Causes of Civil war and war

1 The Louisiana Purchase (1803) was a foreign policy success for the United States primarily because it
(1) secured full control of Florida from Spain
(2) ended French control of the Mississippi River
(3) ended British occupation of forts on American soil
(4) eliminated Russian influence in North America

2 The principle of popular sovereignty was an important part of the
(1) Indian Removal Act
(2) Kansas-Nebraska Act
(3) Homestead Act
(4) Dawes Act

3 Which event most directly contributed to the growth of New York City as the nation's leading trade center?
(1) use of steamboats on the Mississippi River
(2) opening of the Erie Canal
(3) construction of the National Road
(4) passage of the Pacific Railway Act

4 At the time of the Civil War, which two major issues divided the North and South?
(1) welfare reform and income tax rates
(2) immigration policies and westward expansion
(3) loyalty to Great Britain and taxation without representation
(4) States rights and the status of slavery in the West

5 "Compromise Enables Maine and Missouri To Enter Union" (1820)
"California Admitted to Union as Free State" (1850)
"Kansas-Nebraska Act Sets Up Popular Sovereignty" (1854)

Which issue is reflected in these headlines?
(1) enactment of protective tariffs
(2) extension of slavery
(3) voting rights for minorities
(4) universal public education

6 During the first 100 years of its history, the United States followed a foreign policy of
(1) forming military defense alliances with European nations
(2) establishing overseas spheres of influence
(3) remaining neutral from political connections with other nations
(4) providing leadership in international organizations

7 Which event was the immediate cause of the secession of several Southern states from the Union in 1860?
(1) the Dred Scott decision, which declared that all prior compromises on the extension of slavery into the territories were unconstitutional
(2) the Missouri Compromise, which kept an even balance between the number of free and slave states
(3) the raid on the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, which was led by the militant abolitionist John Brown
(4) the election of President Abraham Lincoln, who opposed the spread of slavery into the territories

8 At the beginning of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln maintained that the war was being fought to
(1) uphold national honor
(2) prevent foreign involvement
(3) free all slaves
(4) preserve the Union

9 In the 1840s, President James K. Polk's belief in Manifest Destiny led to
(1) a war with Mexico
(2) an alliance with several South American nations
(3) the establishment of new colonies in the Caribbean
(4) a ban on the activities of northern abolitionists

10 What was a major foreign policy goal of the United States during the first half of the 1800s?
(1) forming defense alliances with European nations
(2) establishing colonies in the Caribbean and Latin America
(3) maintaining neutrality while increasing foreign trade
(4) continuing the transatlantic African slave trade
11 Which term refers to the idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their territory?

(1) nullification
(2) sectionalism
(3) **popular sovereignty**
(4) southern secession

12 The decisions of the Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) are important because they

(1) clarified constitutional limits on the right to bear arms
(2) denied slaves the right to sue in federal courts
(3) **increased the power of the federal government over the states**
(4) upheld funding for the Erie Canal

13 Why did Americans go south to Texas in the 1820s?

(1) The weather enticed them.
(2) Texas offered them better opportunities for freedom.
(3) Texas experienced a gold rush.
(4) **Mexico offered them land grants.**

14 What was a major reason for the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine (1823)?

(1) to discourage United States trade with Latin America
(2) to defend the Panama Canal from Great Britain
(3) **to prevent further European colonization in Latin America.**
(4) to provide economic aid to Latin American nations

15 Base your answer to question on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The whole military force of the State is at the service of a Mr. Suttle, a slaveholder from Virginia, to enable him to catch a man whom he calls his property; but not a soldier is offered to save a citizen of Massachusetts from being kidnapped! Is this what all these soldiers, all this training, have been for these seventy-nine years past [since the beginning of the American Revolution]? Have they been trained merely to rob Mexico and carry back fugitive slaves to their masters?...

–Henry David Thoreau, Independence Day speech at Framingham, Massachusetts

The author of this statement is expressing dissatisfaction with a provision included in the

(1) Treaty of Ghent (1815)
(2) Oregon Treaty of 1846
(3) **Compromise of 1850**
(4) Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

16 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ______________
   A. Missouri Compromise
   B. Compromise of 1850
   C. Kansas-Nebraska Act
   (1) **Rise of Sectionalism**
   (2) Impact of Industrialization
   (3) Examples of Religious Revivalism
   (4) Events Leading to the Mexican War

17 A geographic and economic motivation for the Louisiana Purchase (1803) was the desire to

(1) annex California
(2) secure land for the Erie Canal
(3) **control the port of New Orleans**
(4) own all of the Great Lakes
18 Base your answer on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

[Image of a poster advertising land for sale in Iowa and Nebraska]

How was this land offer different from the land offer in the Homestead Act (1862)?

(1) Purchasers had to be citizens.
(2) People had to pay for this land.
(3) Buyers needed farming experience.
(4) This land was on the Atlantic Coast.

19 What was the most significant effect that *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *The Jungle*, and *The Feminine Mystique* had on the American people?

(1) They exposed corrupt government practices.
(2) They led to Federal legislation to protect the environment.
(3) They led to the adoption of constitutional amendments.
(4) They influenced social policy.

20 What effect did the territorial expansion during the first half of the 19th century have on our country?

(1) It helped balance the Federal budget.
(2) It escalated the debate over slavery.
(3) It weakened the traditional policy of isolationism.
(4) It improved the living conditions of Native American Indians.

21 What did the Declaration of Sentiments from the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 proclaim?

(1) that the abolition of slavery was necessary
(2) that all men and women are created equal
(3) that California should be admitted as a free state
(4) that the sale of alcoholic beverages should be illegal

22 Which problem did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act attempt to solve?

(1) the extension of slavery into the western territories
(2) the equitable distribution of frontier lands to the owners of small farms
(3) the placement of protective tariffs on foreign imports
(4) the need for internal improvements in transportation

23 Base your answer to question on the painting below and on your knowledge of social studies.

[Image of a painting depicting the American West]

What is the subject of this 1872 painting?

(1) invention of the railroad
(2) evolution of westward migration
(3) religious influence of the Puritans
(4) protection of national parks
Causes of Civil war and war

24 The Supreme Court ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) helped to increase sectional conflict because the decision

(1) denied Congress the power to regulate slavery in the territories
(2) allowed for the importation of enslaved persons for ten years
(3) prohibited slavery in lands west of the Mississippi River
(4) gave full citizenship to all enslaved persons

25 What was the primary reason that slavery became more widespread in the South than in the North?

(1) The abolitionist movement was based in the North.
(2) The textile industry was controlled by southern merchants.
(3) Opposition to slavery by the Anglican Church was stronger in the North.
(4) Geographic factors contributed to the growth of the southern plantation system.

26 "Uncle Tom's Cabin Stirs Controversy"
"Kansas Rocked by Bloody Conflict"
"John Brown's Raid Angers South"

Which statement about the United States in the 1850s is best supported by these headlines?

(1) The nation had grown increasingly divided over the future of slavery.
(2) Americans had lost confidence in the plan for Reconstruction.
(3) Northern and Southern voters were united in support of popular sovereignty.
(4) Support for the abolitionist movement decreased during this period.

27 Abolitionists in the pre-Civil War period were most likely to support the

(1) removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia
(2) passage of the Fugitive Slave Act
(3) activities of the Underground Railroad
(4) use of popular sovereignty in the territories

28 During the 1840s, supporters of Manifest Destiny favored

(1) closing the frontier to settlement
(2) ending the American System
(3) acquiring Texas and California
(4) ceding the Oregon territory to Russia

29 One reason the plantation system developed in the southeastern section of the United States was that

(1) slavery was allowed only in this section of the country
(2) the climate and topography supported crops that required a large labor supply
(3) land was significantly cheaper in this section of the country
(4) this type of farming required cool, dry conditions

30 A major reason for Commodore Matthew Perry's 1854 visit to Japan was to

(1) prevent Japanese domination of the Pacific region
(2) open United States trade relations with Japan
(3) encourage immigration from Japan
(4) establish a naval base in Japan
Causes of Civil war and war

Base your answers to questions 31 and 32 on the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

31 The South won many battles and the Civil War lasted four years. These two facts support the conclusion that

(1) the Underground Railroad was important to the Southern cause
(2) factors other than those shown in the graphs were important
(3) the North was more dependent on foreign aid than the South
(4) personal wealth was a key factor in determining the outcome of the war

32 The data shown in the graphs best support the conclusion that the North

(1) was better prepared economically to fight the Civil War
(2) lagged behind the South in bank deposits
(3) produced more agricultural products than the South
(4) lacked several important resources to fight the war
33 Base your answer the next question on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederate Troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died of Wounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died of Disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which statement is best supported by the data in the table?

(1) The Confederate troops lost the Civil War as a result of their higher numbers of injuries and fatalities.
(2) The Union army had better generals during the Civil War.
(3) The Civil War had more casualties than any other war.
(4) More soldiers died from disease than from wounds.

34 The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 were attempts by the federal government to

(1) limit immigration from Europe
(2) **reduce the conflict over slavery**
(3) settle border disputes with Mexico
(4) control the migration of settlers to new western territories

35 What was the controversy over Federal power versus States rights a basic cause of?

(1) The Revolutionary War
(2) **The Civil War**
(3) The Spanish-American War
(4) The Korean War

36 A similarity between the pre-Civil War abolitionist movement and the Progressive movement is that both

(1) were mainly concerned with improving the status of African Americans.
(2) worked to reduce income taxes.
(3) contributed directly to the start of a major war.
(4) **sought to improve the conditions of poor or oppressed peoples.**

37 One reason President Thomas Jefferson supported the Louisiana Purchase was that he wanted to

(1) **gain full control of the Mississippi River**
(2) establish a base for controlling the Caribbean
(3) maintain control of the slave trade
(4) acquire an established manufacturing region
Base your answers to questions 38 and 39 on the following image and on your knowledge of social studies.

Source: An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, North-west of the river Ohio, Continental Congress, 1787

38 Which statement best describes the purpose of this document?

(1) It admitted Ohio to the union as a free state.
(2) It established a process for governing western territories.
(3) It encouraged the expansion of slavery into the Northwest Territories.
(4) It doubled the size of the U.S. by adding the Louisiana Territory.

39 A historian could best use this document to study which of the following?

(1) government accomplishments under the Articles of Confederation
(2) immediate causes of the Civil War
(3) results of presidential diplomacy
(4) outcomes of the Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention

40 The Homestead Act of 1862 was important to the expansion of the United States because it provided

(1) land for agricultural colleges
(2) assistance to sharecroppers in the South
(3) free land to settlers in the West
(4) land grants for construction of transcontinental railroads

41 The Declaration of Sentiments, adopted during the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, is most closely associated with the rights of

(1) immigrants
(2) enslaved persons
(3) Native American Indians
(4) women

42 The Lewis and Clark expedition (1803-1806) was important because it

(1) determined the route of the first transcontinental railroad
(2) opened an all-water route to the Gulf of Mexico
(3) removed the British threat from the Northwest Territory
(4) increased understanding of the area included in the Louisiana Purchase

43 Early in his Presidency, Abraham Lincoln declared that his primary goal as President was to

(1) enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
(2) preserve the Union
(3) end slavery throughout the entire country
(4) encourage sectionalism
Causes of Civil war and war

44 In the 1840s, westward expansion was justified by a belief in

(1) laissez-faire
(2) popular sovereignty
(3) cultural pluralism
(4) Manifest Destiny

45 The climate and topography of the southeastern United States had a major impact on the history of the United States before 1860 because the region

(1) became the center of commerce and manufacturing
(2) developed as the largest domestic source of steel production
(3) was the area in which most immigrants chose to settle
(4) provided agricultural products that were processed in the North and in Europe

46 Acquiring New Orleans as part of the Louisiana Purchase was considered important to the development of the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys because the city

(1) provided protection from attacks by the Spanish
(2) provided migrant workers for river valley farms
(3) served as a port for American agricultural goods
(4) served as the cultural center for the nation

47 During the first half of the 1800s, geographic factors influenced the economy of New England by

(1) encouraging the establishment of large plantations
(2) promoting the growth of trade and manufacturing
(3) increasing the regions reliance on slave labor
(4) supporting rice and indigo farming

48 A major reason for President Thomas Jefferson’s purchase of the Louisiana Territory was to

(1) eliminate Spanish control of California
(2) take possession of all of Florida
(3) give the United States control of the Mississippi River
(4) provide access to areas east of the Appalachian Mountains
49 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Presidential Election of 1860

What influence is clearly reflected in the election results shown on this map?

1. nationalist motives
2. sectional differences
3. political stability
4. ethnic conflicts

50 Which is a primary source of information about the nature of slavery in the United States?

1. a television program showing life on a Southern plantation
2. a copy of the Supreme Court's ruling in Brown v. Board of Education
3. the autobiography of Frederick Douglass
4. a history of slavery written by a 20th-century historian

51 Why did abolitionists oppose annexation of new western territory during the 1840s?

1. feared the admission of new slave states
2. wanted to limit the power of the national government
3. were concerned with the legal rights of Native American Indians
4. supported an isolationist foreign policy
Causes of Civil war and war

52 Base your answer to the question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

54 "You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it."
   –Abraham Lincoln, Inaugural Address, 1861

When President Abraham Lincoln made this statement, he indicated his commitment to

(1) allow the Southern States to leave the Union
(2) defend the institution of slavery throughout the United States
(3) take strong action to maintain the Union
(4) make fundamental changes in the United States Government

55 Many of the decisions made by the Supreme Court while John Marshall was Chief Justice led directly to

(1) a reduction of federal influence in economic affairs
(2) an increase in the power of the federal government over the states
(3) a greater role for Congress in foreign policy
(4) a limitation on slavery in the states

56 A major reason for President Andrew Jackson's policy toward the Cherokee Nation was to

(1) provide Native American Indians with better farmland
(2) enforce the United States Supreme Court decision in Worcester v. Georgia (1832)
(3) obtain land from Native American Indians for white settlers
(4) gain the political support of Native American Indians

57 Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of doing what?

(1) allowing states to secede from the Union
(2) permitting voters to nullify federal laws
(3) deciding the legalization of slavery in a new state
(4) overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court
58 The Monroe Doctrine was issued to keep Europe out of the affairs of the western hemisphere. Which of the following would best describe why the U.S. issued this doctrine?

1) to prevent the establishment of new European colonies anywhere in the world
2) to help colonies in North and South America adopt a democratic form of government
3) They viewed European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States
4) to prevent other nations from trading with South American nations

59 What was the result of many of the Supreme Court decisions made under Chief Justice John Marshall between 1801 and 1835?

1) The system of slavery was weakened.
2) **The federal government was strengthened.**
3) The rights of workers were supported.
4) Antitrust laws were upheld.
Causes of Civil war and war

Base your answers to questions 60 and 61 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The United States in 1821

![Map of the United States in 1821](https://example.com/map.jpg)


60 The map illustrates the impact on the United States of the

(1) Great Compromise  
(2) Missouri Compromise  
(3) Dred Scott decision  
(4) Emancipation Proclamation

61 Information on the map supports the conclusion that congressional leaders in 1820 and 1821 wanted to

(1) maintain an equal number of free and slave states  
(2) ban slavery west of the Mississippi River  
(3) bring slavery to the Oregon Country  
(4) open territories in the North to slavery

62 What was one result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)?

(1) Sectional tension increased.  
(2) The slave trade was abolished.  
(3) Northern states were more willing to compromise.  
(4) Southern states immediately seceded from the Union.

63 What was the forced march of the Cherokees from Georgia to Oklahoma under Andrew Jackson often called?

(1) the Exile of the Cherokee  
(2) Little Big Horn  
(3) the Seminole War  
(4) the Trail of Tears
64 What was a major reason President Thomas Jefferson authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition?

(1) to claim California for the United States
(2) to explore a route to the Pacific Ocean
(3) to remove British outposts from United States land
(4) to establish settlements in the Southwest

65 What would be a motivating reason why abolitionists opposed annexation of new western territory during the early 1800s?

(1) feared the admission of new slave states
(2) wanted to limit the power of the national government
(3) were concerned with the legal rights of Native American Indians
(4) supported an isolationist foreign policy

66 The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was mainly concerned with

(1) ending slavery in all the states
(2) reducing consumption of alcoholic beverages
(3) improving treatment of the mentally ill
(4) expanding women’s rights

67 What is a similarity between the Radical Republicans and the modern Democratic Party?

(1) They both were mainly concerned with improving the status of African Americans.
(2) They both worked to reduce income taxes.
(3) They both contributed directly to the start of a major war.
(4) They both sought to improve the conditions of poor or oppressed peoples.

68 Which issue resulted from the territorial expansion of the United States during the first half of the 19th century?

(1) Should new states to the Union be admitted by Congress or by the President?
(2) Should immigrants be allowed to own land in the new territories?
(3) Should the new states formed from the territories pay higher taxes than the original states?
(4) Should the new territories be open to slavery

69 The Pacific [Transcontinental] Railway Act (1862) and the Interstate Highway Act (1956) are both examples of

(1) federally supported internal improvement projects linking the nation
(2) regional construction projects coordinated by southern and western states
(3) military projects required to meet the needs of the defense industry
(4) transportation legislation designed to encourage foreign trade

70 Both the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 settled conflicts between the North and the South over

(1) slavery and admission of states to the Union
(2) Supreme Court decisions
(3) slavery and presidential election results
(4) voting rights

Base your answers to questions 71 and 72 on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The right way to settle the question of slavery in the territories is to let the people who live there determine if their state is to be slave or free.

Speaker B: The Supreme Court’s decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford is exactly what this country needs. Perhaps now the abolitionists will stop their meddling.

Speaker C: Secession is unlawful and treasonous. Everything possible must be done to preserve the Union.

Speaker D: The rights of the states must be protected. The federal government is exceeding its authority

71 The solution proposed by Speaker A is known as

(1) nullification
(2) popular sovereignty
(3) the spoils system
(4) federal supremacy

72 Which speaker most accurately represents the opinions of President Abraham Lincoln?

(1) A  (2) B  (3) C  (4) D
Causes of Civil war and war

73 A major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation was to
(1) give land to freedmen
(2) end Jim Crow laws in the South
(3) help the North win the Civil War
(4) provide for new state governments

74 As a strict constructionist, President Thomas Jefferson questioned the constitutional right to
(1) receive diplomats from foreign nations
(2) purchase the Louisiana Territory
(3) grant pardons to convicted criminals
(4) veto legislation passed by Congress

75 "Jackson Replaces Many Government Workers With His Supporters"
"Jackson Vetoes Bank Recharter Bill for Political Reasons"
"Jackson Refuses to Enforce Worcester v. Georgia Decision"

Which conclusion about President Andrew Jackson is most consistent with these headlines?
(1) He allowed Congress to decide controversial issues.
(2) He expanded presidential powers.
(3) He demonstrated weakness in dealing with domestic issues.
(4) He relied on the Supreme Court to settle disputes.

76 The rapid westward migration caused by the discovery of gold in California led directly to
(1) the start of the Civil War
(2) the adoption of the Compromise of 1850
(3) increased trade through the Panama Canal
(4) control of the United States Senate by the slave states

77 "Since the Southern states never legally left the Union, they should be restored to the Union as soon as possible."

The position expressed in this statement is most closely associated with the beliefs of
(1) Robert E. Lee   (2) Thaddeus Stevens
(3) Jefferson Davis   (4) Abraham Lincoln

78 What economic change resulted from the revolution before the Civil War?
(1) The Northeast became better connected to the western section of the country.
(2) Trade between the United States and Europe was sharply reduced.
(3) The system of slavery on southern plantations began to disappear.
(4) The federal government began to regulate new businesses.

79 The power relationship that changed most as a result of the Civil War was the increase in the power of what?
(1) the individual over the state
(2) the military over the civilian population
(3) the Congress over the President
(4) the Federal Government over the states

80 The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was primarily concerned with
(1) carrying out Reconstruction in the South
(2) limiting immigration to the United States
(3) bringing about equal rights for women
(4) promoting the settlement of western territories

81 Which phrase best completes the title for the partial outline shown below?
I. Reasons for the ________________
A. Increasing sectionalism
B. Disagreements over states' rights issues
C. Breakdown of compromise
D. Election of 1860

(1) Start of the Revolutionary War
(2) Adoption of the Bill of Rights
(3) Failure of the Whiskey Rebellion
(4) Secession of Southern States from the Union
Causes of Civil war and war

82 Base your answer to the question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

American Manufacturing by Region, 1860

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Manufacturing Establishments</th>
<th>Average Number of Workers</th>
<th>Annual Value of Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England states</td>
<td>20,671</td>
<td>391,836</td>
<td>$468,599,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle states</td>
<td>53,387</td>
<td>546,243</td>
<td>$802,338,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern states</td>
<td>20,631</td>
<td>110,721</td>
<td>$155,531,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western states</td>
<td>36,785</td>
<td>209,909</td>
<td>$384,606,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Which conclusion can best be drawn from the information in this chart?

1. The Southern states led the nation in manufacturing.
2. Manufacturing production in the Western states exceeded that of the New England states.
3. The Middle states led the nation in all categories related to manufacturing.
4. The New England states depended more on agriculture than on manufacturing.

83 Base your answer to the following question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.

1803 — Louisiana Purchase Treaty established western boundary of United States.
1818 — Convention with Britain established northern boundary of Louisiana Territory.
1819 — Adams-Onís Treaty granted Florida to United States.
1842 — Webster-Ashburton Treaty established Maine-Canada border.
1846 — Treaty of Oregon established northern boundary of Oregon Territory.

84 At the start of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln stated that the major reason for fighting the war was to

1. break the South's economic ties to Great Britain
2. **uphold the Constitution by preserving the Union**
3. enforce the terms of the Compromise of 1850
4. punish the Confederate states for leaving the Union

85 Which geographical advantage did the United States gain with the Louisiana Purchase?

1. a Mississippi River port on the Gulf of Mexico
2. access to southern ports on the Pacific Ocean
3. control of land west of the Rocky Mountains
4. more natural harbors on the Atlantic Ocean

86 Both the Homestead Act (1862) and the Pacific Railway Act (1862) were efforts by the federal government to

1. provide land to minority groups
2. resolve conflicts with Native American Indians
3. **encourage settlement west of the Mississippi River**
4. support settlement of former plantation lands

87 Before the start of the Civil War, many Southern political leaders supported

1. **States rights**
2. higher tariff rates
3. voting rights for women
4. repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act
88 Which statement about the results of the Civil War is most accurate?

(1) Federal supremacy was strengthened.
(2) Constitutional government was proven ineffective.
(3) Universal suffrage was generally accepted.
(4) Sectional disputes ceased to exist.

89 Which document was issued primarily to prevent European nations from future colonization in Latin America?

(1) Jay Treaty (1795)
(2) Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
(3) Embargo Act (1807)
(4) Monroe Doctrine (1823)

90 Which quotation best represents the idea of Manifest Destiny?

(1) "American interests are best served by strict isolationism."
(2) "The passage of protective tariffs will encourage industrial development."
(3) "Immigration is the key to the nation's economic growth."
(4) "The United States has a duty to spread American ideals westward."

91 As the United States acquired more land between 1803 and 1850, what was the main controversy over these territories?

(1) need for schools and colleges
(2) failure to conserve natural resources
(3) expansion of slavery
(4) construction of transcontinental railroads

92 The Missouri Compromise defined a boundary for slavery in which of the following Western Territories?

(1) Louisiana Purchase
(2) Supreme Court decisions
(3) presidential election results
(4) voting rights

93 The Homestead Act (1862) attempted to promote development of western lands by

(1) creating a system of dams for crop irrigation
(2) providing free land to settlers
(3) removing all restrictions on immigration
(4) placing Native American Indians on reservations
Causes of Civil war and war

Base your answers to questions 94 and 95 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

94 The Louisiana Purchase was important to the United States because it

(1) expanded the nation’s boundary to the Pacific Ocean
(2) removed the Spanish from North America
(3) closed the western territories to slavery
(4) secured control of the Mississippi River

95 What would be the best title for this map?

(1) British North America Before 1850
(2) United States Territorial Expansion
(3) Colonial North America
(4) Wartime Land Acquisitions

96 Which statement about the Missouri Compromise (1820) is most accurate?

(1) Slavery was banned west of the Mississippi River.
(2) Unorganized territories would be governed by the United States and Great Britain.
(3) The balance between free and slave states was maintained.
(4) The 36°30 line formed a new boundary between the United States and Canada.

97 What was a major result of the United States Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)?

(1) it strengthened the determination of abolitionists to achieve their goals
(2) it caused the immediate outbreak of the Civil War
(3) it ended the importation of slaves into the United States
(4) it increased the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories
Causes of Civil war and war

98 Which 19th-century event supported the movement for women’s rights?

(1) Seneca Falls Convention
(2) Dred Scott decision
(3) formation of the Republican Party
(4) Lincoln-Douglas debates

99 One result of the War of 1812 was that the United States

(1) acquired French-held territory in southern Canada
(2) maintained its independence and its territory
(3) lost control of the Ohio River valley
(4) gained territory from Mexico

100 In an outline, which main topic would include the other three?

(1) Erie Canal
(2) 19th-Century Internal Improvements
(3) Transcontinental Railroad
(4) National Road

Base your answers to questions 101 and 102 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The political union created by the Constitution of the United States is not a temporary compact of the states but rather an unbreakable bond created by the people of the nation.

Speaker B: The reserved powers are clearly indicated and protected in both the original Constitution and in the 10th amendment of the Bill of Rights.

Speaker C: Liberty is best preserved in the hands of the government closest to the people. Union is desirable only if it preserves our liberty.

Speaker D: Nullification! Secession! What miserable words—words that threaten the continuance of both our liberty and our Union.

101 The political opinions expressed in these statements relate most directly to the start of which war?

(1) Revolutionary War
(2) War of 1812
(3) Mexican-American War
(4) Civil War

102 Which two speakers express the greatest support for the concept of State's rights?

(1) A and B
(2) A and D
(3) B and C
(4) C and D

103 What was a major result of the Civil War?

(1) States now had the right to secede from the Union.
(2) Congress passed an amendment to provide for the direct election of senators.
(3) The power of the central government was strengthened.
(4) The judiciary became the dominant branch of the federal government.

104 During the period from 1800 to 1865, the issues of States rights, the tariff, and slavery led most directly to the growth of

(1) imperialism
(2) sectionalism
(3) national unity
(4) industrialization

105 An example of a primary source of information about the War of 1812 would be a

(1) battle plan for the attack on Fort McHenry
(2) historical novel on the Battle of New Orleans
(3) movie on the life of President James Madison
(4) textbook passage on the naval engagements of the war
Causes of Civil war and war

Base your answers to questions 106 and 107 on the following map and your knowledge of social studies.

106 Which two areas of the map made up the United States in 1803 as a result of the Louisiana Purchase?
   (1) A and B  (2) A and D  (3) B and D  (4) E and G

107 Which of these areas was acquired as a result of the Mexican-American War?
   (1) A  (2) B  (3) F  (4) G

108 A major reason for the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
   (1) improve trade relations with Asia
   (2) gain new colonies in Latin America
   (3) acquire land to build a canal in Central America
   (4) limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere

109 President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to
   (1) veto bills he disliked
   (2) enforce Supreme Court decisions
   (3) move Native American Indians off their traditional lands
   (4) provide jobs to political party supporters

110 A major purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
   (1) limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere
   (2) establish United States colonies in South America
   (3) form military alliances with Latin American nations
   (4) avoid involvement in Canadian conflicts

111 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ________________________________
   A. Suspension of habeas corpus
   B. Signing of Emancipation Proclamation
   C. Election of President Lincoln to second term
   (1) Wartime Propaganda Campaigns
   (2) Limits on Civil Liberties During Wartime
   (3) Decreased Rights of Minorities
   (4) Events During the Civil War

112 William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe are best known for their efforts to
   (1) create free public schools
   (2) begin the temperance movement
   (3) expand the rights of women
   (4) oppose the practice of slavery
Causes of Civil war and war

113 Base your answer to the following question on the quotation and your knowledge of social studies.

"... As a bond of union between the Atlantic and the western states, it may prevent the dismemberment of the American empire. As an organ of communication between the Hudson, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the great lakes of the north and west, and their tributary rivers, it will create the greatest inland trade ever witnessed. . . ."

— New York Governor DeWitt Clinton, April 26, 1824

Which development in transportation is Governor Clinton describing?

(1) National Road  (2) Erie Canal  (3) steamboats  (4) railroads

114 Base your answer to the following question on Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

1. ________________________
   A. Nullification Crisis
   B. Kansas-Nebraska Act
   C. Dred Scott v. Sanford
   D. Election of Lincoln (1860)

   (1) Foreign Policies of the United States
   (2) Government Policies Toward Native Americans
   (3) Consequences of Manifest Destiny
   (4) Causes of Sectional Conflict

115 One result of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory (1803) was that the United States

(1) acquired California from Spain
(2) gained control of the port of New Orleans
(3) ended border conflicts with British Canada
(4) annexed Florida

116 In which section of early 19th-century America was the plantation system an important feature?

(1) New England
(2) the Middle Atlantic states
(3) the South
(4) the West

117 The United States government is creating memorials along the Trail of Tears because it was

(1) an important road used by settlers going to the frontier
(2) the location of injustices against many Native American Indians
(3) the site of victories by General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812
(4) the route followed by the first transcontinental railroad

118 The Supreme Court decisions in Marbury v. Madison (1803), McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), and Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) are similar in that each resulted in the

(1) development of new political parties
(2) admission of new slave states
(3) strengthening of the power of the federal government
(4) expansion of the rights of corporations

119 Which quotation is correctly paired with the document in which it is found?

(1) "...the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."
   – Washington's Farewell Address
(2) "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal..."
   – Monroe Doctrine
(3) "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation..."
   – Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
(4) "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union..."
   – Declaration of Independence

120 Which problem did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act attempt to solve?

(1) extension of slavery into the western territories
(2) equitable distribution of frontier lands to the owners of small farms
(3) placement of protective tariffs on foreign imports
(4) need for internal improvements in transportation
Causes of Civil war and war

121 One similarity in the presidential administrations of Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Lyndon Johnson is that each

1. maintained a foreign policy of neutrality
2. expanded the power of the presidency
3. removed Supreme Court Justices from office
4. decreased the size of the military

122 Which situation was a direct result of the Civil War?

1. emergence of the United States as a world power
2. rapid growth of industry in the North
3. elimination of all Jim Crow laws
4. end of the sharecropping system

123 In the 1830s, President Andrew Jackson supported the Indian removal policy because

1. white settlers desired the land on which Native American Indians lived
2. Native American Indians were attacking southern cities
3. he wanted to punish Native American Indians for their political opposition
4. he sought complete control of Texas by the United States

124 "A house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. . . ."
— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

What was the primary cause for the "divided house" referred to in this speech?

1. expansionism
2. war with Mexico
3. slavery
4. the suffrage movement

125 In the early 1800s, which factor was most important in the development of Northern manufacturing centers?

1. abundance of water power
2. availability of slave labor in the North
3. development of gold mines
4. access to passes through the Appalachian Mountains

126 The phrase "by military conquest, treaty, and purchase" best describes the

1. steps in the growth of American industry
2. methods used to expand the territory of the United States
3. major parts of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
4. causes of the United States entry into the Korean War

127 “A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.”
— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

According to this quotation, Abraham Lincoln believed that

1. slavery was immoral and should be abolished immediately
2. sectional differences threatened to destroy the Union
3. the Southern states should be allowed to secede
4. to save the nation, the North should compromise with the South on slavery

128 In deciding to purchase the Louisiana Territory, President Thomas Jefferson had to overcome the problem of

1. obtaining the support of Western settlers
2. passing the constitutional amendment necessary to authorize the purchase
3. avoiding a possible war with England over the purchase
4. contradicting his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution

129 Passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 encouraged settlement of the Great Plains by

1. providing free land to farmers
2. removing barriers to Asian immigration
3. supplying land to build transcontinental railroads
4. placing Native American Indians on reservations
Causes of Civil war and war

"By the 1850's, the Constitution, originally framed as an instrument of national unity, had become a source of sectional discord."

What does this quotation suggest?

(1) the vast differences of opinion existed over the issue of States rights
(2) the Federal Government had become more interested in foreign affairs than in domestic problems
(3) the Constitution had no provisions for governing new territories
(4) the Southern States continued to import slaves

Which event was most influenced by the principle of Manifest Destiny?

(1) founding of Jamestown
(2) defeat of Britain in the Revolutionary War
(3) purchase of Florida
(4) acquisition of the Mexican Cession

An example of the concept of Manifest Destiny would include:

(1) The Declaration of Independence from Great Britain
(2) the annexation of Texas
(3) efforts to stop secession of Southern states
(4) laws restricting labor union activity
133 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Based on the map, which statement is a valid conclusion?

1. Port cities were not connected to railroads.
2. Railroads were more expensive to build than canals.
3. Most canals were abandoned before the Civil War.
4. **Railroads were expanding more quickly in the North than in the South.**

134 What effect did the Louisiana Purchase have on the United States?

1. **It doubled the size of the nation.**
2. It enabled the United States to use the port of San Francisco.
3. It brought Texas into the Union.
4. It created an alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

135 Why was Commodore Matthew Perry's visit to Japan in 1853 important to the United States?

1. It ended the United States policy of neutrality.
2. **It opened new trading opportunities in Asia.**
3. It began a military alliance between the two nations.
4. It acquired cheap labor for America's factories.
Causes of Civil war and war

136 One important goal of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

1. reduce trade barriers between the United States and African nations
2. establish United States colonies and naval bases in the Caribbean
3. provide military assistance to help the Philippines gain independence from Spain
4. prevent former colonial powers from taking over Latin American nations

137 What was a major result of the Civil War?

1. The judiciary became the dominant branch of the federal government.
2. Congress passed an amendment to provide for the direct election of senators.
3. The power of the central government was strengthened.
4. States were given the right to secede from the Union.

138 The completion of the Erie Canal in the early 19th century aided the economic development of the United States by

1. supplying water for the irrigation of western farms
2. lowering the cost of shipping goods from the Midwest to the Atlantic coast
3. providing a shipping route for cotton from the South to Europe
4. supplying water power for running factories and mills

139 What is a major result of the Supreme Court decisions in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)?

1. Abuses of power by the president were prevented.
2. The powers of the federal government were expanded.
3. The powers of Congress over the territories were reduced.
4. Freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights were restricted.

140 One way in which the Gold Rush in 1849 and the Dust Bowl of the 1930s are similar is that both resulted in

1. a war with other countries
2. the sale of cheap federal land
3. an increase in westward migration
4. the removal of Native American Indians to reservations

141 "...Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"
— Daniel Webster, 1830

The principle expressed in this statement was also reflected in

2. Federalist Party threats during the War of 1812
3. John Calhoun's defense of States rights
4. Abraham Lincoln's attitude toward Southern secession

142 In the early 1800’s, the need for a water route to help farmers ship their products to market was one reason for the

1. Gadsden Purchase
2. Louisiana Purchase
3. Mexican Cession
4. Missouri Compromise

143 How did the power of government change during the Civil War and the Great Depression?

1. Presidential powers were expanded.
2. Congress exerted greater leadership.
3. The Supreme Court expanded civil liberties.
4. Power shifted from the federal government to the states.

144 What was a major result of the Civil War?

1. The power of the Federal Government was expanded.
2. States rights were reinforced by constitutional amendments.
3. Southern investment capital was used to bring about early industrialization of the region.
4. Most freed blacks became landowning farmers.
145 During the first half of the 19th century, the construction of canals and roads led to the

1 expansion of trade between midwestern farmers and eastern merchants
2 growth of plantation agriculture in Texas and New Mexico
3 severe economic decline of the South
4 bankruptcy of several railroad companies in the Mississippi Valley

146 The term Manifest Destiny was first used to support

1 independence from Great Britain
2 westward expansion to the Pacific Ocean
3 efforts to stop secession of Southern states
4 laws restricting labor union activity

147 What was one important geographic reason the United States was able to maintain a foreign policy of neutrality throughout most of the 19th century?

1 The Atlantic Ocean provided a buffer from European interference.
2 Extensive mountain ranges along the Pacific coastline prevented invasions.
3 Scarce natural resources discouraged international trade.
4 European immigrants had rapid communication with their homelands.

148 Which geographic area was added to the United States by the Louisiana Purchase?

1 Appalachian Mountains
2 Columbia River valley
3 Great Plains
4 Piedmont Plateau

149 Which person’s action was most closely associated with the abolitionist movement?

1 William Lloyd Garrison’s publication of The Liberator
2 Booker T. Washington’s commitment to African American education
3 Thurgood Marshall’s legal argument in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
4 Martin Luther King, Jr.’s leadership of the Birmingham march

150 The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was important in United States history because it established a method for

1 admitting new states to the Union
2 promoting diplomatic relations with foreign nations
3 funding internal improvements
4 securing ports on the Pacific Coast

151 What was one notable legacy of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?

1 the Alien and Sedition Acts
2 the Doctrine of Nullification
3 the Embargo Act
4 the Second Bank of the United States

152 What war was fought using Manifest Destiny as a motivating factor?

1 The Revolutionary War
2 The Mexican-American War
3 The Civil War
4 The War of 1812

153 Which is a primary source of information about the nature of slavery in the United States?

1 a television program showing life on a Southern plantation
2 a copy of the Supreme Court's ruling in Brown v. Board of Education
3 the autobiography of Frederick Douglass
4 a history of slavery written by a 20th-century historian

154 During the colonial period in British North America, the major geographic barrier to westward expansion was the

1 Ohio River
2 Great Plains
3 Rocky Mountains
4 Appalachian Mountains
Causes of Civil war and war

155 The main purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862 was to

(1) encourage settlement of public lands in the West
(2) provide land for building a transcontinental railroad
(3) raise revenue for the Federal Government
(4) maintain a balance between slave states and free states

Base your answers to questions 156 and 157 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."...

– President Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861

156 When President Lincoln made this speech, which step toward civil war had already taken place?

(1) The Emancipation Proclamation had been issued.
(2) Union troops had invaded several Southern states.
(3) General Robert E. Lee had led an attack on Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
(4) Several Southern states had seceded from the Union.

157 President Lincoln made this statement in an effort to

(1) urge Congress to spend money to buy the freedom of slaves
(2) convince Southerners that he posed no threat to their way of life
(3) offer to compromise his position regarding territorial expansion of slavery
(4) persuade Americans that war between the North and South was unavoidable

158 Which constitutional principle was the main focus of the North–South conflicts that led to the Civil War?

(1) States rights
(2) due process of law
(3) separation of powers
(4) presidential veto power

159 • Publication of *The Liberator*
• Kansas-Nebraska Act
• *Dred Scott* decision

The events listed above all contributed to the

(1) outbreak of the Civil War
(2) formation of the policy of Manifest Destiny
(3) passage of the Missouri Compromise
(4) annexation of Texas

160 The Louisiana Purchase had great geographic significance for the United States because it

(1) reduced British control of North America
(2) focused the United States on westward expansion
(3) extended United States control over Mexico
(4) decreased tensions with Native American Indians

161 In the 1840s, the term Manifest Destiny was used by many Americans to justify

(1) the extension of slavery into the territories
(2) war with Russia over the Oregon territory
(3) the acquisition of colonies in Latin America
(4) westward expansion into lands claimed by other nations

162 Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) was criticized by Northern newspapers because it

(1) limited settlement in those territories
(2) repealed the 36°30' line of the Missouri Compromise
(3) upheld the Supreme Court decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden*
(4) admitted Maine to the Union as a free state
163 Base your answer to this question on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

100 DOLLARS REWARD!

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 27th of July, my Black Woman, named EMILY, Seventeen years of age, well grown, black color, has a whining voice. She took with her one dark calico and one blue and white dress, a red corded gingham bonnet; a white striped shawl and slippers. I will pay the above reward if taken near the Ohio river on the Kentucky side, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, if taken in the State of Ohio, and delivered to me near Lewisburg, Mason County, Ky.

THO’S H. WILLIAMS.
August 4, 1853.

Source: Ohio Historical Center Archives (adapted)

Prior to the Civil War, abolitionists reacted to the situation described in the poster by

(1) **Supporting the Underground Railroad**
(2) opposing the Emancipation Proclamation
(3) banning freed slaves from Northern states
(4) proposing a stricter fugitive slave law

164 The Erie Canal played a large role in the settlement of the Midwest because it provided a link between the Atlantic Ocean and the

(1) Gulf of Mexico  (2) Great Lakes
(3) Missouri River  (4) Pacific Ocean

165 During the period 1820–1860, the major concerns in the United States dealt with issues related to

(1) **Determining the future of slavery**
(2) imposing immigration quotas
(3) developing big business
(4) acquiring an overseas empire

166 During the 1850s, Irish immigrants were often discriminated against because they

(1) refused to participate in local politics
(2) displaced slave labor in the South
(3) arrived in the United States with great wealth
(4) **practiced the Roman Catholic religion**

167 One way the original Constitution of the United States addressed the issue of congressional representation was by

(1) not counting women as part of a state's population for representation
(2) **counting three-fifths of the enslaved population when determining representation**
(3) setting a four-year term of office for all members of Congress
(4) giving every state the same number of representatives in the House

168 As a result of President Andrew Jackson’s policies, Native American Indians were

(1) relocated to reservations in Mexico
(2) **forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi River**
(3) gradually allowed to return to their ancestral lands
(4) given United States citizenship

169 In the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, popular sovereignty was proposed as a way to

(1) allow northern states the power to ban slavery
(2) deny southern states the legal right to own slaves
(3) **allow settlers in new territories to vote on the issue of slavery**
(4) overturn previous Supreme Court decisions on slavery

170 Most Southern political leaders praised the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) because it

(1) granted citizenship to all enslaved persons
(2) upheld the principle of popular sovereignty
(3) supported the right of a state to secede from the Union
(4) **protected the property rights of slave owners in the territories**
Causes of Civil war and war

171 Which group benefited the most from the United States acquisition of the port of New Orleans?

(1) farmers in the Ohio River valley
(2) Native American Indians in the Southwest
(3) fur trappers in the Hudson River valley
(4) gold miners in northern California

172 What was a major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?

(1) to give land to freedmen
(2) to end Jim Crow laws in the South
(3) to help the North win the Civil War
(4) to provide for new state governments

173 Which situation was an immediate result of the United States Civil War?

(1) Women gained the right to vote as an acknowledgement of their role in the conflict.
(2) Secession was no longer regarded as an option to be exercised by States.
(3) Sectionalism disappeared as a force in American economic and political life.
(4) The South retained its pre-Civil War economic and social structure.
Base your answers to questions 174 and 175 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

174 If the Great Plains were shown in this map, they would be located mostly in

(1) French Louisiana  
(2) Spanish Mexico  
(3) the Oregon Country  
(4) the original thirteen states

175 Which geographic feature was the boundary line between the United States and French Louisiana in 1803?

(1) Appalachian Mountains  
(2) Great Lakes  
(3) Mississippi River  
(4) Rocky Mountains

176 A major foreign policy success of President Thomas Jefferson’s administration was the

(1) purchase of the Louisiana Territory  
(2) support for the Alien and Sedition Acts  
(3) victory in the war of 1812  
(4) passage of the Embargo Act

177 Sectional rivalries during the period from 1820 to 1860 centered mainly around the issues of

(1) foreign policy, the abolition of slavery, and the currency system  
(2) States rights, the extension of slavery, and tariffs  
(3) tariffs, the currency system, and trust regulation  
(4) conservation, foreign policy, and women's suffrage
Causes of Civil war and war

178 Farmers in the Ohio River valley gained the greatest economic benefit when the United States acquired the
(1) Oregon Territory
(2) Gadsden Purchase
(3) **Louisiana Territory**
(4) Mexican Cession

179 "Resolved, That all laws which prevent woman from occupying such a station in society as her conscience shall dictate, or which place her in a position inferior to that of man, are contrary to the great precept of nature and therefore of no force or authority."
— *Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions*, Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

The writers of this passage were protesting
(1) British treatment of American colonists
(2) the absence of a bill of rights in the Constitution
(3) **gender discrimination against women**
(4) lack of legal protection for African Americans

180 Adherence to a strict interpretation of the Constitution would have prevented President Thomas Jefferson from
(1) making the **Louisiana Purchase**
(2) writing "State of the Union" messages
(3) receiving ambassadors
(4) commissioning military officers

181 President Thomas Jefferson used the implied powers of the Constitution when he
(1) expressed support for States rights
(2) **purchased the Louisiana Territory**
(3) started the Republican Party
(4) founded the University of Virginia

182 Which group benefited most from the United States acquisition of the port of New Orleans?
(1) **farmers in the Ohio River Valley**
(2) Native American Indians in the Southwest
(3) fur trappers in the Columbia River Valley
(4) gold miners in northern California

183 Both the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 settled conflicts between the North and the South over
(1) **admission of states to the Union**
(2) Supreme Court decisions
(3) presidential election results
(4) voting rights

184 Which statement *best* explains President Abraham Lincoln's justification for the Civil War?
(1) As an abolitionist, President Lincoln wanted to end slavery in the United States.
(2) President Lincoln wanted to keep the South economically dependent on the industrial North.
(3) **President Lincoln's oath of office required him to defend and preserve the Union.**
(4) To keep the support of Great Britain and France, President Lincoln had to try to end slavery immediately.

185 How did “Bleeding Kansas,” the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry have similar effects on the United States?
(1) ended conflict over slavery in the territories
(2) eased tensions between the North and the South
(3) contributed to the formation of the Whig Party
(4) **made sectional compromise more difficult**

186 Which action is most closely associated with the term *Manifest Destiny*?
(1) declaring independence from Great Britain
(2) deciding to end the War of 1812
(3) **acquiring territory from Mexico in 1848**
(4) annexing Hawaii and the Philippines

187 The Monroe Doctrine (1823) established the United States foreign policy that
(1) provided foreign aid to developing nations
(2) **opposed the creation of new colonies in Latin America**
(3) led directly to the Civil War
(4) encouraged expansion into East Asia
Causes of Civil war and war

188 Sectional differences developed in the United States largely because

1. the Federal Government adopted a policy of neutrality
2. economic conditions and interests in each region varied
3. only northerners were represented at the Constitutional Convention
4. early Presidents favored urban areas over rural areas

189 One similarity in the foreign policies of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe was that they

1. favored France over England
2. promoted colonial expansion
3. came to the defense of Latin American nations
4. sought to avoid involvement in European political struggles

190 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![The Presidential Election of 1860 map]

The election results shown on this map most clearly reflect the influence of

1. nationalist motives
2. sectional differences
3. political stability
4. ethnic conflicts

191 The major purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

1. create a military alliance for the defense of North America
2. guarantee democratic governments in Latin America
3. secure new colonies in the Caribbean
4. limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere

192 Prior to 1850, what was a main reason the North developed an economy increasingly based on manufacturing while the South continued to rely on an economy based on agriculture?

1. Protective tariffs applied only to northern seaports.
2. Geographic conditions supported different types of economic activity.
3. Slavery in the North promoted rapid economic growth.
4. Manufacturers failed to make a profit in the South.

193 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>_____________________________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Brought to colonies against their will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Endured brutal conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Provided labor for a successful</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agricultural economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Resisted attempts to eliminate their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>culture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Chinese Immigrants on the West Coast
2. Enslaved Africans in the South
3. Indentured Servants in New England
4. Mexican Farmers in the Southwest

194 On what grounds would strict constructionists of the United States Constitution have questioned the purchase of the Louisiana Territory?

1. It violated the guarantee of states' rights.
2. under the Constitution, the president was not specifically given the power to purchase new land.
3. Congress was opposed to expansion west of the Mississippi River.
4. The Constitution applied only to the original thirteen states.
195 A major result of the Civil War was that the economic system of the South came to dominate the United States economy.

- **(1)** economic system of the South came to dominate the United States economy
- **(2)** Federal Government's power over the States was strengthened
- **(3)** members of Congress from Southern States gained control of the legislative branch
- **(4)** nation's industrial development came to a standstill

196 Base your answer to question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Graphic Organizer]

Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- **(1)** Equal Protection Under the Law
- **(2)** Freedom of Assembly
- **(3)** States Rights
- **(4)** Protection of Religious Practice

197 What was the focus of the Second Great Awakening?

- **(1)** the helplessness of the individual
- **(2)** predestination
- **(3)** religious toleration in American
- **(4)** the role of the individual

198 What was the main goal of the Seneca Falls Convention (1848)?

- **(1)** to obtain equal rights for women
- **(2)** to make the public aware of environmental problems
- **(3)** to correct the abuses of big business
- **(4)** to organize the first labor union in the United States

199 "Missouri Compromise Allows Two New States Into the Union"
"Congress Agrees to Compromise of 1850"
"Popular Sovereignty Adopted Under Kansas-Nebraska Act"

Which issue is reflected in these headlines?

- **(1)** status of slavery in the territories and states
- **(2)** growth of agriculture on the Great Plains
- **(3)** clash of federal and state powers
- **(4)** conflicts with foreign nations over the West
Causes of Civil war and war

Base your answer to the following question on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which government action most directly prompted the publication of this poster?

(1) issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
(2) passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
(3) rejection of the Wilmot Proviso
(4) adoption of the Missouri Compromise

What was the most significant accomplishment that Uncle Tom’s Cabin, The Jungle, and The Feminine Mystique had on the American people?

(1) Monroe Doctrine
(2) Open Door
(3) Good Neighbor
(4) Carter Doctrine

Which policy of the United States was designed to prevent new colonization of the Western Hemisphere?

(1) Great Plains
(2) Atlantic Coastal Plain
(3) Ohio River valley
(4) Gulf Coast

The passage of the Homestead Act (1862) and the completion of the first transcontinental railroad (1869) encouraged settlement in which region?

(1) decreased trade between the states
(2) harmed American shipping
(3) increased the cost of imports
(4) weakened national security

What was the most important advantage the North had during the Civil War?

(1) unified popular support for the war effort
(2) superior military leadership
(3) economic aid from Great Britain and France
(4) more human resources and war material

The Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) was significant because it

(1) assured sole ownership of the Great Lakes
(2) ended Spanish control of the Southwest
(3) provided full access to the Mississippi River
(4) allowed completion of the first railroad in California

The United States purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803 was geographically important because it

(1) allowed slavery in California
(2) outlawed slavery in the Southern States
(3) upheld the actions of the Underground Railroad
(4) ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories

The annexation of Texas and the Mexican Cession are best described as efforts by the United States to

(1) remove European threats
(2) limit the spread of slavery
(3) end wars of aggression
(4) fulfill Manifest Destiny
Causes of Civil war and war

209 Which statement best describes the economic differences between the North and South just prior to the Civil War?

(1) The Northern economy was primarily agricultural, while the Southern economy was based on manufacturing.
(2) Jobs on plantations attracted more European immigrants to the South than to the North.
(3) **Transportation systems were more developed in the North than in the South.**
(4) The Southern economy was more diversified than the Northern economy.

Base your answers to questions 210 and 211 on the following passage and on your knowledge of social studies.

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid...."

**Source:** Article 6, Northwest Ordinance, 1787

210 The discussion of a "fugitive" in this quote most directly parallels which of the following?

(1) During the nation's critical period, Congress created compromises that permanently reduced sectional tensions over slavery.
(2) From its beginning, the U.S. government struggled to balance the interests of slave owners and those opposed to the spread of slavery.
(3) As a result of the Northwest Ordinance, enslaved people were considered free once they reached a free state or territory.
(4) If the U.S. had continued to be governed by the Articles of Confederation, slavery would likely have been abolished before the 19th century.

211 Which statement is best supported by this quote?

(1) During the nation's critical period, Congress created compromises that permanently reduced sectional tensions over slavery.
(2) **From its beginning, the U.S. government struggled to balance the interests of slave owners and those opposed to the spread of slavery.**
(3) As a result of the Northwest Ordinance, enslaved people were considered free once they reached a free state or territory.
(4) If the U.S. had continued to be governed by the Articles of Confederation, slavery would likely have been abolished before the 19th century.

212 The suspension of habeas corpus during the Civil War and the passage of the USA Patriot Act during the war on terror both illustrate the national government's willingness to

(1) uphold the rights of minority citizens
(2) tolerate criticism of its wartime policies
(3) expand the power of the states to prosecute radical groups
(4) **limit civil liberties when the nation is facing immediate danger**

213 Which geographic advantage did the United States gain by purchasing the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803?

(1) warm-water ports on the Atlantic coast
(2) rich fishing areas in the Great Lakes
(3) **full control of the Mississippi River and a considerable amount of new territory for settlement.**
(4) vast coal reserves in the region west of Pennsylvania
Causes of Civil war and war

214 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The map shows the exploration routes of Lewis and Clark and of Zebulon Pike. A valid conclusion based on this map is that these expeditions

(1) faced few barriers from natural features
(2) avoided land claimed by other countries
(3) **used river systems to help them on their journeys**
(4) took the most direct routes to reach the Pacific Ocean

215 Which geographic factor most helped the United States maintain its foreign policy of neutrality during much of the 1800s?

(1) the climate of the Great Plains
(2) **the oceans on its east and west coasts**
(3) the large network of navigable rivers
(4) the mountain ranges near the Atlantic and Pacific coasts
Causes of Civil war and war

216 Base your answer on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The information provided by the map best supports the conclusion that

(1) the South's transportation system was more efficient
(2) most railroads were owned and operated by the United States government
(3) the transcontinental railroad linked the West and the South
(4) the North had transportation advantages by the start of the Civil War

Source: Kowrelar and Frizzle, Discovering American History, Holt, Rinehart and Winston
(adapted)

217 The purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was to

(1) **encourage settlement of the West**
(2) set up reservations for Native American Indians
(3) establish land-grant agricultural colleges
(4) assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads

218 What was a major reason that slavery expanded in the South in the first half of the 1800s?

(1) Federal government regulations favored Southern exports.
(2) **New inventions led to an increase in cotton production.**
(3) Most early textile mills were built in the South.
(4) The federal government encouraged the importation of enslaved persons.
Causes of Civil war and war

219 By promising each family 160 acres of land, what was the main goal of the Homestead Act?
(1) to encourage settlement of the West
(2) to set up reservations for Native American Indians
(3) to establish land-grant agricultural colleges
(4) to assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads

220 The Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would
(1) prevent the establishment of new European colonies anywhere in the world
(2) help colonies in North and South America adopt a democratic form of government
(3) view European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States
(4) prevent other nations from trading with South American nations

221 The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was issued primarily because President James Monroe
(1) wanted to warn European powers against intervention in Latin America
(2) opposed the revolutions taking place in South America
(3) needed to establish a foothold in Panama for a future canal
(4) believed the United States should pursue overseas colonies

222 President George Washington's response to the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) and President Dwight Eisenhower's response to events at Little Rock High School (1957) show that the
(1) Supreme Court has often declared presidential actions unconstitutional
(2) federal supremacy clause of the Constitution is rarely enforced
(3) states have been successful in defying federal law
(4) president may use troops to enforce federal decisions

223 Base your answer on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

This poster from the 1850s appeared in response to which event?
(1) New England
(2) the Middle Atlantic states
(3) the South
(4) the West

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,
For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as KIDNAPPERS and Slave Catchers,
And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Shun them in every possible manner, as so many MOUNDS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

225 In the 1850s, the phrase “Bleeding Kansas” was used to describe clashes between

1) proslavery and antislavery groups
2) Spanish landowners and new American settlers
3) Chinese and Irish railroad workers
4) Native American Indians and white settlers

226 A major goal of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

1) encourage immigration from Latin American nations
2) strengthen the national commitment to Manifest Destiny
3) prevent further European colonization in the Western Hemisphere
4) improve trade opportunities with Asian nations

227 A belief in Manifest Destiny is most closely associated with the decision to

1) create the Bank of the United States
2) suppress the Whiskey Rebellion
3) declare war on Mexico
4) build the Panama Canal

228 Throughout the Civil War, an important advantage the North had over the South was that the North

1) had superior military leaders
2) had greater manufacturing capabilities
3) received support from Great Britain and France
4) used a strategy for fighting a defensive war

229 Which region of the United States was most directly affected by the passage of the Homestead Act?

1) Atlantic Coast
2) Rocky Mountains
3) Appalachian Mountains
4) Great Plains

230 Washington’s Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), Jefferson’s Embargo Act (1807), and the Monroe Doctrine (1823) were all efforts to

1) avoid political conflicts with European nations
2) directly support European revolutions
3) aid Great Britain in its war against France
4) promote military alliances

231 What was the North’s rapid economic growth during the Civil War stimulated by?

1) the elimination of taxes on defense industries
2) a reduction in the number of immigrants
3) increased government demand for many products
4) enslaved persons filling industrial jobs

232 Which geographical consideration had the greatest influence on President Thomas Jefferson's decision to purchase the Louisiana Territory in 1803?

1) Large gold reserves were located in the territory.
2) The size of the territory would create a barrier to French influence.
3) The Rocky Mountain region was an outlet for future population growth.
4) Full control of the port of New Orleans on the Mississippi River would be established.

233 Manifest Destiny was used to justify an American desire to

1) limit the number of immigrants entering the country
2) control the area located east of the Appalachian Mountains
3) expand the United States to the Pacific Ocean
4) warn European countries against colonizing Latin America

234 Which situation was the most immediate result of Abraham Lincoln’s election to the presidency in 1860?

1) Kansas and Nebraska joined the Union as free states.
2) A constitutional amendment was adopted to end slavery.
3) Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.
4) Several Southern States seceded from the Union.
### Causes of Civil war and war

#### 235 The controversy over the establishment of the Bank of the United States and the imposition of a federal excise tax was most closely associated with

1. George Washington issuing his Proclamation of Neutrality
2. **Alexander Hamilton introducing his financial plan**
4. Thomas Jefferson supporting the Lewis and Clark expedition

#### 236 Which action of President Thomas Jefferson was in conflict with his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution?

1. protesting the impressment of United States sailors
2. **purchasing the Louisiana Territory from France**
3. pardoning violators of the Alien and Sedition Acts
4. using the United States Navy to subdue the Barbary pirates

#### 237 Passage of the Homestead Act and of legislation supporting the construction of transcontinental railroads demonstrated the federal government’s commitment to

1. limits on big business
2. **settlement of western territories**
3. conservation of natural resources
4. equality for all immigrants

#### 238 In the 1800s, the Great Plains region of the United States was characterized primarily by

1. exceptionally high amounts of annual rainfall
2. **heavily wooded forests covering most of the area**
3. an extensive system of navigable rivers
4. **vast expanses of native grasses**

#### 239 The Civil War affected the northern economy by

1. causing a severe depression
2. increasing unemployment rates
3. decreasing demand for agricultural products
4. **stimulating industrialization**

#### 240 Base your answer to question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...I have no motive, my friends, to deceive you. I am sincerely desirous to promote your welfare. Listen to me, therefore, while I tell you that you cannot remain where you now are. Circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are beyond the reach of human laws, render it impossible that you can flourish in the midst of a civilized community. You have but one remedy within your reach. And that is, to remove to the West and join your countrymen, who are already established there. And the sooner you do this the sooner you will commence your career of improvement and prosperity ....

- *President Andrew Jackson, 1835*

Which group of people was President Jackson addressing?

1. African Americans
2. Asian Americans
3. Mexican Americans
4. **Native American Indians**

#### 241 Thomas Jefferson used a loose interpretation of the United States Constitution when he

1. **negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803**
2. asked Congress to increase the size of the United States Navy
3. ran for a second term as president
4. opposed the reelection of John Adams in 1800

#### 242 In the period between 1820 and 1860, Southerners wanted slavery extended to the Western territories so that the South could

1. continue to elect Southern Presidents
2. continue to dominate the Supreme Court
3. **keep enough strength in the Senate to protect Southern interests**
4. use slave labor to expand Southern industries
243 From 1820 to 1865, the debates over nullification, protective tariffs, and the spread of slavery into the new territories concerned the constitutional issue of the

(1) balance of power between the federal and state governments
(2) balance between the rights of individuals and the need to maintain order
(3) protection of the rights of ethnic and racial groups
(4) separation of power between the executive and legislative branches

244 In his first inaugural address, President Abraham Lincoln stated his main goal for the nation was to

(1) use the vote to resolve the conflict over slavery
(2) free all slaves in the United States
(3) uphold the Dred Scott decision
(4) preserve the Union

245 "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Abraham Lincoln, 1858

According to this quotation, what did Abraham Lincoln believe?

(1) Slavery was immoral and should be abolished immediately.
(2) Sectional differences threatened to destroy the Union.
(3) The Southern states should be allowed to secede if slave policy is uniform.
(4) To save the nation, the North should compromise with the South on slavery.

246 In which section of early 19th-century America was the plantation system an important feature?

(1) New England
(2) the Middle Atlantic states
(3) the South
(4) the West

247 What have abolitionists, conservationists, and civil rights advocates generally promoted?

(1) the government ownership of business and economic equality for all citizens
(2) the increased participation of the Federal Government in solving social problems
(3) the withdrawal of United States troops from foreign nations
(4) the use of violence to achieve social justice

248 The Mississippi River system was an important economic resource during the first half of the 1800s because it was used to

(1) irrigate desert lands
(2) transport farm goods to market
(3) move immigrants to the Northeast
(4) produce hydroelectric power

249 The Homestead Act (1862) encouraged the settlement of the West because it provided

(1) forty acres of land and a mule to formerly enslaved persons
(2) land to people who would live on it for at least five years
(3) mining claims for prospectors seeking gold and silver
(4) land to companies to build transcontinental railroads

250 The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was important to the development of the nation because it

(1) Embargo Act (1807)
(2) Fugitive Slave Law (1850)
(3) Homestead Act (1862)
(4) Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
Causes of Civil war and war

252 What did The Missouri Compromise (1820), the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) attempt to do?

1. end fighting between midwestern farmers and Native American Indians
2. encourage manufacturing in the West
3. increase the number of people who voted in presidential elections
4. settle disputes over the spread of slavery to the western territories

253 Before the Civil War, the collapse of the Whig Party and the formation of the Free Soil and the Republican parties showed that

1. opposing views on slavery affected national unity
2. Americans were united in their political views
3. major political parties received most of their support in the South
4. Americans were divided over the issue of unlimited coinage of silver

254 Which event was most influenced by the principle of Manifest Destiny?

1. the acquisition of the Mexican Cession
2. the defeat of Britain in the Revolutionary War
3. the founding of Jamestown
4. the purchase of Florida

255 Which geographic advantage did the United States gain by purchasing the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803?

1. warm-water ports on the Atlantic coast
2. rich fishing areas in the Great Lakes
3. full control of the Mississippi River
4. vast coal reserves in the region west of Pennsylvania

256 Which United States foreign policy stated that European powers should no longer expect to establish colonies in the Western Hemisphere?

1. Monroe Doctrine
2. Dollar Diplomacy
3. Good Neighbor Policy
4. Alliance for Progress

257 The rulings of the Supreme Court in Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857), Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), and Korematsu v. United States (1944) all demonstrate that the Supreme Court has

1. continued to extend voting rights to minorities
2. protected itself from internal dissent
3. sometimes failed to protect the rights of minorities
4. often imposed restrictions on free speech during wartime

258 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. __________
A. California Gold Rush (1849)
B. Homestead Act (1862)
C. Completion of transcontinental railroad (1869)

1. Factors Encouraging Westward Settlement
2. Government-Sponsored Transportation Programs
3. Recognition of Native American Indian Land Rights
4. Actions Promoting the Conservation of Natural Resources

259 Which argument was used by President Abraham Lincoln to explain his policy of leniency toward the South after the Civil War?

1. Most Southerners have remained loyal to the Union during the war.
2. Most Southerners are willing to grant equality to formerly enslaved persons.
3. The federal government has no authority to punish states for secession.
4. Healing the nation’s wounds quickly is essential.

260 Abraham Lincoln's 1858 warning that "a house divided against itself cannot stand" referred to sectional differences over the

1. treatment of Native American Indians
2. issue of slavery
3. funding for internal improvements
4. treaties with European nations
Causes of Civil war and war

261 During the colonial period, the economic development of the South was most directly dependent on the labor of
(1) factory workers  (2) wheat farmers
(3) Irish immigrants  (4) enslaved Africans

262 Which term did Americans use in the 1840s to describe the idea that the United States should possess the entire continent?
(1) containment  (2) globalization
(3) Manifest Destiny  (4) popular sovereignty

263 What was one major result of the North's victory in the Civil War?
(1) The power of the Supreme Court was limited.
(2) Slave owners were compensated for their losses.
(3) The influence of corporations on government was reduced.
(4) The supremacy of the national government was upheld.

264 Under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall (1801–1835), the Supreme Court expanded the influence of the national government by
(1) forcing states to grant relief from personal debt
(2) authorizing the president to use troops without congressional approval
(3) ending the importation of enslaved Africans
(4) strengthening federal powers over interstate commerce and banking

265 A major reason for the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
(1) discourage United States trade with Latin America
(2) defend the Panama Canal from Great Britain
(3) prevent further European colonization in the Western Hemisphere
(4) provide economic aid to Latin American nations

266 What is a similarity between the Radical Republicans and the modern Democratic Party?
(1) They both were mainly concerned with improving the status of African Americans.
(2) They both worked to reduce income taxes.
(3) They both contributed directly to the start of a major war.
(4) They both sought to improve the conditions of poor or oppressed peoples.
(5) They are both more popular in the South

267 One way in which Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and Sojourner Truth are similar is that they all supported the
(1) abolitionist movement
(2) passage of Black Codes
(3) nullification theory of States rights
(4) plantation system in the South

268 A primary goal of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
(1) prevent European intervention in Latin America
(2) create an opportunity for the annexation of Canada
(3) protect the site of a canal across Central America
(4) help European nations establish new Western Hemisphere colonies

269 Which statement was included in the Declaration of Sentiments written at Seneca Falls in 1848?
(1) "...We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal;...
" (2) "...I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"
(3) "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal...."
(4) "...I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character...."
Causes of Civil war and war

270 One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each

(1) claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
(2) formed part of the unwritten constitution
(3) supported the federal government's power to declare war
(4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union

271 "It is evident that they belong to different systems. England to Europe, America to itself."

Which United States foreign policy is most consistent with the idea expressed in this quotation?

(1) the Marshall Plan
(2) the Monroe Doctrine
(3) the Truman Doctrine
(4) the Atlantic Charter

272 Since the late 1700s, the Mississippi River has been a vital waterway because it

(1) divided the northern territories from the southern territories
(2) allowed American farmers direct access to Canadian markets
(3) connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
(4) provided farmers and merchants an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico

273 Before the Civil War, why did slavery expand further in the South rather than in the North?

(1) the Constitution contained a clause that outlawed the importation of slaves into the Northern states
(2) Congress passed a law forbidding slavery in the North
(3) Northern states passed affirmative action legislation
(4) geographic conditions in the South encouraged the development of large plantations

274 Base your answer to the following question on

Which would be the best heading for the list above?

(1) Lincoln's wartime expansion of presidential power.
(2) Reasons for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.
(3) Checks and balances that effectively limited President Lincoln's actions.
(4) Limitations on individual rights in the Bill of Rights.

275 In the mid-1800s, what led to the growth of the populations in California and the western territories?

(1) discovery of gold and silver
(2) opening of the Panama Canal
(3) migration of freedmen after the Civil War
(4) secession of the Southern states

276 The Homestead Act of 1862 helped the development of the West by

(1) providing free land to settlers
(2) granting land for construction of trans-continental railroads
(3) allowing slavery to spread to the territories
(4) placing Native American Indians on reservations

277 I. Actions Taken by President Abraham Lincoln During the Civil War

A. Increasing the size of the army without congressional authorization
B. Arrest and jailed anti-Unionists without giving reason
C. Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested

Which statement is most clearly supported by these actions of President Lincoln?

(1) Wartime emergencies led President Lincoln to expand his presidential powers.
(2) President Lincoln was impeached for violating the Constitution.
(3) Checks and balances effectively limited President Lincoln's actions.
(4) President Lincoln wanted to abolish the Bill of Rights.
Causes of Civil war and war

278 The Supreme Court decisions in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and *Wabash v. Illinois* dealt with

(1) freedom of speech

(2) equal protection under the law

(3) **the supremacy of the National Government**

(4) the rights of labor unions.

279 Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. . . .

— Article I, Section 9, Clause 2, United States Constitution

During which war was the Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended by the president?

(1) Revolutionary War  (2) War of 1812

(3) Mexican War    (4) **Civil War**

280 How did the Civil War affect the Northern economy?

(1) causing a severe depression

(2) increasing unemployment rates

(3) decreasing demand for agricultural products

(4) **stimulating industrialization**
Causes of Civil war and war

281 Base your answer to the following question on the painting below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which point of view is being conveyed by the artist?

(1) praise for Manifest Destiny
(2) opposition to the end of slavery
(3) opposition to the purchase of Alaska
(4) encouragement of industrial development

282 Which event led directly to the secession of several Southern states from the Union?

(1) violence in Kansas over the spread of slavery
(2) election of Abraham Lincoln as president
(3) publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
(4) raid by John Brown at Harpers Ferry

283 The majority of immigrants who arrived in the United States between 1800 and 1860 came from

(1) East Asia
(2) Latin America
(3) northern and western Europe
(4) southern and eastern Europe
Causes of Civil war and war

284 The principal goal of the supporters of Manifest Destiny in the 1840s was to
(1) convince Canada to become part of the United States
(2) expand United States territory to the Pacific Ocean
(3) build a canal across Central America
(4) acquire naval bases in the Caribbean

285 Which geographic feature most influenced the development of large plantations in the southeastern region of the United States?
(1) arid land (2) cool climate
(3) pine forests (4) fertile lowland

286 Base your answer on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . And now to the point. In our opinion, an opinion which has been formed from data obtained by assiduous [thorough] researches, and comparisons, from laborious investigation, logical reasoning, and earnest reflection, the causes which have impeded the progress and prosperity of the South, which have dwindled our commerce, and other similar pursuits, into the most contemptible insignificance; sunk a large majority of our people in galling poverty and ignorance, rendered a small minority conceited and tyrannical, and driven the rest away from their homes; entailed upon us a humiliating dependence on the Free States; disgrace us in the recesses of our own souls, and brought us under reproach in the eyes of all civilians and enlightened nations—may all be traced to one common source, and there find solution in the most hateful and horrible word, that was ever incorporated into the vocabulary of human economy—
---Slavery!...
- Hinton Helper, The Impending Crisis of the South: How To Meet It, 1857

This statement most clearly expresses the author's opinion that slavery
(1) should be extended into the western territories
(2) caused the North to be dependent on the South
(3) was the cause of economic and social problems in the South
(4) was the reason the South should secede from the Union

287 President Andrew Jackson’s policy toward Native American Indians was created to
(1) encourage Native American Indians to become part of mainstream American society
(2) force Native American Indians to move west of the Mississippi River
(3) improve educational opportunities for Native American Indians
(4) grant citizenship to Native American Indians

288 During the 1830s, the development of a national two-party political system was mainly the result of
(1) conflicts over the use of the Monroe Doctrine
(2) debates over the National Bank and tariffs
(3) disputes over the Oregon boundary
(4) controversy over the Indian Removal Act

289 The slogan “Fifty-four forty or fight!,” the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War all relate to the
(1) theory of nullification
(2) practice of secession
(3) belief in Manifest Destiny
(4) idea of due process

290 Which group benefited most from the United States acquisition of the port of New Orleans?
(1) abolitionist (2) labor
(3) Populist (4) Progressive

291 Which reform movement is most closely associated with William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Harriet Beecher Stowe?
(1) exposing the dangers of cotton manufacturing
(2) intensifying Northern dislike of slavery
(3) pressuring the president to support emancipation
(4) convincing Congress to ban the importation of slaves
293 On what grounds would strict constructionists of the United States Constitution have questioned the purchase of the Louisiana Territory?

(1) It violated the guarantee of states’ rights.
(2) The president was not specifically given the power to purchase new land.
(3) Congress was opposed to expansion west of the Mississippi River.
(4) The Constitution applied only to the original thirteen states.

294 One similarity between the Know-Nothings and the Ku Klux Klan is that both

(1) opposed the spread of communism
(2) exposed abuses in big business and government
(3) believed the problems of society were caused by the growth of labor unions
(4) fostered resentment against minority groups in American society

295 The Declaration of Sentiments, adopted at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, was significant because it

(1) promoted the idea of equal rights for women
(2) demanded the immediate abolition of slavery
(3) called for the prohibition of alcoholic beverages
(4) asked government to restrict harmful business practices

296 Under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall (1801–1835), the United States Supreme Court issued decisions that

(1) declared racial segregation laws unconstitutional
(2) gave states the power to tax the Bank of the United States
(3) increased the ability of Congress to limit the powers of the president
(4) established the supremacy of federal laws over state laws
Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the most accurate title for this map?

(1) Closing the Frontier       (2) Results of Reconstruction
(3) A Nation Divided           (4) Compromise of 185

299 In Gibbons v. Ogden (1824), the Supreme Court strengthened the federal government's role in the national economy by

(1) outlawing the triangular trade
(2) banning states from issuing money
(3) upholding the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce
(4) limiting the growth of corporations

300 The main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

(1) stake a claim to Mexican territory
(2) limit European influence in the Americas
(3) force the British out of the Oregon Territory
(4) establish full control over Canada

301 During the first half of the 19th century, territorial expansion led to

(1) increased tensions over slavery
(2) improved relations with bordering nations
(3) fewer conflicts with Native American Indians
(4) decreased domestic demand for manufactured goods
Base your answer to question on the excerpt from an address to the Cherokee Nation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Cherokees! The president of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. —Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparations to follow; and now, or by the time that this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane [decline]; and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman, and child, in those states, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far west....

—General Winfield Scott, 1838

The immediate result of the action demanded in this passage was the

1. creation of the Underground Railroad
2. expansion of the rights of Native American Indians
3. start of the Trail of Tears march to the Oklahoma Territory
4. assimilation of Native American Indians into mainstream American culture

The basic constitutional issue resolved by the Civil War was the

1. expansion of the President's war powers
2. extension of the right to vote to all adults
3. supremacy of Federal authority over the states
4. civil liberties of citizens during wartime

In the second half of the 1800s, the federal government encouraged the building of transcontinental railroads by

1. giving land to the railroad companies
2. purchasing large amounts of railroad stock
3. forcing convicts to work as laborers
4. taking control of the railroad trust

As a result of the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine (1823), the United States was able to

1. acquire parts of South America as land for settlement
2. expand its influence in the Western Hemisphere
3. increase its trade with Asia
4. form military alliances with European nations

"Compromise Enables Maine and Missouri to Enter the Union"
"California Joins the Union as Part of Compromise of 1850"
"Kansas-Nebraska Act Establishes Popular Sovereignty in the Territories"

Which issue is most closely associated with these headlines?

1. status of slavery in new states
2. negotiation of the Oregon Treaty
3. expansion of land for reservations
4. influence of political parties on economic development

How did completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 affect United States commerce?

1. New York City lost business as manufacturing centers grew in the West.
2. United States exports to European countries declined.
3. Western farmers gained better access to East Coast markets.
4. The Midwest became the center of textile production.
308 The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 is often viewed as the beginning of the
(1) temperance movement
(2) women's rights movement
(3) antislavery movement
(4) Native American Indian movement

309 Which argument did President Abraham Lincoln use against the secession of the Southern States?
(1) Slavery was not profitable.
(2) The government was a union of people and not of states.
(3) The Southern States did not permit their people to vote on secession.
(4) As the Commander in Chief, he had the duty to defend the United States against foreign invasion.

310 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____________________________
   A. Disputes over tariff rates
   B. Introduction of slavery into the territories
   C. Demands of abolitionists
   D. Disagreements over States rights

   (1) Reasons for the American System
   (2) Successes of Third Political Parties
   (3) Causes of Sectionalism
   (4) Justifications for Economic Reform

311 In 1862, the Homestead Act and the Pacific Railway Act were passed primarily to
(1) achieve Northern victory in the Civil War
(2) develop the Midwest and western parts of the country
(3) improve the lives of freed slaves
(4) expand overseas markets to Asia and Europe

312 What does the term total war describe?
(1) Sherman's policy of destroying everything in order to show civilians the impact of the war.
(2) The fact that the Civil War battlefields stretched from Northern Virginia to Louisiana.
(3) General Winfield Scott's original plan to destroy the Confederacy.
(4) Grant's destruction of the Native Americans to keep them from coming into American territory.

313 The foreign policies of President James Polk involving Texas, California, and the Oregon Territory were all efforts to
(1) remain neutral toward western territories
(2) continue traditional American isolationism
(3) weaken the Monroe Doctrine
(4) fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny

314 What economic change resulted from the revolution before the Civil War?
(1) The Northeast became better connected to the western section of the country.
(2) Trade between the United States and Europe was sharply reduced.
(3) The system of slavery on southern plantations began to disappear.
(4) The federal government began to regulate new businesses.

315 The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) held that states could nullify the Alien and Sedition Acts because these laws
(1) repealed the Northwest Ordinance
(2) placed an unfair tax on whiskey made by western farmers
(3) violated the Constitution
(4) established limits on universal suffrage

316 The constitutional controversy that led directly to the start of the Civil War concerned the right of states to
(1) control tariff rates
(2) sign treaties with foreign nations
(3) redraw congressional districts
(4) secede from the Union
Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of doing what?

1. allowing states to secede from the Union
2. permitting voters to nullify federal laws
3. deciding whether a new state would be a free state or free state
4. overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court

Base your answer to question 318 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... That your Sex are Naturally Tyrannical is a Truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute, but such of you as wish to be happy willingly give up the harsh title of Master for the more tender and endearing one of Friend. Why then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the Lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity [exemption]. Men of Sense in all Ages abhor [hate] those customs which treat us only as the vassals of your Sex. Regard us then as Beings placed by providence under your protection and in imitation of the Supreem Being make use of that power only for our happiness....
— Abigail Adams, Letter to John Adams, March 31, 1776

Which document most directly addressed the concerns expressed by Abigail Adams in this passage?

1. Federalist Papers
2. Monroe Doctrine
3. Declaration of Sentiments
4. Emancipation Proclamation

In which war was Manifest Destiny used to justify United States government actions?

1. Revolutionary War
2. Mexican War
3. Civil War
4. Vietnam War

The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subject for future colonization by any European powers.

What does the above statement refer to?

1. the Monroe Doctrine
2. the Open Door Note
3. the Platt Amendment
4. the Roosevelt Corollary

The Homestead Act and grants of land to railroads were used to

1. raise money to finance the federal government
2. limit the influence of monopolies and trusts
3. support the development of state universities
4. encourage settlement of the West
Base your answer to the following question on the following chart and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>105,817,694 acres</td>
<td>56,832,154 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Track</td>
<td>21,847 miles</td>
<td>8,947 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Manufactured Goods</td>
<td>$1,794,417,000</td>
<td>$155,531,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factories</td>
<td>119,500</td>
<td>20,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in Industry</td>
<td>1,198,000</td>
<td>110,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>22,340,000 (includes 432,720 enslaved persons)</td>
<td>9,103,332 (includes 3,621,043 enslaved persons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: James West Davidson et al., *The American Nation*, Prentice Hall, 2000; 1860 Census, U.S. Census Bureau (adapted)

Which generalization is supported by the information in the chart?

1. The South exported more manufactured goods than the North.
2. The North would have more difficulty supplying an army than the South.
3. **The North had greater economic strength than the South.**
4. The South would be better able to transport an army than the North.

As the Civil War began, what did President Abraham Lincoln state his primary goal was?

1. to end slavery
2. to set new national boundaries
3. to increase congressional powers
4. to **preserve the Union**

During the first half of the 19th century, addition of new states to Union led to

1. increased tensions over slavery
2. improved relations with bordering nations
3. fewer conflicts with Native American Indians
4. decreased domestic demand for manufactured goods

Which two geographic features most influenced United States foreign policy throughout the 19th century?

1. **Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean**
2. Gulf of Mexico and Missouri River
3. Great Lakes and Hudson River
4. Appalachian Mountains and Rocky Mountains

A major reason for the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

1. discourage United States trade with Latin America
2. defend the Panama Canal from Great Britain
3. **prevent further European colonization in the Caribbean region**
4. provide economic aid to Latin American nations

In the period between 1820 and 1860, Southerners wanted slavery extended to the Western territories so that the South could

1. continue to elect Southern Presidents
2. continue to dominate the Supreme Court
3. **keep enough strength in the Senate to protect Southern interests**
4. use slave labor to expand Southern industries
### Causes of Civil war and war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>328 What was a main reason large plantations developed in the South during the colonial period?</td>
<td>(1) British laws promoted the growth of slavery in the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Cotton should only be grown in wetlands.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) Southern mountains led to the development of isolated, self-sufficient farms.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(4) <strong>The climate in the South provided longer growing seasons.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 A major reason for purchasing the Louisiana Territory (1803) was to</td>
<td>(1) gain access to the Ohio Territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) remove the British from the borders of the United States</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>(3) secure control of the port of New Orleans</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) open the Rocky Mountains to miners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330 The major purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to</td>
<td>(1) create a military alliance for the defense of North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) guarantee democratic governments in Latin America</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) secure new colonies in the Caribbean</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>(4) limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere</strong></td>
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