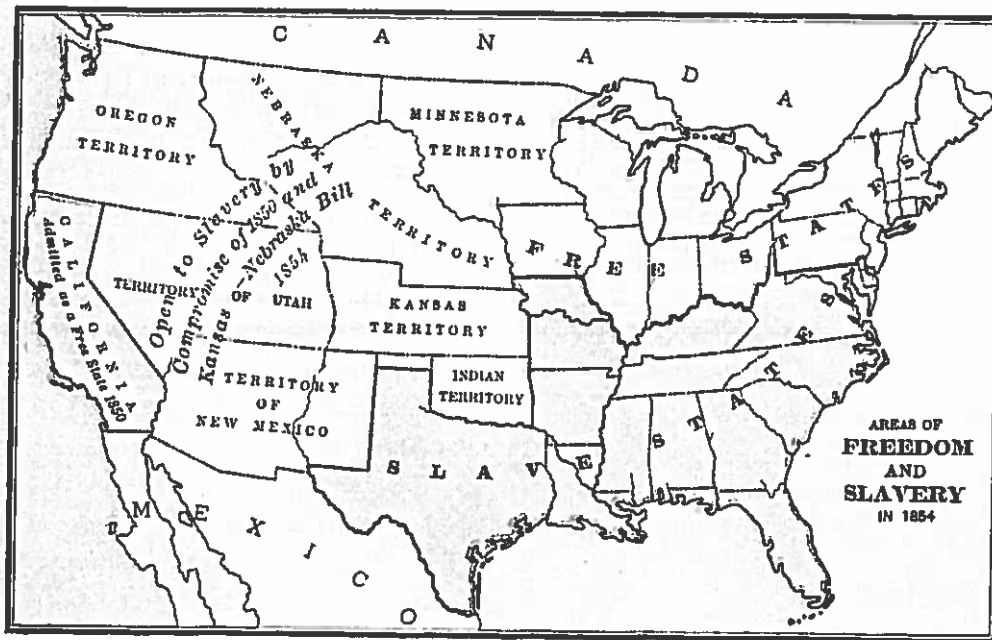


UNIT 5: REVIEW QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions: Choose the best answer choice for the following questions.

Questions 1–4 refer to the following figure.



Freedom and Slavery in 1854, 1854

Charles Kendall Adams, *A History of the United States*, Boston, MA, Allyn and Bacon, 1909

1. The situation illustrated in the map was most clearly
 - (A) a source of increased sectional conflict in the antebellum years
 - (B) resolved by the decision in the *Dred Scott* case
 - (C) a direct cause of U.S. entry into the Mexican American War
 - (D) reflected in the strengthening of political party unity in the 1850s

2. The alignment of free and slaves states shown on the map directly led to
 - (A) the passage of the Northwest Ordinance
 - (B) the formation of the Republican Party
 - (C) repudiation of manifest destiny
 - (D) an increase in nativist sentiment

3. Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act most likely supported
 - (A) a continuation of the Missouri Compromise
 - (B) a Free Soil position
 - (C) expansion of suffrage to free blacks and women
 - (D) annexation of additional territory

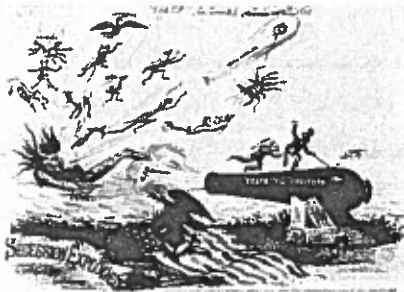
4. Which of the following events of the mid to late 20th century represents a continuation of the controversy illustrated in the map above?
 - (A) Continued continental territorial expansion
 - (B) Expansion of state segregation laws into the North
 - (C) Resistance to development of the trans-Mississippi West
 - (D) Challenges to states' rights

5. Which of the following groups would most likely support the perspective of the cartoon?
 - (A) Supporters of the *Dred Scott* decision
 - (B) Northern opponents of the war
 - (C) Radical Republicans
 - (D) Southern politicians

6. The situation portrayed in the cartoon most directly led to
 - (A) Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
 - (B) the emergence of sectional parties
 - (C) the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
 - (D) contraction in the power of the federal government

7. The action taken by the states mentioned in the cartoon most clearly shows the influence of which of the following?
 - (A) The founding fathers' ability to resolve the slave question
 - (B) Guarantees of European military and financial support for the Confederacy
 - (C) The democratic philosophy of the Declaration of Independence
 - (D) The creation of a national unified economy

Questions 5–7 refer to the following figure.



*Names written on illustrations include North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, and Baltimore.

Questions 8–11 refer to the following quote.

“... Disloyalty . . . of any kind was a punishable offense . . . If a newspaper promulgated disloyal sentiments, the paper was suppressed and the editor imprisoned. If a clergyman was disloyal in prayer or sermon, or if he failed to utter a prescribed prayer, he was liable to be treated in the same manner, and was sometimes so treated. A learned and eloquent Lutheran clergyman came to me for advice because he had been summoned before the provost marshal for saying that a nation which incurred a heavy debt in the prosecution of war laid violent hands on the harvests of the future; but his offense was condoned, because it appeared that he had referred to the “Thirty Years’ War” and had made no direct reference to the debt of the United States, and perhaps for a better reason—that he had strong Republican friends among his congregation.”

— *Baltimore and the Nineteenth of April, 1861: A Study of the War* by George William Brown, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore and Mayor of the City in 1861

8. The situations described in the passage most clearly relate to
- (A) support for Radical Reconstruction planning
 - (B) the success of Confederate strategy in mobilizing popular support
 - (C) Republican support for the Confederate cause
 - (D) Union concern over the allegiance of the border states
9. The controversy highlighted in the passage above most directly led to
- (A) improvements in the Union’s military leadership
 - (B) enlisting African Americans in the Union Army
 - (C) the establishment of martial law in some areas
 - (D) the opening of political opportunities for former slaves
10. Which of the following groups would most likely support the beliefs of the Lutheran clergyman expressed in the previous passage?
- (A) Opponents of the Civil War
 - (B) Proponents of the Emancipation Proclamation
 - (C) Advocates of public education
 - (D) Detractors of sharecropping
11. The aforementioned events most clearly reflect which of the following continuities in United States history?
- (A) Tensions between liberty and authority
 - (B) The changing relationship among the branches of the federal government
 - (C) The competition for territory and resources
 - (D) The expansion of religious freedom and toleration

Questions 12–15 refer to the following quote.

“With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

—Abraham Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address, Saturday, March 4, 1865

12. The ideas expressed in the passage most directly led to the political controversies of the 1860s and 1870s over the
- (A) role of the federal government in settlement of the West
 - (B) process of reconstructing the United States in the aftermath of war
 - (C) authority of the states to promote economic development
 - (D) extension of American democratic values abroad
13. Which of the following groups would most likely object to the perspective in the passage?
- (A) Radical Republicans
 - (B) Moderate Republicans
 - (C) Southern Democrats
 - (D) Northern Democrats
14. Which of the following actions from the mid to late 19th century most closely parallels the ideas expressed in the passage?
- (A) Ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
 - (B) Passage of state ratification laws
 - (C) Expansion of the women’s rights movement
 - (D) Ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment
15. The previous beliefs most clearly reflect which of the following continuities in United States history?
- (A) Tensions between the executive and judicial branches
 - (B) Changing relationship between state and local governments
 - (C) Social change more difficult to achieve than political change
 - (D) American military actions’ impact on world politics

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS

1. A

Concern over the free or slave status of the territory gained from Mexico increased sectional tensions in the late 1840s. After 1850, when California came in as a free state, upsetting the sectional balance in the U.S. Senate, the slave or free status of future states led to the outbreak of a civil war in Kansas.

2. B

Increasing tension over the possible expansion of slavery into the Kansas and Nebraska territories, due to the popular sovereignty provision in the Kansas-Nebraska Act, led to a major party realignment in the mid-1850s, including the creation of the Republican party.

3. B

Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act included Republicans and others who wanted free soil or no extension of slavery into any additional territories, whether they were gained from Mexico or previously acquired in other territorial acquisitions.

4. D

The modern civil rights movement of the mid-1950s and 1960s continued the states' rights arguments unresolved during the Reconstruction era.

5. C

This 1861 political cartoon is strongly anti-Confederate, referring to those who supported secession as traitors. Moderate Republicans, such as Abraham Lincoln, did not want to destroy the secessionists. Radical Republicans were more punitive toward the South.

6. A

Lincoln's primary goal in fighting the Civil War, namely to keep the nation united, changed in 1863 with the Emancipation Proclamation. It broadened the goals of the war to include abolishing slavery,

although technically only in Confederate areas still in rebellion. The Emancipation Proclamation can be considered a turning point of the war.

7. C

Southern states, beginning with South Carolina, referred to the right of revolution, or the ability to alter or change a government when it no longer served the needs of the people, in justifying their secession. This idea of a social contract is a central concept to the democratic philosophy in the Declaration of Independence.

8. D

The loyalty or allegiance of the border states—slave states that remained in the Union such as Maryland—led to actions that challenged the constitutional rights of residents. The selection details life in Maryland during the early years of the Civil War and not Radical Republican planning for Reconstruction, which would develop in the coming years.

9. C

Concern over the loyalty of the border states led to the establishment of martial law in Maryland in 1861. This gave the military authority over the civilian population.

10. A

Opponents of the Civil War cited many reasons, including the huge financial cost to be paid by future generations, ambivalence at changing the goals of the war, hostility over the draft, concern over constitutional violations, and the concerns over the incredible loss of life.

11. A

Challenges to freedom of speech, press, and expression became part of an effort to ensure that the border states remained in the Union during the Civil War. This tension between civil liberties and the authority of the nation often appears during wartime, e.g., the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 and the Sedition Act passed during World War I.

12. B

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the United States went through several Reconstruction plans. President Lincoln, in his second inaugural address, introduced the philosophy for what would become his Ten Percent Plan.

13. A

In contrast to Lincoln's call for ending Reconstruction as quickly as possible, Radicals within his own party wanted to treat the South as "conquered provinces." They created a much harsher policy in dealing with the South. Moderates initially sided with Lincoln. Democrats in both the North and South preferred Lincoln's position to that of his Radical critics.

14. D

The Thirteenth Amendment's abolishment of slavery fulfilled the promise of the Emancipation Proclamation. Ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments occurred after Lincoln's death.

15. C

Despite Lincoln's call for moderation and tolerance, the aftermath of the war led to increased controversy. The political and constitutional changes of the Civil War/Reconstruction era failed to alter many of the social beliefs and attitudes of the 19th century.