

Chapter 18 and 19 Practice Quiz

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding blank on the answer sheet.

1. Why was Popular Sovereignty seen as a cure all solution, a panacea?
 - A. Because Popular Sovereignty gave Congress complete dominance on the slavery issue
 - B. Because it presented the outcome of the issue to the people to vote on locally.
 - C. Because the North was confident that Secession would be avoided based on their economic and population dominance
 - D. Because cotton prices started to decline, making slavery an unprofitable solution.
 - E. Because it continued the long standing trend of giving power to federal territories based upon precedents established by the Northwest Ordinance
2. Which of the following was not a prominent leaders in the Great Debate of 1850?
 - A. Henry Clay
 - B. John C Calhoun
 - C. Daniel Webster
 - D. Lewis Cass
 - E. James K. Polk
3. What social and political effects did *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe have abroad especially in Britain and France?
 - A. The common people of Britain and France viewed the fiction novel as polemical and propagandistic, and sided with the South and supported Southern slavery.
 - B. The governments of Britain and France advocated Southern slavery and proved capital to aid the South.
 - C. The novel gained popularity abroad and aroused anti-southern sentiments in the common people of Britain and France hindering the governments from acting against the belief of their people and supporting southern slavery.
 - D. The novel aroused anti-southern sentiments in the North; however, the novel was not printed abroad and did not influence social or political modalities.
 - E. The governments of Britain and France viewed the issue of American sectionalism as advantageous for trade and invested heavily in seeing its printing expanded.
4. In Douglas's Kansas – Nebraska Bill how was the issue of slavery to be decided in the newly formed territories of Kansas and Nebraska?
 - A. They would both become slave states ignoring the Missouri Compromise
 - B. Popular Sovereignty
 - C. Congress would vote on whether they would be free or slave
 - D. The new territory would be slave-free according to the Missouri Compromise
 - E. The territorial governors would be given the right to decide the fate of slavery since Congress wrote the Kansas Nebraska Act with that provision
5. Which of the following was **not** an effect of the Compromise of 1850?
 - A. It enacted a more stringent Fugitive Slave Law.
 - B. It turned numerous formerly moderate abolitionists into radicals.
 - C. It restored the sectional balance of power in the Senate.
 - D. It increased sectionalist sentiments in the North and South.
 - E. It increased tensions in the territories between the advocates and enemies of slavery
6. What effect did the publishing of Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have?
 - A. It increased foreign support for the South
 - B. It had little or no effect on the abolitionist movement
 - C. It made more mainstream abolitionist sentiments
 - D. It angered the South, but had no effect on foreign relations
 - E. It decreased support of slavery in both North and South

7. Why were southerners so upset about the Underground Railroad and the runaways to the North?
- A. The work force of the South was depleted rapidly by the underground railroad
 - B. The North and South failed to compromise, which was what kept the Union together, and the south felt betrayed and a loss of honor from northerners
 - C. Slavery in the south increased, but only in the Blackbelt of the Deep South
 - D. The large number of slaves being taken to the north was disrupting the system of slavery
 - E. Underground railroads changed the minds of many young Southerners turning them into abolitionists
8. Which of the following best describes the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- A. Douglas created two new states out of the Nebraska Territory and has them both admitted to the Union
 - B. Douglas divides the territory of Nebraska into Kansas and Nebraska, presuming that Kansas would become a free state and Nebraska would become a slave state
 - C. Northerners widely accept the Kansas-Nebraska Act because the Missouri Compromise has not been in affect for very long, understanding the Act would admit another free state in the process
 - D. The northerners completely rejected the Kansas-Nebraska Act since it required breaking the Missouri Compromise, which had become viewed as sacred as the Constitution itself.
9. How did Gadsden's Purchase affect relations between the North and South?
- a. Strengthened relations
 - b. Had no major effects on relations
 - c. Increased tension between the two regions
 - d. Angered the south but had no effects on the North
 - e. Benefited Mexico which paid back Southern war reparations that angered Northerners
10. Which of the following was NOT a significant reason that the South objected to the Underground Railroad?
- a. loss of rightful property
 - b. violation of the Fugitive Slave Law
 - c. Significant economic losses for the south from loss of labor
 - d. A symbol of the North's moral recrimination against the south
 - e. Southern opinion that their right to slaves was covered by the constitution
11. What was the Ostend Manifesto?
- A. A treaty that claimed Cuba part of the U.S
 - B. A treaty, which Britain and America could not settle on Isthmian waterways
 - C. An example of America's continued split upon the subject of slavery
 - D. \$120 million for Cuba that the North agreed with to balance the senate.
12. Which of the following is true about the Gadsden Purchase?
- A. It opened a window to for the USA to the Sea of Cortez
 - B. It allowed for the building of the South Pacific Railroad
 - C. It allowed for the building of a railroad through southern territory connecting the Pacific territories to the rest of the nation
 - D. It ran through mountainous and rugged terrain
 - E. B and D
13. All of the following were terms and/or conditions of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 or the "Bloodhound Bill" EXCEPT
- A) Slaves could not testify on their own behalf
 - B) Slaves were tried in front of a jury of Southern slave supporters
 - C) The commissioner who handled the case would receive five dollars if the runaway were freed and ten dollars if not
 - D) Northerners who aided the slaves' escape were liable to heavy fines and jail sentences
 - E) Freedom loving Northerners who didn't support the "Bloodhound Bill" were often ordered to join the slave catchers

14. What was the conflict in Kansas created by?
- Settlers coming from the North wanted to take control of the government
 - The understood belief that Kansas was to be a free state was not satisfying to the slave-owning majority
 - Kansas was understood to be a slave state, but many blacks were already free
 - Some people did not want to join the Union, while others did
 - Abolitionists coming from the North did not agree that Kansas should have slaves
15. All of the following were effects of the Lecompton Constitution in 1857 EXCEPT
- Buchanan split the Democratic party
 - The Union split as a result of splitting the only remaining national party
 - Kansas became a slave state, as the Free Soil Party had voted
 - Buchanan infuriated the Douglas Democrats in the North
 - All of the above
16. To what degree did Popular Sovereignty solve the slavery issue in the mid-19th century?
- The Free Soil party was created, enabling universal abolition of slavery for a short period
 - It allowed for a short term Panacea where slavery was kept under the table and removed Congress from the problem
 - Allowed slavery to be legal in the country because of the people's vote
 - Angered the south and caused immediate war between North and South
 - Caused a slave uprising and movement into territories so they could vote against slavery in their new homes
17. All of these are part of the Compromise of 1850 *except*
- California enters the Union as a free state
 - There would be an abolition of slave trade in the District of Columbia
 - A more stringent fugitive slave law would be introduced
 - The remainder of the Mexican Cession will use popular sovereignty to decide on the issue of slavery
 - Texas will receive the territory disputed between Texas and New Mexico
18. All of the following are examples of pro-slavery expansion EXCEPT:
- William Walker and the fight for Nicaragua
 - Interest in seizing Cuba with the Ostend Manifesto
 - Attempts to seize Baja California
 - Opening of trade with Japan in 1854
 - Influx of slaveholders moving to Kansas to influence the popular sovereignty towards slavery