
- B. allowed squatters to stake out claims ahead of the land surveys.
- C. gradually raised the price of unsold public lands.
- D. limited the amount of cotton exported per year.

Question 10: James K. Polk:

- A. argued that annexation of Oregon was "not called for by any general expression of public opinion."
- B. won the 1844 Democratic presidential nomination as a "dark horse" candidate.
- C. got his start in politics as a Federalist in Massachusetts.
- D. won the presidential nomination of the Whig party in 1844 for his expansionist stance.

Question 11: The Battle of the Alamo:

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

Question 12: The advantages of water travel over railroads in 1860 included:

- A. cost.
- B. comfort.
- C. all the above.
- D. speed.

Question 13: Brigham Young:

- A. wrote the golden tablets that became the basis for the Mormon faith.
- B. led the Mormons to their settlement near the Great Salt Lake in Utah.
- C. was found guilty of murdering Joseph Smith, Jr.
- D. was shot and killed in 1844 by an anti-Mormon lynch mob.

Question 14: The literacy rate for Americans in 1840 was:

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

Question 15: The first American factories produced:

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

Question 16: The largest group of immigrants living in America in 1860 was:

- A. Chinese.

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

Question 17: The various working men's parties failed for all the following reasons except:

- A. the major parties refused to adopt any of their causes.
- B. they were vulnerable to charges of radicalism.
- C. they often splintered into factions.
- D. labor politicians were inexperienced.

Question 18: The rift between Jackson and Calhoun:

- A. ended in the attempted impeachment of Calhoun.
- B. led to the removal of Calhoun's supporters from the cabinet.
- C. caused Calhoun to support Martin Van Buren as minister to Great Britain.
- D. ended Jackson's hopes for a second term as president.

Question 19: The American capture of Mexico City was led by:

- A. John C. Fr mont.
- B. Stephen Kearny.
- C. Zachary Taylor.
- D. Winfield Scott.

Question 20: In the Webster-Hayne Debate, Robert Y. Hayne argued that:

- A. the Union was created by a compact of the states.
- B. Congress had no right to pass tariffs to raise revenue.
- C. within its jurisdiction the Supreme Court's authority was "full and complete."
- D. the northern and southern states had to unite against the West on issues involving public lands.

Question 21: Jacob Bigelow:

- A. was a Harvard botanist who lectured on the importance of technology.
- B. established the New England Protective Union.
- C. invented the "spinning mule," a device that could do the work of 200 hand spinners.
- D. invented a power loom for weaving carpets.

Question 22: Internal improvements in the first half of the nineteenth century were financed by:

- A. private enterprise.
- B. all the above.
- C. the federal government.
- D. state governments.

Question 23: The Republic of California:

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

Question 24: Early factory workers at Lowell were:

- A. among the first factory workers to have a standard forty-hour week.
- B. usually widows or older unmarried women.

- C. mostly young women.
- D. usually immigrants who could speak little English.

Question 25: The Indian Removal Act of 1830:

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

Question 26: Unitarianism stressed:

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

Question 27: Americans were hostile to mid-nineteenth-century immigrants largely because of differences in:

- A. family traditions.
- B. political philosophies.
- C. languages.
- D. religious practices.

Question 28: Before 1820, most of the nation's important roads:

- A. ran alongside navigable rivers.
- B. ran beside canals.
- C. were in the South.
- D. were north of South Carolina.

Question 29: In 1840 the Whigs:

- A. nominated Winfield Scott for president.
- B. feared splitting their party and hence had no platform.
- C. tried to play down their candidate's war record.
- D. campaigned for a program similar to the "American System."

Question 30: Which Protestant denomination "stressed the equality of all before God" and had no authority higher than the congregation?

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

Question 31: The Specie Circular of 1836:

- A. was an attempt to increase private investments.
- B. ordered banks to issue notes only up to the amount that could be covered by their specie reserves.
- C. said that only gold and silver would be accepted as payment for public lands.
- D. distributed the federal surplus to the states.

Question 32: 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 had no plan of action.
- C. American forces were outnumbered by Mexican forces by more than four to one.
- D. Polk named Thomas Hart Benton as his first commander in Texas.

Question 33: All the following statements about the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are true except:

- A. Mexico ceded California to the United States.
- B. Mexico gave up all claims to Texas.
- C. The treaty was never ratified by the U.S. Senate.
- D. The United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million.

Question 34: In his first inaugural address, Andrew Jackson announced that he favored:

- A. retirement of the national debt.
- B. rotation in federal offices.
- C. a proper regard for states' rights.
- D. all the above.

Question 35: The Equal Rights party was also known as:

- A. the National Trades' Union.
- B. the Locofocos.
- C. the Industrial Workers of the World.
- D. Tammany Hall.

Question 36: The decade that witnessed the most growth in American railroads (in terms of mileage constructed) was the:

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

Question 37: The shoemakers' strike at Lynn and Natick, Massachusetts:

- A. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- B. spread to include perhaps 25 towns and 20,000 workers.
- C. was one of the few of this period that the workers won.
- D. concerned mainly demands for higher wages.

Question 38: The Mexican ban on American immigration to Texas:

- A. was ineffective.
- B. halted the flood of immigrants to the area.
- C. was necessary because Americans in Texas already numbered almost half the Mexican population there.
- D. went into effect in 1820.

Question 39: Most of the women who traveled the Overland Trail:

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

Question 40: Mexican General Santa Anna was captured:

- A. but won his freedom by agreeing to independence for Texas.
- B. and executed by rebel Texans at the Alamo.
- C. at the Battle of Monterrey.
- D. by the U.S. Army in 1833.

Question 41: In the first half of the 1840s, the Mormons lived in:

- A. Charleston, South Carolina.
- B. Green Bay, Wisconsin.
- C. Nauvoo, Illinois.
- D. Charlotte, North Carolina.

Question 42: According to the "progressive" historians, Jackson:

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

Question 43: John A. Sutter:

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

Question 44: Which one of the following is best identified as a southern writer?

- A. William Gilmore Simms
- B. Henry David Thoreau
- C. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- D. Emily Dickinson

Question 45: Nicholas Biddle:

- A. opposed the Bank of the United States because it seemed to favor business and the wealthy.
- B. led the opposition to Van Buren's appointment as ambassador to Great Britain.
- C. headed the Bank of the United States.
- D. opposed the Bank of the United States because it allowed state and local banks to expand their issue of notes.

Question 46: Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road Bill demonstrated his:

- A. initial support for John C. Calhoun's policies.
- B. belief that the federal government should not fund purely local projects.
- C. belief that the federal government should assist states with internal improvements projects.
- D. tremendous respect for Henry Clay.

Question 47: Steamboats:

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

Question 48: Which of the following religious movements arising in the nineteenth century attracted mainly workers and poor people?

- A. Universalism
- B. Unitarianism
- C. Deism
- D. Calvinism

Question 49: The first American city to have a population of more than one million was:

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

Question 50: In the presidential election of 1836:

- A. the Whig party put up three candidates.
- B. Henry Clay was the Democratic candidate.
- C. Daniel Webster was the Republican candidate.
- D. no candidate received a majority of the electoral vote.

Question 51: The "Burned-Over District" was:

- A. the coastal areas of the Carolinas.
- B. the Appalachian region.
- C. the southern frontier.
- D. western New York.

Question 52: Dorothea Lynde Dix directed her reform efforts at:

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

Question 53: As a result of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty:

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

Question 54: Emily Dickinson:

- A. invented the detective story.
- B. published just two poems before she died.
- C. edited several important Transcendentalist publications.
- D. was the first American poet to gain an international reputation.

Question 55: Apprentices were provided all of the following except:

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

Question 56: All the following factors contributed to the Panic of 1837 except the:

- A. tariff of 1835, which had lowered duties to dangerous levels.
- B. depression in England.
- C. failure of the 1836 wheat crop.
- D. withdrawal of European investments.

Question 57: George Donner:

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

Question 58: As president, Polk supported all the following except:

- A. the reestablishment of the Independent Treasury.
- B. the acquisition of California.
- C. the immediate abolition of slavery.
- D. a reduction in the tariff.

Question 59: The Declaration of Sentiments of the Seneca Falls Convention said that:

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

Question 60: Most of the American settlers in Texas went there because of:

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

History 2231

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Final Exam Study Guide

40 of the following will be on your exam due by July 30, 2009.

20 questions from Midterms 1-3 will also be on your final exam.

Question 1: Radical Reconstruction in the South:

- A. ended in two states as early as 1869, but continued in some Deep South states until 1890.
- B. ended in some Deep South states as early as 1867, and in all states by 1871.
- C. was ended by presidential proclamation in 1872.
- D. was over by 1877.

Question 2: In his inaugural address, Abraham Lincoln emphasized:

- A. the "perpetual" nature of the Union.
- B. economic development.
- C. the loyalty of Southerners as demonstrated in the War of 1812.
- D. the moral wrongness of slavery.

Question 3: The winner of the presidential election of 1852 was:

- A. Martin Van Buren.
- B. Millard Fillmore.
- C. Winfield Scott.
- D. Franklin Pierce.

Question 4: The Wilmot Proviso sought to:

- A. keep slavery out of all territories of the United States.
- B. assure protection of slavery in Texas.
- C. forbid slavery in any of the lands acquired through the Mexican War.
- D. apply the principle of popular sovereignty to all future territories of the United States.

Question 5: All the following slave states remained in the Union except:

- A. Virginia.
- B. Delaware.
- C. Missouri.
- D. Kentucky.

Question 6: At the 1860 Democratic convention in Charleston, South Carolina:

- A. delegates nominated James Buchanan for reelection to the presidency.
- B. delegates nominated Lewis Cass for the presidency.
- C. northern delegates walked out when a proslavery plank was passed.
- D. southern delegates walked out when a proslavery plank was defeated.

Question 7: The "Old Southwest":

- A. included Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.
- B. attracted thousands of settlers in the 1820s and 1830s with its promise of cotton production.
- C. attracted nearly twice as many female as male settlers in the early years.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

Question 8: Ulysses S. Grant:

- A. pushed for civil service reform throughout his presidency.
- B. was elected president in 1868 despite the heavy black Democratic vote.
- C. brought confidence and honesty to a national government torn by Reconstruction.
- D. brought little political experience and judgment to the presidency.

Question 9: The Anaconda strategy:

- A. was General P. G. T. Beauregard's strategy for southern victory.
- B. assumed a quick end to the war.
- C. was General U. S. Grant's strategy for northern victory.
- D. included, among other things, a blockade of the southern coast.

Question 10: The plantation mistress:

- A. generally confronted a double standard in terms of moral and sexual behavior.
- B. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- C. often criticized the prevailing social order and racist climate.
- D. usually led a life of idle leisure.

Question 11: One important effect of the financial panic of 1857 was that:

- A. an agreement was made to decrease the tariff in 1858 to prevent a further economic decline.
- B. northern manufacturers were less hurt by the economic reverse than were southern farmers.
- C. the South was convinced of the superiority of its economic system.
- D. a new national banking system was adopted the next year to prevent a recurrence of the event.

Question 12: Which one of the following was a Confederate general?

- A. George G. Meade
- B. Joseph E. Hooker
- C. Joseph E. Johnston
- D. Ambrose E. Burnside

Question 13: The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850:

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

Question 14: Cotton production increased between 1815 and 1860:

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

Question 15: Slave folklore:

- A. included many "trickster tales."
- B. contained little humor.
- C. was simple and easily understood by whites.
- D. included many stories about superhuman heroes.

Question 16: What portion of the South's white families owned slaves?

- A. one-half

- B. two-thirds
- C. one fourth
- D. one-tenth

Question 17: Celia was:

- A. the most effective black abolitionist speaker.
- B. a slave girl executed for killing her abusive master.
- C. the penname of Harriet Jacobs.
- D. a free black woman who opened the first school for slave children in New Orleans.

Question 18: The Joint Committee on Reconstruction:

- A. recommended a new constitutional amendment, the Fourteenth, in part to remove all doubts about the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- B. was set up by President Johnson to offset growing congressional opposition to his policies.
- C. was established in 1869.
- D. was chaired by soon-to-be-president Ulysses S. Grant.

Question 19: The most numerous white southerners were the:

- A. manufacturers.
- B. yeoman farmers.
- C. "poor whites."
- D. planters.

Question 20: Southerners became especially conscious that they were a minority within the United States around:

- A. 1820.
- B. 1750.
- C. 1780.
- D. 1800.

Question 21: The Union League:

- A. was responsible for more violence than the Ku Klux Klan against blacks in Mississippi.
- B. established informal white militias to keep blacks from voting.
- C. was prosecuted under the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and forced to disband.
- D. was a Republican group that, among other things, helped prepare former slaves to exercise their new right to vote.

Question 22: Sojourner Truth:

- A. changed her name (from Isabella) after a mystical conversation with God.
- B. spoke for women's rights and abolition.
- C. had been born a slave.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

Question 23: The Gadsden Purchase of 1853:

- A. was primarily for the purpose of a transcontinental railroad.
- B. was opposed by Jefferson Davis and other Southerners.
- C. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- D. was in the Northwest.

Question 24: George Fitzhugh's major proslavery argument was that:

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

Question 25: During the Civil War, Congress passed:

- A. a number of laws designed to ease the transition of the southern states from the Confederacy back into the Union.
- B. the Pullen Agriculture Act, which set standards governing tenancy on small farms.
- C. the Homestead Act of 1862, which gave 160 acres to settlers who lived on the land for five years.
- D. the Morrill Tariff, which halved the average level of import duties.

Question 26: Which of the following statements about conscription during the Civil War is not true?

- A. The Union was the first side to use the draft.
- B. In the South, plantation owners with 20 or more slaves were exempted from the draft.
- C. Only six percent of the Union army was drafted.
- D. Those drafted could find a substitute or pay a fee rather than join the army.

Question 27: The American Anti-Slavery Society split over the issue of:

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

Question 28: 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. if blacks were freed from slavery, they must be given full legal and social equality.
- C. slavery was immoral and ought to be abolished in all territories of the United States.
- D. even if slavery were permitted in a territory, the people could effectively end it by refusing to pass laws to sustain it.

Question 29: William Lloyd Garrison:

- A. opposed immediate emancipation.
- B. was the most prominent southern abolitionist.
- C. supported the use of physical violence.
- D. was accused by slaveholders of stirring up the unrest that led to Nat Turner's insurrection.

Question 30: Manufacturing in the Old South lagged behind that in the North because:

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

Question 31: In the Confederate election year of 1863:

- A. Robert E. Lee decided at the last minute not to run against Jefferson Davis.
- B. President Jefferson Davis was almost unanimously reelected.
- C. many men who opposed Jefferson Davis and secession were elected to the Confederate congress.
- D. President Jefferson Davis was reelected by a small margin.

Question 32: The South's "lazy diseases" were:

- A. usually the result of genetic inbreeding.
- B. eliminated by the time of the Civil War.
- C. often caused by dietary deficiencies.
- D. usually fatal.

Question 33: Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction:

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

Question 34: Approximately how many slaves lived in the South in 1860?

- A. 30,000
- B. 1 million
- C. 100,000
- D. 4 million

Question 35: Radical Republicans:

- A. would have supported Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction had Lincoln lived.
- B. were, for the most part, motivated by hopes of personal economic gain.
- C. gained strength in 1866.
- D. included Alexander H. Stephens and James G. Blaine.

Question 36: Henry Wirz was executed after the Civil War because he had:

- A. commanded the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia, where many Union prisoners had died.
- B. helped John Wilkes Booth plan Lincoln's assassination.
- C. led a company of soldiers on a raid of Washington, D.C., in which several women and children were killed.
- D. helped John Wilkes Booth escape from Ford's Theater.

Question 37: In 1866:

- A. Democrats still held a slight majority in Congress, but many Democrats were hesitant to support Johnson further.
- B. President Johnson was reelected by an extremely small margin.
- C. President Johnson was reelected president by a large margin.
- D. Republicans won a majority of seats in each house of Congress, thus assuring that the congressional plan of Reconstruction would pass over Johnson's vetoes.

Question 38: At the beginning of the Civil War, the North:

- A. had an edge of about four to one in potential manpower.
- B. produced almost 60 percent of the nation's manufactures.
- C. generated less farm production than the South.
- D. had about the same extent of railroad development as the South.

Question 39: In the Civil War:

- A. All the above statements are true.

- B. one of every twelve adult white males served in the Confederate or Union army.
- C. over 600,000 Americans were killed or died of disease.
- D. 50,000 men lost an arm or a leg.

Question 40: The Resumption Act, passed by Congress in 1875:

- A. allowed for the redemption of greenbacks in gold.
- B. called for the resumption of the policy of withdrawing greenbacks from circulation.
- C. had the support of the National Greenback party.
- D. finally reversed the postwar inflation that had stifled economic growth for almost a decade.

Question 41: The Battle of Shiloh:

- A. led to the appointment of Robert E. Lee as Gen. Joseph E. Hooker's replacement.
- B. was a story of missed opportunities.
- C. allowed the Confederates to regain control of the Tennessee River.
- D. appeared at first to be a Union victory until southern reinforcements arrived.

Question 42: The novel Uncle Tom's Cabin:

- A. alerted southerners to the plight of the slave, although the book was a commercial failure.
- B. was called "the greatest book of the age" by Senator A. P. Butler.
- C. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- D. was perhaps the most effective piece of antislavery propaganda.

Question 43: In the election of 1856:

- A. Stephen Douglas was the Democratic presidential candidate.
- B. James Buchanan was the Republican presidential candidate.
- C. John C. Fremont swept the Deep South states.
- D. Republicans nominated their first presidential candidate.

Question 44: Under Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction:

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

Question 45: The candidate of the Constitutional Union party in the election of 1860 was:

- A. Stephen A. Douglas.
- B. William H. Seward.
- C. John Bell.
- D. Alexander H. Stephens.

Question 46: The House of Representatives found grounds to begin impeachment proceedings against President Johnson when he:

- A. violated the Tenure of Office Act.
- B. pardoned thousands of former Confederates.
- C. refused to appoint military commanders to head the five districts set up by Congress in the Military Reconstruction Act.
- D. kept vetoing the legislation of congressional Reconstruction.

Question 47: The Grimke sisters:

- A. worked for women's rights as well as abolition.
- B. argued in several popular books that slavery was beneficial to both races.
- C. were freed slaves who became effective speakers for the American Anti-Slavery Society.
- D. were antislavery propagandists who hid their gender by using male pseudonyms.

Question 48: The Whig party was effectively destroyed by stresses arising from:

- A. the defeat of Winfield Scott in 1852.
- B. the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
- C. John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry.
- D. the proposed Lecompton Constitution.

Question 49: The American Anti-Slavery Society:

- A. opposed equal rights for blacks.
- B. is correctly represented by all the above statements.
- C. advocated the violent overthrow of slavery.
- D. conceded that each state could legislate its own domestic institutions (including slavery).

Question 50: Slavery was abolished throughout the Union:

- A. in 1874.
- B. in 1863.
- C. by the Fourteenth Amendment.
- D. by the Thirteenth Amendment.

Question 51: In the election of 1876:

- A. there were major contested vote counts in three western states.
- B. Rutherford B. Hayes was the Republican candidate.
- C. James G. Blaine was the Republican candidate.
- D. Democrats and Republicans both favored stricter federal control of the South.

Question 52: The first of the southern states to secede from the Union was:

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

Question 53: The Electoral Commission, set up by Congress in January 1877:

- A. was designed to assure "a free ballot and a fair count" in future presidential elections.
- B. found some instances of fraud in the 1876 election but decided that the election should stand.
- C. consisted of fifteen members, five each from the House, the Senate, and the Supreme Court.
- D. gave the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina to the Democrats.

Question 54: Robert Smalls:

- A. was a New York congressman who helped Lincoln write the Emancipation Proclamation.
- B. was a slave who escaped with his family on a Confederate gunboat.
- C. was a Union general who freed slaves in upper South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida without proper authority.
- D. warned Lincoln not to issue the Emancipation Proclamation until after a Union victory.

Question 55: The states that had seceded were simply "out of their proper practical relation with the Union," and the nation's goal following the war was to return them to "their proper practical relation." This statement was made by:

- A. Abraham Lincoln.
- B. Benjamin Wade.
- C. Andrew Johnson.
- D. Thaddeus Stevens.

Question 56: Which of the following statements best describes the Civil War at the end of 1862?

- A. Union troops had a definite edge in the East.
- B. The war in the East was a virtual deadlock.
- C. Confederate troops had a definite edge in the West.
- D. After the decisive victories at Fredericksburg and Antietam, Union officers anticipated a quick end to the war.

Question 57: Stephen Douglas was more successful than Clay in getting the Compromise of 1850 passed because:

- A. he could depend on a sympathy vote from supporters of deceased President Taylor.
- B. he dropped the question of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
- C. his support for popular sovereignty allowed many abolitionist senators to vote with him.
- D. he split the issues into separate bills.

Question 58: The end of the foreign slave trade:

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

Question 59: Confederate finances:

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

Question 60: At Appomattox:

- A. Robert E. Lee was captured after one of the bloodiest battles of the war.
- B. Jefferson Davis surrendered.
- C. General Grant allowed southern soldiers to keep their own horses and sidearms.
- D. all the remaining Confederate forces surrendered.

