

U.S. Before the Civil War

1. Under the Compromise of 1850, which territories were able to choose by popular sovereignty whether or not to allow slavery?

- A. New Mexico, Utah, and California
 - B. Kansas and Nebraska
 - C. Oregon and Washington
 - D. New Mexico and Utah
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2. Slave Dred Scott sued for his freedom on the basis that his owner had taken him to live in a free state and then a free territory. His case was argued in front of the Supreme Court in 1857. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case?

- A. The court ruled that Dred Scott was the property of his owner and that the owner's rights were protected by the Constitution, therefore Dred Scott would not be freed.
 - B. The court ruled that Dred Scott should be freed because slavery was unconstitutional.
 - C. The court ruled that Dred Scott should be freed because he had been taken to areas in which slavery was illegal.
 - D. The court ruled that Dred Scott should not be freed because he had not proven that he had been taken to a free state.
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3. The Compromise of 1850 dealt with territory that the United States had acquired because of which event?

- A. the Louisiana Purchase
 - B. the Oregon Treaty of 1846
 - C. the Adams-Onís Treaty
 - D. the Mexican War
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4. In the Lincoln-Douglas debate that occurred at Freeport, Illinois on August 27, 1858, Abraham Lincoln asked Stephen Douglas to explain how he could support both popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision. Stephen Douglas decided to take a stance that was neither pro- nor anti-slavery and argued that even though the Dred Scott decision stated that territories could not

forbid slavery, that they actually could keep slavery out by not passing laws that protected slavery. Stephen Douglas's argument in this debate is known by what name?

- A. the Monroe Doctrine
 - B. the Emancipation Proclamation
 - C. the Great Compromise
 - D. the Freeport Doctrine
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5. Which of the following contributed to John Calhoun's resignation of the vice presidency in 1832?

- A. He wanted to make slavery illegal.
 - B. He was involved in a bribery scandal.
 - C. He and Jackson disagreed over the Nullification Crisis.
 - D. He opposed Jackson's policies regarding Native Americans.
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6. In 1854, Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act which would allow the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide on the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty. Douglas proposed this bill as a compromise so that he would get support from Southerners on which issue?

- A. the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act that required northerners to return escaped slaves to their owners
 - B. the removal of Native Americans onto reservations in order to make more room for white settlers
 - C. the construction of a transcontinental railroad that would start in Chicago, Illinois
 - D. the implementation of the Homestead Act which would allow settlers to have free land in the West
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7. In 1820, Henry Clay played a major role in which of the following?

- A. the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - B. the Treaty of Versailles
 - C. the Missouri Compromise
 - D. the Treaty of Paris
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8. Which of the following is true of the 1860 presidential election?

- A. Abraham Lincoln won more electoral votes from slave states than from free states.
 - B. All of Abraham Lincoln's electoral votes were from slave states.
 - C. All of Abraham Lincoln's electoral votes were from free states.
 - D. Abraham Lincoln's electoral votes were evenly divided between free states and slave states.
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9. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 allowed the people in those territories to decide on the issue of slavery for themselves. Previously, slavery had been abolished in this area as a result of which legislation?

- A. the Northwest Ordinance
 - B. the Missouri Compromise
 - C. the Indian Removal Act
 - D. the Compromise of 1850
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10. Stephen Douglas proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854. This act opened the area of Kansas and Nebraska to which of the following people?

- A. pro-slavery groups only
 - B. anti-slavery groups only
 - C. Native Americans only
 - D. pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups
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11. Kentucky politician Henry Clay became known as the "Great Pacificator" because of his ability to negotiate compromises in Congress. Clay played an important role in which of the following compromises?

- A. the Great Compromise
 - B. the Three-fifths Compromise
 - C. the Compromise of 1850
 - D. the Compromise of 1877
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12. The Republican Party was formed in 1854. One of the issues that led to the creation of the Republican Party was the Kansas-Nebraska Act. What was the Republican Party's stance on this issue?

- A. They supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act and felt that the issue of slavery was best decided by popular sovereignty.
 - B. They supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and they were not opposed to the expansion of slavery.
 - C. They opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act because they were against the expansion of slavery into new states.
 - D. They opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act because they thought the issue of slavery could only be decided in Congress.
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13. Which of the following acts repealed part of the Missouri Compromise?

- A. the Fugitive Slave Act
 - B. the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - C. the Indian Removal Act
 - D. the Compromise of 1850
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14. Which of these contributed to the growing economic disparity between the North and South prior to the Civil War?

- A. the development of newspapers
 - B. increased immigration to the United States
 - C. the construction of railroads
 - D. increased international trade
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15. On May 22, 1856, South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks attacked Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner on the Senate floor in response to a speech entitled "The Crime against Kansas" that Senator Sumner had given days earlier. What was Sumner's argument in his speech?

- A. He spoke out against the Compromise of 1850.
 - B. He spoke out against the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - C. He spoke out against the Missouri Compromise.
 - D. He spoke out against the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
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16. John Brown led a raid against Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in 1859 for which of these purposes?

- A. to take over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

- B. to overthrow the government of Virginia
 - C. to seize the federal arsenal and lead a slave rebellion
 - D. to help the western counties break away from Virginia
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17. Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave who helped guide Southern slaves to freedom in the North and Canada. The secret network she used is called

- A. the Freedom Train.
 - B. the Reading Railroad.
 - C. the Underground Railroad.
 - D. the Abolition Highway.
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18. In the 1850s, the territory of Kansas became known as "Bleeding Kansas" after violence erupted between abolitionists and those who were pro-slavery. Why were people living in Kansas so divided on the issue of slavery?

- A. Congress had forbidden slavery in Kansas, yet there were many people who wanted to change it to a slave territory.
 - B. Congress had decided to allow slavery in Kansas, yet there were many people who wanted to change it to a free territory.
 - C. Pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces fought for control of the territory because it had not yet been decided if Kansas would become a free or slave state.
 - D. Slavery was allowed in certain parts of Kansas but not in others, and people were still divided on the issue of slavery.
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19. Which of the following contributed to the North's steady population growth in the years prior to the Civil War?

- A. a mass migration of former slaves to the area
 - B. the opportunity for people to find gold and silver
 - C. the availability of large areas of land at low prices
 - D. an increase in the number of factories and jobs
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20. In 1839, John Quincy Adams proposed a constitutional amendment that would

- A. extend equal rights protections to all people in the U.S.
- B. prohibit slavery in any new state to join the Union.

- C. prohibit the federal government from changing state laws.
 - D. allow people of all colors and races to vote in elections.
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21. Which invention led to an increase in the production of cotton and helped Southern farms become more productive?

- A. the steamboat
 - B. the McCormick reaper
 - C. vulcanized rubber
 - D. the cotton gin
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22. Leading up the Civil War, the South had an economy based on agriculture and slave labor while the North had an economy based on

- A. industry and wage labor.
 - B. much more trade with other nations.
 - C. plantations and indentured labor.
 - D. agriculture and corporations.
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23. In 1832, the state of South Carolina nullified the tariffs of 1828 and 1832. South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union if the United States decided to enforce the Tariff of 1832 within the state borders. Who came up with a compromise that lowered the rates of the tariff and ultimately prevented South Carolina from seceding?

- A. Henry Clay
 - B. Abraham Lincoln
 - C. Daniel Webster
 - D. Stephen Douglas
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24. Which of these would have been **most likely** seen in the antebellum South?

- A. a shipyard repairing ships along the coast
 - B. a loading dock used to trade goods
 - C. a textile factory in a large urban town
 - D. a tobacco field on a large plantation
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25. Which of the following individuals, opposed by Southerners, won the presidential election of 1860?

- A. Ulysses S. Grant
 - B. John Bell
 - C. Hannibal Hamlin
 - D. Abraham Lincoln
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26. In 1828, Congress passed a tariff that taxed imports in an effort to protect American industry. Southern states were against this tariff because they were forced to pay higher prices, and they thought it favored the northern states. The tariff prompted Vice President John C. Calhoun to write the "South Carolina Exposition and Protest" in which he argued that states had the right to declare an act of Congress null and void.

John C. Calhoun was an advocate of which of the following?

- A. federalism
 - B. popular sovereignty
 - C. states' rights
 - D. imperialism
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27. In the 1850s, why was the territory of Kansas known as "Bleeding Kansas?"

- A. Many slaves rebelled violently against their owners.
 - B. Pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces battled for control of the state.
 - C. Many settlers fought against each other in disputes over land.
 - D. White settlers attacked Native Americans who were living there.
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28. The Lincoln-Douglas debates were a series of debates held between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas during their campaign for which office?

- A. U.S. senator
 - B. governor
 - C. president
 - D. U.S. representative
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29. Which of the following laws punished northerners who assisted escaped slaves?

- A. the Homestead Act
 - B. the Fugitive Slave Act
 - C. the Indian Removal Act
 - D. the Kansas-Nebraska Act
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30. Why was slavery important to the economy in the South before the Civil War?

- A. It was forbidden for white people to do work in the South.
 - B. There was a shortage of laborers, and the South needed as many workers as possible.
 - C. The economy was mainly industrial and needed many people to work in factories.
 - D. The economy was mainly agricultural and needed many people to work in the fields.
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31. Which of the following events that took place before the Civil War dealt with states' rights?

- A. the Nullification Crisis
 - B. the Trail of Tears
 - C. the Louisiana Purchase
 - D. the War of 1812
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32. In 1854, Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which allowed the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide on the legalization of slavery based on a popular vote. This decision was a victory for those who were in favor of states' rights. The Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed parts of which previous decision?

- A. the Monroe Doctrine
 - B. the Missouri Compromise
 - C. the Compromise of 1850
 - D. the Fugitive Slave Act
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33. Before the Civil War, one of the sectional differences that existed between the North and the South was disagreement over tariffs. Why had Congress enacted protective tariffs, such as the ones passed in 1828 and 1832?

- A. to help American farmers
- B. to hurt American factories
- C. to help American consumers

D. to help American factories

34. How did many escaped slaves flee to freedom in the North?

- A. the Underground Railroad
 - B. the Oregon Trail
 - C. the Trail of Tears
 - D. the Santa Fe Trail
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35. On October 16, 1859, John Brown led a raid at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. What was John Brown's goal?

- A. to capture escaped slaves
 - B. to overthrow the government
 - C. to start a slave rebellion
 - D. to fight against abolitionists
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36. Why was the Free Soil Party formed in 1848?

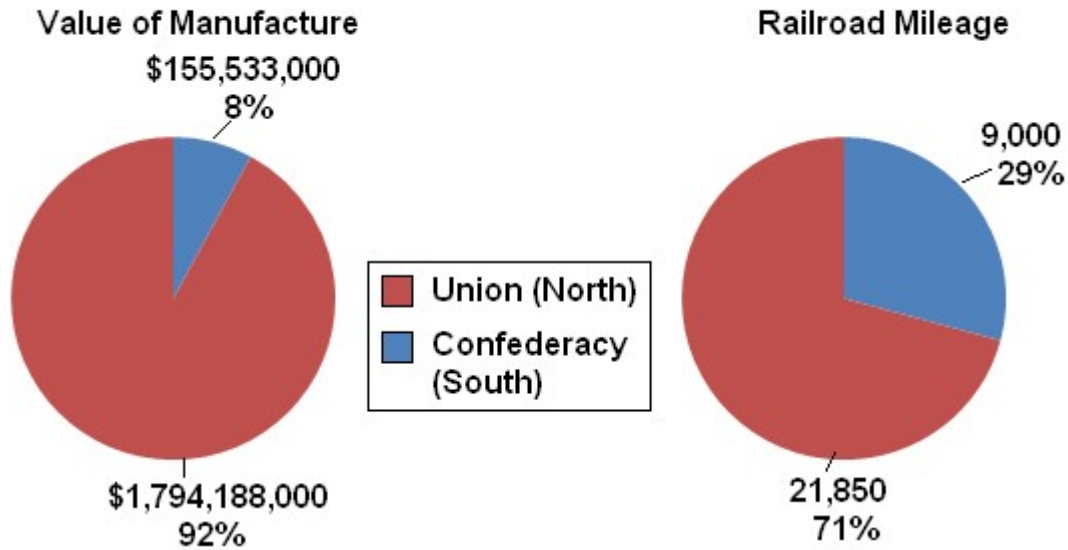
- A. to provide free farms to citizens
 - B. to reduce costs for farmers
 - C. to prevent the expansion of slavery
 - D. to promote free speech
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37. Which book was a novel written about slavery and contributed to the anti-slavery movement?

- A. *The Scarlet Letter*
 - B. *The Last of the Mohicans*
 - C. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - D. *Walden*
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38.

Union and Confederate Resources, 1860



According to the graphs above, what conclusion can be made about the economies of the North and South in 1860?

- A. The North was more industrialized than the South.
 - B. The South was more industrialized than the North.
 - C. The North and the South had the same amount of industrialization.
 - D. There was no industrialization in the South.
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39. Which of the following is true of slavery in the U.S. before the Civil War?

- A. The Southern states wanted slavery to remain only in the current slave states.
 - B. The Northern states ordered the Southern states to abolish slavery.
 - C. The Southern states ordered the Northern states to allow slavery within their borders.
 - D. The North opposed the extension of slavery into new states.
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40. Which of the following was an attempt to maintain an equal balance between free states and slave states?

- A. the Treaty of Ghent
 - B. the Homestead Act
 - C. the Missouri Compromise
 - D. the Alien and Sedition Acts
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41. What did Senators Robert Hayne of South Carolina and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts debate in Congress in the Webster-Hayne debate in 1830?

- A. whether or not the charter for the Bank of the United States should be renewed
 - B. whether or not slavery should be allowed in the Louisiana Territory
 - C. whether or not Congress should pass the Indian Removal Act
 - D. whether or not states had the right to nullify a federal law
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42. Which statement best describes an important political debate between the North and the South during the pre-Civil War era?

- A. whether state governments should be allowed to choose their own slaves
 - B. whether states should be given more rights without federal government interference
 - C. whether the federal government should give more power to most populated states
 - D. whether the federal government should give more tax breaks to smaller states
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43.

10 Largest Urban Places		
Rank	Place	Population
1	New York City, NY	813,869
2	Philadelphia, PA	685,529
3	Brooklyn, NY	266,661
4	Baltimore, MD	212,415
5	Boston, MA	177,840
6	New Orleans, LA	165,675
7	Cincinnati, OH	161,044
8	St. Louis, MO	160,773
9	Chicago, IL	112,172
10	Buffalo, NY	81,129

Data courtesy of the U.S. Census Bureau

This data comes from the census conducted in 1860. The data in this chart **best** supports which of the following conclusions about the United States prior to the Civil War?

- A. The North had a larger rural population than the South prior to the war.
 - B. The North had an economic advantage over the South prior to the war.
 - C. The population of the North was more spread out than the South.
 - D. The population of the North was less educated than the South.
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