

## History 1301 Unit 4 Take-home test

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. As president, William Henry Harrison:
- merely followed the orders of Henry Clay
  - tried to slow American migration to the West
  - was able to fulfill most of the Whig economic platform
  - brought a completely different background to office than Andrew Jackson
  - died after only a month in office
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The *Creole* incident:
- strained relations between the United States and France
  - involved the British freeing American slaves after they mutinied and escaped
  - involved the seizure and destruction of an American steamboat at Niagara Falls
  - was resolved almost singlehandedly by Henry Clay
  - was caused when Congress re opened the African slave trade
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Mexico obtained its independence from:
- France in 1807
  - Spain in 1807
  - Spain in 1836
  - the United States in 1821
  - Spain in 1821
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Rancheros:
- were the small farms that the Mexican government allowed American settlers to own in California
  - usually used Indians as slaves
  - was a spicy cheese and potato dish favored by Santa Anna's soldiers
  - was the derogatory name American settlers used to refer to native Mexicans in Texas
  - were operated by Franciscan priests sent from Mexico City
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Most of those who traveled westward in wagon trains:
- made it from Missouri to California in a month
  - traveled in family groups
  - were attacked by Indians
  - turned back due to the hardships
  - were headed for California's gold fields
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. John Charles Frémont:
- was a famous mountain man
  - rescued the Donner party
  - led the largest wagon train along the Oregon Trail
  - established the first sizable American settlement in California
  - became famous for his western explorations

- \_\_\_ 7. At the Battle of the Alamo:
- Texans secured their independence
  - the Mexicans won a costly victory
  - Santa Anna showed his strategic brilliance
  - the defenders were bombarded into surrender
  - William B. Travis and Jim Bowie were taken prisoner
- \_\_\_ 8. The major factor that delayed Texas annexation until 1845 was:
- concern over Texas entering as a slave state
  - fear of a possible Mexican attack on the United States
  - Calhoun's incompetence as secretary of state
  - the desire of Texans to remain a republic
  - Britain's support for Texas in dependence
- \_\_\_ 9. Congress voted to annex Texas:
- when Texas promised to end slavery and enter the Union as a free state
  - after Mexico agreed to sell it
  - between Polk's election and his inauguration
  - over the opposition of President Tyler
  - because Texas threatened to remain independent
- \_\_\_ 10. Among the most vocal opponents of the Mexican War was:
- Thomas O. Larkin
  - John Slidell
  - Abraham Lincoln
  - John Tyler
  - John L. O'Sullivan
- \_\_\_ 11. The decisive victory in the war came with Winfield Scott's capture of:
- Monterrey
  - Veracruz
  - Cerro Gordo
  - Puebla
  - Mexico City
- \_\_\_ 12. The Mexican War contributed to all of the following EXCEPT:
- the strengthening of the Union
  - the United States becoming a continental nation
  - combat experience for future Civil War generals
  - the creation of the Department of the Interior
  - Mexico's loss of much of its national territory
- \_\_\_ 13. The Wilmot Proviso:
- would prohibit slavery in any lands acquired from Mexico
  - passed both houses of Congress
  - was opposed in Congress by Abraham Lincoln
  - would extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific
  - was clearly unconstitutional

- \_\_\_ 14. The Free- Soil party stance on slavery:
  - a. was endorsed by John C. Calhoun
  - b. attracted Abraham Lincoln into its ranks
  - c. led to the political downfall of Henry Clay
  - d. might appeal to some white farmers
  - e. opposed the Wilmot Proviso
  
- \_\_\_ 15. In late 1849, Zachary Taylor proposed:
  - a. California's immediate entry as a free state
  - b. war against the Mormons in Utah
  - c. extension of slavery to the Pacific
  - d. abolition of slavery in Washington, D.C.
  - e. giving Texas back to Mexico
  
- \_\_\_ 16. President Taylor's death:
  - a. strengthened the chances of compromise in 1850
  - b. put pro- slavery Franklin Pierce in the White House
  - c. put anti- slavery William H. Seward in the White House
  - d. was caused by a heart attack he suffered on the Senate floor while speaking for the Compromise of 1850
  - e. brought great relief to the nation, since he had started the current sectional crisis
  
- \_\_\_ 17. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*:
  - a. defended the Compromise of 1850
  - b. highlighted the cruelty of slavery
  - c. sold few copies when first published
  - d. started the Civil War
  - e. was a fair and balanced description of life under slavery
  
- \_\_\_ 18. The attempt in Boston by federal officials to return Anthony Burns to slavery:
  - a. was met with resigned cooperation
  - b. provoked abolitionists to storm the jail
  - c. brought about amendments to the Fugitive Slave Act
  - d. caused President Pierce to give Burns his freedom
  - e. increased northern support for the Compromise of 1850
  
- \_\_\_ 19. The winner of the 1856 election was:
  - a. John Frémont
  - b. James Buchanan
  - c. Franklin Pierce
  - d. Stephen Douglas
  - e. Millard Fillmore
  
- \_\_\_ 20. In Kansas, the proposed Lecompton Constitution:
  - a. was vigorously opposed by President Buchanan
  - b. had overwhelming popular support
  - c. would establish equality for free blacks
  - d. showed the dominance of Free-Soilers

- e. would make Kansas a slave state
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The Freeport Doctrine might be defined as the concept that:
- a. slavery could not be prohibited in a territory until that territory became a state
  - b. slavery was immoral and ought to be abolished in all territories of the United States
  - c. even if slavery were permitted in a territory, the people could effectively end it by refusing to pass laws to sustain it
  - d. if blacks were freed from slavery, they must be given full legal and social equality
  - e. the *Dred Scott* decision should be overturned
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. All of the following were presidential nominees in 1860 EXCEPT:
- a. William Seward
  - b. John Bell
  - c. Abraham Lincoln
  - d. John Breckinridge
  - e. Stephen Douglas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The Crittenden Compromise proposed to:
- a. outlaw slavery in the United States after 1865
  - b. guarantee continuance of slavery in the states where it then existed
  - c. guarantee that all new territories would be open to slavery
  - d. give slaves full representation rather than allow them to count for only three fifths of a person
  - e. provide a federal slave code for the western territories
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. All of the following were slave states that remained in the Union EXCEPT:
- a. Maryland
  - b. Kentucky
  - c. Tennessee
  - d. Delaware
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. At the beginning of the Civil War, the North:
- a. generated less farm production than the South
  - b. had about the same extent of railroad development as the South
  - c. produced almost 60 percent of the nation's manufactures
  - d. had an edge of about four to one in potential manpower
  - e. had fewer ships and firearms than the South
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The first real battle of the war:
- a. was fought near Washington, D.C.
  - b. was the Battle of Harpers Ferry
  - c. was a victory for the Union forces
  - d. resulted in the death of General Albert S. Johnston
  - e. made both sides think victory would be quick and easy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. A legal option for draftees on either side that chose NOT to serve was to:
- a. pay cash for an exemption
  - b. leave the country

- c. volunteer for community service instead
- d. claim to be insane
- e. claim to be a pacifist

- \_\_\_ 28. Fort Donelson:
- a. was the site of the most important battle in the eastern theater before 1864
  - b. was an important Union fortification on the Great Lakes
  - c. fell to Robert E. Lee in 1863
  - d. fell to Ulysses S. Grant in 1862
  - e. when captured, gave the Union full control of the Mississippi
- \_\_\_ 29. All of the following are true about the Battle of Antietam EXCEPT:
- a. Lee's secret orders fell into the hands of the enemy
  - b. it was the bloodiest single day of the war
  - c. McClellan vigorously pursued the retreating Lee
  - d. Lee hoped a victory would gain the Confederacy foreign recognition
  - e. it inspired Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
- \_\_\_ 30. By the end of the war, the number of blacks serving the Union:
- a. was small, because a federal law prohibited free Negroes from carrying firearms
  - b. had been reduced by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation
  - c. was about 10 percent of the Union army's total manpower
  - d. was the major reason the North won the war
  - e. was not very important, since black troops were not used in combat
- \_\_\_ 31. The greenbacks issued by the U.S. Treasury:
- a. were backed by gold and silver
  - b. caused runaway inflation
  - c. depended upon public faith in the government
  - d. paid the war's entire cost
  - e. were printed in a rainbow of colors
- \_\_\_ 32. To deal with disloyalty, Lincoln sometimes:
- a. had traitors shot
  - b. postponed elections
  - c. shut down the press
  - d. suspended habeas corpus
  - e. declared a temporary dictatorship
- \_\_\_ 33. In addition to the huge number of soldier deaths in the war, an equally huge number of also died.
- a. women
  - b. animals
  - c. children
  - d. slaves
  - e. war workers
- \_\_\_ 34. All of the following battles resulted in Confederate victories EXCEPT:
- a. Vicksburg
  - b. First Battle of Bull Run

- c. Second Battle of Bull Run
- d. Chancellorsville
- e. Fredericksburg

- \_\_\_ 35. At Petersburg:
- a. the Confederates finally had superior numbers
  - b. Grant put the Confederates under siege
  - c. the armies fought in a burning forest
  - d. Lee received plentiful reinforcements
  - e. a victory boosted Confederate morale
- \_\_\_ 36. Sherman's army in its march to the sea:
- a. committed widespread rape and murder
  - b. looted and destroyed lots of property
  - c. burned every dwelling in its path
  - d. caused Sherman to later apologize for its behavior
  - e. suffered terrible losses to combat and desertion
- \_\_\_ 37. Which of the following is NOT true of the Civil War?
- a. Over 600,000 died.
  - b. Doctors were overworked and often ineffective.
  - c. "Rifled" guns contributed to the killing.
  - d. American losses were greater than in World War II.
  - e. Most of the deaths occurred in battle.
- \_\_\_ 38. In the North, the Civil War especially elevated the power of:
- a. business leaders
  - b. family farmers
  - c. ministers
  - d. teachers
  - e. industrial workers
- \_\_\_ 39. Among its many tasks, the Freedmen's Bureau in the South:
- a. collected taxes
  - b. delivered the mail
  - c. set up schools
  - d. built roads
  - e. published newspapers
- \_\_\_ 40. Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth:
- a. supported the Radical Republicans
  - b. used a high-powered rifle
  - c. was never apprehended
  - d. shot him during a speech
  - e. was a pro-Confederate actor
- \_\_\_ 41. When, in late 1865, the former Confederate states sent a number of ex-Confederates to Congress, the Unionists in Congress:
- a. denied them their seats

- b. shunned them socially
  - c. gave them only minor committee assignments
  - d. sincerely welcomed them
  - e. called them traitors
- \_\_\_ 42. The Radical Republicans understood that essential to maintaining Republican control of the federal government was:
- a. a quick restoration of the Union
  - b. continued military occupation of the South
  - c. close cooperation with President Johnson
  - d. pardons for ex- Confederates
  - e. the right of ex- slaves to vote
- \_\_\_ 43. The Civil Rights Act of 1866:
- a. had the support of President Johnson, who had urged Congress to pass such a measure
  - b. gave to adult black males the right to vote in local and state— but not national— elections
  - c. was passed over Johnson’s veto
  - d. was unconstitutional, according to most Radical Republicans
  - e. made the Fourteenth Amendment unnecessary
- \_\_\_ 44. Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act when he tried to remove from his Cabinet.
- a. Charles Sumner
  - b. William Seward
  - c. U.S. Grant
  - d. Edwin Stanton
  - e. Thaddeus Stevens
- \_\_\_ 45. Most carpetbaggers were:
- a. corrupt and greedy
  - b. illiterate
  - c. wealthy business owners
  - d. Union veterans
  - e. former Confederates
- \_\_\_ 46. The Radical state governments in the South did all the following EXCEPT:
- a. promote railroad construction
  - b. cut taxes
  - c. establish public schools
  - d. build roads and bridges
  - e. provide opportunities for ex- slaves
- \_\_\_ 47. Advocates of “soft - money” or paper currency:
- a. tended to be merchants and bankers
  - b. saw economic benefits in price inflation
  - c. urged the elimination of greenbacks
  - d. dominated the Grant administration

e. wanted to cancel the national debt

- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. The primary objective of the Ku Klux Klan was:
- a. national unity
  - b. upholding southern honor
  - c. starting a new civil war
  - d. oppressing blacks and white Republicans
  - e. raising money for Confederate widows
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. Why didn't President Grant seek a third term in 1876?
- a. He was restricted by the Constitution to two terms.
  - b. His wife did not want him to run again.
  - c. He felt he was too old.
  - d. Scandals had created too much opposition within his own party.
  - e. His alcoholism was revealed to the public.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. The Compromise of 1877:
- a. gave the White House to Tilden
  - b. ended North- South division
  - c. protected the civil rights of ex- slaves
  - d. restored the South to white Democratic rule
  - e. kept federal troops in the Deep South

