**Lead Up to War**

1. Above all things, each of the two major parties in the United States in 1848, the Whigs and the Democrats, considered which of the following vital to both their own political survival and the continuation of the national Union?

A. Maintain party control over the national Congress.

B. Enforce their views regarding federal laws governing the territories.

C. Keep the White House within the control of the party

D. Avoid discussion of slavery, take no position, anger no one.

E. Prevent the nation from entering another foreign war.

2. The doctrine of popular sovereignty advocated that the issue of slavery be decided at which of the following levels?

A. U.S. Supreme Court.

B. U.S. Congress.

C. Through international law.

D. By local state courts.

E. By voters of a territory.

3. Popular sovereignty was an appealing solution to the slavery issue in the territories for all of the following reasons EXCEPT?

A. Had democratic appeal of self-determination.

B. Once decision was made, it could not be reversed except by another vote.

C. Was a working compromise between two radical groups.

D. Placed the decision in the hands of the people.

E. Defused dangerous national issue into many small local brushfires.

4. Which presidential candidate in the election of 1848 was most closely associated with the policy of popular sovereignty?

A. Zachary Taylor.

B. Martin Van Buren.

C. Lewis Cass.

D. Millard Fillmore.

E. Winfield Scott.

5. Although his party did not take a position on slavery in the territories and this candidate remained silent on the issue, the fact that he was a wealthy slave owner from Louisiana offered some hint to the voters of his beliefs. Who was he?

A. Zachary Taylor.

B. Martin Van Buren.

C. Lewis Cass.

D. Millard Fillmore.

E. Winfield Scott.

6. Northern anti-slavery supporters did not trust either of the major parties, so they formed a third party movement called the Free Soil Party. All of the following were campaign positions of that party EXCEPT?

A. Supported the Wilmot Proviso.

B. Advocated federal funds for internal improvements.

C. Supported free homesteads for families settling the territories.

D. Demanded federal government renegotiate the Oregon treaty.

E. Opposed permitting slavery in the territories.

7. The Free Soil party nominated as their candidate in the presidential election of 1848 which individual?

A. Zachary Taylor.

B. Martin Van Buren.

C. Lewis Cass.

D. Millard Fillmore.

E. Winfield Scott.

8. Taylor and the Whig party were able to squeeze through with a narrow victory in the presidential election of 1848 because of which of the following factors?

A. Free Soil party showing in New York denied that critical state to the Democrats.

B. Popular sovereignty proved to be a diffcult political position to assault.

C. Taking a position on slavery in the territories lost Democratic votes in the South.

D. Overwhelmingly large campaign chest available to Whigs.

E. Whigs simply possessed a better campaign organization in this election.

9. What factor pushed the issue of California statehood ahead of the normal time schedule for the development of a territory?

A. Need for government structures to manage the great wealth of California.

B. Insistence by Free Soilers that Californians vote on popular sovereignty.

C. Sudden influx of population and rise of lawlessness.

D. Need to curb racial violence of groups like the Kearneyites.

E. Threat that Mexico might recover the territory if not promptly organized.

10. In 1850 the South was in good political shape. Each of the following descriptions explains why that was true EXCEPT?

A. Zachary Taylor, the president, was a southern slave-owner.

B. The majority of the presidential cabinet were southerners.

C. Most of the justices on the U.S. Supreme Court were southerners.

D. There was an exact balance of slave/free states in the U.S. Senate.

E. In the House southerners dominated the chairmanships of all important committees.

11. The South was deeply troubled and even frightened in 1850 for the future because of all of the following factors EXCEPT?

A. A free California would unbalance the equilibrium in the Senate.

B. Abolitionist societies were popping up in every major southern city.

C. Little of the territory left in the Union was useful to the slave system.

D. The federal government was attempting to detach a huge section of Texas and assign it to New Mexico.

E. Runaway slaves and the Underground Railroad were troublesome to the South.

12. "Moses" of the Underground Railroad was noted for freeing more than 300 slaves by sneaking them out of the South. This individual's correct name was:

A. Frederick Douglass.

B. Soljourner Truth.

C. Nat Turner.

D. Harriet Tubman.

E. David Walker.

13. Which of the following comments would BEST describe the IMPACT of the fugitive slave problem upon slavery in the South in 1850?

A. Loss of runaway slaves was having a heavy economic impact upon planters.

B. More slaves were probably freed by masters than ran away.

C. Runaways had more psychological consequences than economic impact.

D. Planters considered the fugitive slave issue a violation of the Constitution.

E. Moral judgments of abolitionists insulted the planters.

14. Each of the following senators played an important role in crafting the Compromise of 1850 EXCEPT?

A. Charles Sumner.

B. Daniel Webster.

C. Stephen Douglas.

D. Henry Clay.

E. John C. Calhoun.

15. The Compromise of 1850 contained all of the following provisions EXCEPT?

A. California admitted as a free state.

B. Strict fugitive slave law will be passed by Congress.

C. Texas to receive $10 million for loss of land to New Mexico.

D. Slavery will be abolished in the national capital.

E. Rest of Mexican Cession will decide slavery based upon popular sovereignty.

16. Who among the following was the young, radical abolitionist senator from New York who claimed to follow a "higher law" than the Constitution?

A. Charles Sumner.

B. William Lloyd Garrison.

C. Lyman Beecher.

D. Frederick Douglass.

E. William H. Seward.

17. All of the following statements regarding the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850 are correct EXCEPT?

A. Northern states were forced to allow the use of their jails and prisons to hold slaves.

B. Fugitive slaves could not testify in their own behalf.

C. Jury trials were not permitted.

D. Federal commissioner who handled the trial got higher pay if the slave was sent back to the South.

E. Northerners who assisted runaways were subject to heavy fines and sentences.

18. What were personal liberty laws?

A. Northern state legislation that nullified the Fugitive Slave Law within their borders.

B. State authorities were forbidden to allow federal officials to use local jails.

C. Northern legislatures declared that slavery was a violation of God's law.

D. Laws withdrawing the right of extradition from federal authorities within their state borders.

E. Southern legislation funding rewards for anyone assisting in returning a fugitive slave to its master.

19. Democrats in the election of 1852 turn to which individual as their candidate?

A. Franklin Pierce.

B. Stephen Douglas.

C. Winfield Scott.

D. Matthew Perry.

E. William Walker

20. In the election of 1852 the Whigs turned to a tried and true technique for winning elections, they selected a military hero as their presidential candidate. That individual was?

A. Franklin Pierce.

B. Stephen Douglas.

C. Winfield Scott.

D. Matthew Perry.

E. William Walker.

21. Each of the following statements is correct regarding the party platform or campaign strategy of the Democratic party in the election of 1852 EXCEPT?

A. Democrats promise full support for the Fugitive Slave Law.

B. Democratic candidate could fall back upon a distinquished military record in the Mexican War.

C. Declared that the Compromise of 1850 was unalterable and final.

D. Chose an inconspicuous pro-southern northerner as a candidate to unify the party.

E. Campaign centered on personality attacks on the Whig candidate.

22. The most important outcome of the election of 1852 was which of the following?

A. North demonstrated support for the Fugitive Slave Law.

B. Campaign led to the breakup of national parties breakdown in political compromise.

C. South demonstrated willingness to compromise to preserve the Union.

D. Compromise of 1850 gained in status and importance.

E. Northern states signaled willingness to accept slavery in South if it was not expanded into the territories.

23. Hoping to add additional slave states to the Union, this individual seized control of Nicaragua in 1856 installing himself as president. Who was he?

A. Franklin Pierce.

B. Stephen Douglas.

C. Winfield Scott.

D. Matthew Perry.

E. William Walker.

24. The attempt to seize Nicaragua by proslavery advocates in 1856 almost brought the United State to the brink of a clash with what European power?

A. France.

B. Prussia.

C. Spain.

D. Britain.

E. Russia.

25. Pierce sent a fleet of American ships to force Japan to open itself to outside commerce in 1854. The American commander was?

A. Franklin Pierce.

B. Stephen Douglas.

C. Winfield Scott.

D. Matthew Perry.

E. William Walker.

26. Southern slave advocates sought to incorporate this territory into the United States as a series of slave states. What was that territory?

A. Bahamas.

B. Honduras.

C. Cuba.

D. Santo Domingo.

E. Jamaica.

27. The Ostend Manifesto proposed what?

A. Seizure of Central America as potential slave states.

B. Purchase of Cuba from Spain.

C. Construction of a canal across Nicaragua.

D. Conquest of the rest of Mexico.

E. Expansion of U.S. dominion into South America.

28. What was the intended purpose of the Gadsen Purchase?

A. Route for a transcontinental railroad from the South to California.

B. To add potential slave territory to the Union.

C. Create a defensive position in Southwest against future invasion from Mexico.

D. Satisfy southerners by balancing the Oregon acquisition with one near the South.

E. Connect California to Chicago by rail.

29. All of the following were intended outcomes of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 EXCEPT?

A. Territory would be divided in two with slavery to be decided by popular sovereignty.

B. Chicago would become the starting point of a Pacific railroad connecting to California.

C. Nebraska, immediate neighbor to free state Iowa, would vote to be free.

D. Kansas, immediate neighbor to slave state Missouri, would vote to be slave.

E. Federal government would build two Pacific railroads.

30. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise led to what unexpected outcome?

A. Abolitionists sue federal government in court over repeal of Missouri Compromise.

B. Northern states completely cease enforcement of Fugitive Slave Law.

C. Democratic party was permanently shattered and eventually ceased to exist.

D. Constitutionality of Compromise of 1850 was brought into question.

E. Stephen Douglas' political career was ended.

**Secession**

1. The author of Uncle Tom's Cabin had only briefly witnessed slavery in Kentucky during a short visit. Who was this individual?

A. Angelina Gremke.

B. Sojourner Truth.

C. Dorothea Dix.

D. Mary Lyon.

E. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

2. The author of Uncle Tom's Cabin wrote this work as a reaction to the horrors of slavery, but the deeper sources of this book lay in which of the following?

A. Transcendentalism.

B. Enlightenment.

C. Second Great Awakening.

D. Constitution.

E. Compromise of 1850.

3. Publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin in 1852 would have its greatest impact upon northern public opinion regarding which of the following?

A. Manifest Destiny.

B. Popular Sovereignty.

C. Ostend Manifesto.

D. Fugitive Slave Law.

E. Gadsen Purchase.

4. Which of the following was MOST important in its impact upon popular support for the northern cause in the approaching Civil War?

A. Ostend Manifesto.

B. Uncle Tom's Cabin.

C. The Impending Crisis of the South.

D. Black Warrior incident.

E. Copperhead movement.

5. Hinton R. Helper's book, The Impending Crisis of the South, was aimed at which of the following audiences?

A. Northern abolitionists.

B. Southern slaveholders.

C. Moderate northerners uncommitted on slavery.

D. Non-slaveowning, poor whites in the South.

E. Overseas abolitionist societies.

6. Hinton R. Helper and his book were considered a greater threat to slavery than Uncle Tom's Cabin. Why was this so?

A. Northern author had never visited the South and assumed a moralistic attitude.

B. Helper was the son of one of the richest planters in South Carolina, yet he turned traitor to the slavery system.

C. Book was widely published and distributed among poor whites in the South.

D. Helper as a British author would have great influence on British and French public opinion.

E. Written by a southerner, the book was intended to turn poor southern whites against slavery.

7. The New England Emigrant Company was established by abolitionists to move antislavery families into what territory?

A. Nebraska.

B. Kansas.

C. Utah.

D. New Mexico.

E. Arizona.

8. The worst problem proslavery supporters had in attempting to spread slavery into Kansas was which of the following?

A. Hostile freesoil settlers would help slaves escape.

B. "Border ruffians" who would attack and burn plantations.

C. Territorial government in Shawnee legislated against slavery.

D. Few slave holders were willing to risk their property in Kansas.

E. Disease and harsh weather took toll on lives of slaves.

9. After a disputed election to establish a territorial legislature, proslavery elements set up their territorial government at what location?

A. Topeka.

B. Kansas City.

C. Lawrence.

D. Shawnee Mission.

E. Fort Leavenworth.

10. Crying election fraud, anti-slavery elements establish a rival territorial government for Kansas in what location?

A. Topeka.

B. Kansas City.

C. Lawrence.

D. Shawnee Mission.

E. Fort Leavenworth.

11. Through fraudulent voting the supporters of slavery gained control of the territorial legislature of Kansas and offered a state constitution that would guarantee the existence of slavery. This document was?

A. Ostend Manifesto.

B. LeCompton Constitution.

C. Fundamental Orders.

D. Topeka Compact.

E. Popular Sovereignty.

12. Which of the following individuals was most directly associated with the violent, bloody antislavery struggle in Kansas?

A. Jefferson Davis.

B. Stephen A. Douglas.

C. Harriet Tubman.

D. John Brown.

E. Henry Ward Beecher.

13. What national politician sacrificed his own political ambitions to insure that Kansas had a government and constitution that reflected the desires of the people of the territory?

A. Charles Sumner.

B. James Buchanan.

C. Stephen Douglas.

D. John C. Freemont.

E. William H. Seward.

14. By attempting to force the Democratic party to accept a fraudulent constitution for Kansas, this individual guaranteed the division of the Democratic party and the death of the last national party holding the Union together. Who was he?

A. Stephen Douglas.

B. James Buchanan.

C. Charles Sumner.

D. John C. Fremont.

E. William H. Seward.

15. This northern senator delivered a blistering attack against the South and specifically insulted South Carolina's Senator Andrew Butler in a speech concerning "Bleeding Kansas." He would be attacked on the floor of the Senate by a relative of Butler's, Congressman Preston Brooks. Who was the northern senator?

A. John Brown.

B. James Buchanan.

C. Charles Sumner.

D. John C. Freemont.

E. William H. Seward.

16. Democrats selected James Buchanan as their presidential candidate in 1856 because of which of the following reasons?

A. He had no association with the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

B. His military record in the Mexican War was outstanding.

C. He was a southern slave owner who opposed expanding slavery into the territories.

D. He was a northern politician known to be pro-South.

E. He had a forceful, positive record of accomplishment in the U.S. Senate.

17. The Republican party selected this individual as their presidential candidate because he had no stated position on Kansas and his military record in the West was outstanding. Who was he?

A. John Brown.

B. James Buchanan.

C. Charles Sumner.

D. John C. Fremont.

E. William H. Seward.

18. The primary issue that motivated the Know-Nothing party during the election of 1856 was which of the following?

A. Anti-slavery.

B. Manifest Destiny.

C. Popular Sovereignty.

D. Antiforeignism.

E. Prohibition.

19. Both the Know-Nothing party and the dying remains of the Whig party endorsed this individual as their candidate in 1856?

A. John Brown.

B. Millard Fillmore

C. Martin Van Buren.

D. Stephen Douglas.

E. Franklin Pierce.

20. All of the following were provisions of the Dred Scott decision (1857) EXCEPT?

A. Dred Scott was a slave and not a citizen, therefore he could not sue in federal court.

B. As private property, a slave could be taken into any territory and held in slavery under the protection of the 5th Amendment.

C. The Missouri Compromise had been unconstitutional from the beginning.

D. Neither Congress nor the territorial legislatures could ban upon slavery from the territories.

E. All state and federal authorities were required to strictly enforce the Fugitive Slave Law.

21. All of the following statements regarding the Financial Crash of 1857 are true EXCEPT?

A. The flow of California gold had created currency inflation.

B. European wars had create an artificially high price for northern grain.

C. Financial distress in agriculture in North led to demand for free homesteads on the frontier.

D. Low cotton prices sent the economy of the South crashing along side that of the North.

E. Overspeculation in values of railroads and land had added to the downfall of the economy.

22. Republicans found two election campaign issues during the Panic of 1857 - the demand for free government-supplied homesteads on the frontier and:

A. A protectionist tariff for northern businesses.

B. Need to restore the central bank.

C. Demand for a constitutional amendment returning to Congress the power to regulate slavery.

D. Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act.

E. Restriction of the flow of California gold.

23. Which of the following was NOT an objection voiced by opponents of the 1860 Homestead Act?

A. Industrialists feared workers would be drained from their factories.

B. Planters did not think slavery system would work on 160 acre plots.

C. Cotton could not prosper on the prairies.

D. Southern politicians believed the Homestead Act would tip national political balance against the South.

E. Small farms would attract free soil farmers in large numbers to fill the territories.

24. The Freeport Doctrine held that regardless of the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, slavery could not exist without the support of the people of a territory. Who promoted this idea?

A. Abraham Lincoln.

B. Stephen Douglas.

C. William Seward.

D. Thaddeus Stevens.

E. John Brown.

25. The Freeport Doctrine was a reaffirmation of which of the following concepts?

A. Manifest Destiny.

B. Fugitive Slave Law.

C. Popular Sovereignty.

D. Limited Powers

E. Ostend Manifesto.

26. The plot to take over the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia in 1859, arm nearby slaves and then carve out a free black state from the middle of Virginia was led by which of the following?

A. John Brown.

B. William Seward.

C. Harriot Tubman.

D. David Walker.

E. Frederick Douglass.

27. When the Democrats met in Charleston, South Carolina in 1860 to prepare for the presidential campaign, southern Democrats considered this individual an unworthy candidate because of his opposition to the Le Compton Constitution and his support of the Freeport Doctrine. Who was this candidate?

A. Abraham Lincoln.

B. William Steward.

C. Steven Douglas.

D. Jefferson Davis.

E. James Buchanan.

28. The Republican party in 1860 developed a political platform that would appeal to a number of groups. It included all of the following provisions EXCEPT?

A. Free homesteads on the frontier.

B. A protective tariff.

C. Federal financing of internal improvements in West.

D. Strict limitations on immigration quotas.

E. Pacific railroad in the Northwest.

29. The candidates for president and their political parties as represented in the election of 1860 are correctly shown below EXCEPT?

A. Lincoln - Republicans.

B. Breckinridge - Southern Democrats

C. Bell - Constitutional Union party.

D. Davis - Southern Rights party.

E. Douglas - Northern Democrats.

30. Document: "Crittenden's proposal, said Lincoln, would amount to a perpetual covenant of war against every people, tribe, and state owning a foot of land between here and Tierra de Fuego." Abe Lincoln, 1860

According to the document provided above, Lincoln opposed the Crittenden Compromise for which of the following reasons?

A. The save and free states would constantly be at war with each other.

B. Slavery advocates would push government to seize lands outside the U.S. borders.

C. Abolitionists in Britain would force their government to wage war against the U.S.

D. A weakened American Union would be the target of greedy Europeans.

E. It was a violation of both the Monroe Doctrine and Washington's advice on neutrality.

31. Southern secessionists justified leaving the Union based upon all of the following reasons EXCEPT

A. Britain and France offered a military alliance to proposed Confederacy.

B. South feared political domination by growing North.

C. Believed northern industrialists, bankers, merchants would allow South to depart.

D. Tired of constant moral criticism of abolitionists.

E. Could repudiate debt owed to northern creditors.

**The Second Administration and Reconstruction**

1. Document: "With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right God gives to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds..." Lincoln, 2nd Inaugural Address, 1865

In this statement Lincoln is clearly calling for which of the following?

A. Unity, peace, compassion.

B. Conquest, occupation, control.

C. Equality, peaceful foreign relations, return to the status quo.

D. Immediate enfranchisement of slaves, reactionary antebellum control, and manifest destiny.

E. Revolutionary change, Marxist ideology, and agrarian control of the South.

2. Problems of peace in post Civil War reconstruction dealt with all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Race relations and social standing.

B. Economic collapse of antebellum infrastructure.

C. Political status of the conquered South.

D. Humiliation of the Planter class.

E. Swift emergence of industrialization and dramatic urbanization.

3. Confederate leaders like Jefferson Davis suffered which of the following fates?

A. Top leadership executed, lower leaders imprisoned.

B. Expelled from the borders of the United States.

C. Escaped trial because no Virginia jury was expected to convict them.

D. Placed in federal detention for ten years.

E. Pardoned in 1865 as a sign of reconciliation.

4. The focus of southern most African-American communities in the post-Civil War era was?

A. plantation

B. church

C. family farm

D. benevolent societies

E. schools

5. The American Missionary Society assisted African-Americans in what area of their lives?

A. Farming skills.

B. Education.

C. Job training.

D. Civic education.

E. Social organizations.

6. The intended purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau as established by Congress in 1865 was all of the following EXCEPT?

A. Education.

B. Food.

C. Clothing.

D. Medical care.

E. Housing.

7. The union general appointed to serve as director of the Freedmen's Bureau was?

A. William Tecumseh Sherman.

B. U.S. Grant.

C. Oliver Otis Howard.

D. George Meade.

E. John C. Fremont.

8. The Wade-Davis Bill of 1864 differed from Lincoln's presidential reconstruction plan in what way?

A. Southern state had to be occupied by Union forces for three years before being re-admitted to the Union.

B. Required 50% of states voters to swear loyalty to the U.S.

C. State government had to award the right to vote to blacks.

D. Southern states had to acknowledge emancipation of the former slaves.

E. Southern states had to elect a portion of its congressional delegation from its black population.

9. A remarkable aspect of Johnson's reconstruction policy was that it was?

A. Harsh and unyielding.

B. Mild and compromising,

C. Reflected the views of the Radicals.

D. Diplomatic and conciliatory.

E. Vague, disorganized, inefficient.

10. The primary and most important purpose of the Black Codes in southern states was which of the following?

A. Return blacks to their pre-emancipation condition.

B. Ensure a stable and subservient labor force to rebuild the South.

C. Enforce strict racial separation.

D. Tie blacks back to the plantations that had once owned them.

E. Encourage blacks to leave the South.

11. Between 1878 to 1880 a group of African Americans called Exodusters sought to improve their lives by migrating to what location?

A. Utah.

B. California.

C. Nebraska.

D. Kansas.

E. Texas.

12. Congress rebelled against Johnson's mild reconstruction plan to impose much harsher terms because southerners did all of the following EXCEPT?

A. Passed the Black Codes in their state legislatures.

B. Elected former confederate leaders to the U.S. Congress.

C. Threaten to repeal important Republican accomplishments in Congress.

D. Elected Alexander Stephens, former Confederate vice president, to U.S. Senate.

E. Stripped blacks of the right to vote in state elections.

13. The Fourteenth Amendment attempted to place the Civil Rights bill into the U.S. Constitution in a manner that could not be easily removed. It accomplished all of the following EXCEPT?

A. Gave blacks citizenship, but not the right to vote.

B. Stripped wealthy Confederates of their voting rights.

C. Reduced southern representation if a state did not grant voting rights to blacks.

D. Banned from federal and state office those Confederates who had broken an earlier oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution.

E. Guaranteed federal debt, repudiated Confederate debt.

14. Who was the Radical Republican leader in the U.S. Senate?

A. Alexander Stephens.

B. Charles Sumner.

C. Daniel Webster.

D. William Seward.

E. Thaddeus Stephens.

15. The Radical Republican leader in the House of Representatives was?

A. Alexander Stephens.

B. Charles Sumner.

C. Daniel Webster.

D. William Seward.

E. Thaddeus Stephens.

16. The immediate solution to the agricultural emergency in the South following the Civil War was which of the following?

A. Homestead Act.

B. Sharecropping.

C. Tenant farming.

D. The Morrill Act.

E. Munn v. Illinois.

17. The leaders of the Radical Republicans contended that when the southern states had passed their ordinances of secession they had also?

A. Dissolved as units under the social compact theory.

B. Committed "state suicide."

C. Became "conquered provinces."

D. Submitted themselves to military law.

E. Removed themselves from the realm of political democracy.

18. Which of the following groups expected to be included in the enfranchisement clauses of the Fifteenth Amendment, but were disappointed?

A. Immigrants.

B. Native Americans.

C. Women.

D. Asian minorities.

E. Soldiers below age of 21.

19. Once blacks gained the right to vote in southern states, they organized this group to teach the mechanics of political democracy.

A. Freedmen's Bureau.

B. Union League.

C. Ku Klux Klan.

D. Redeemers.

E. Populist party.

20. The Radical controlled state governments of the Reconstruction period accomplished all of the following reforms EXCEPT?

A. Established public education.

B. Passed child labor regulations.

C. Streamlined tax systems.

D. Rebuilt bridges, roads, harbors.

E. Guaranteed property rights to women.

21. In order to control freedmen, scalawags and carpetbaggers, this organization was founded in Tennessee in 1866.

A. Union League.

B. Ku Klux Klan.

C. Populist party.

D. Freedman's Bureau.

E. American Missionary Society.

22. President Andrew Johnson forced the Radicals' hand in 1868 by violating which Radical law set up with the intention of provided an excuse for impeaching him?

A. Wade-Davis Bill

B. Freedmen's Bureau Bill

C. Reconstruction Act.

D. Tenure of Office Act.

E. Morrill Act.

23. Johnson's specific action that led to impeachment was to fire what member of his cabinet, an important Radical leader?

A. Thaddeus Stephens, Sec. of the Treasury.

B. Edwin Stanton, Sec. of War.

C. William Seward, Sec. of State.

D. Charles Sumner, Sec. of Agriculture.

E. Kelly Bryan, Postmaster General.

24. Secretary of State William Seward was able to negotiate the purchase of Alaska in 1867 from what European nation?

A. Britain.

B. Spain.

C. France.

D. Russia.

E. Germany.

**Reconstruction**

1. The political campaign tactic known as "waving the bloody shirt" probably referred to the activities of which of the following organizations?

A. Ku Klu Klan.

B. Union League.

C. Freedmen's Bureau.

D. Kearneyites

E. Populists

2. The "Ohio Idea" was offered at the 1868 Democratic Convention by Midwestern delegates. It is best described as which of the following?

A. Redemption of all federal war bonds in gold.

B. Unlimited coinage of silver.

C. Greenback paper currency exchanged for payment of war bonds.

D. High protectionist tariff.

E. Currency reforms.

3. The 1868 Democratic candidate for president was?

A. Jay Gould

B. Horatio Seymour.

C. Marcus Tweed.

D. Thomas Nast.

E. Horace Greeley.

4. This individual was one of two notorious finance experts who attempted to corner the gold market by bribing members of the Grant administration. Who was he?

A. Jay Gould.

B. Horatio Seymour.

C. Marcus Tweed.

D. Thomas Nast.

E. Horace Greeley.

5. This corrupt New York city politician, member of the Tammany Hall club, was exposed and forced to trial by a newspaper cartoonist. Who was he?

A. Jay Gould.

B. Horatio Seymour.

C. Marcus Tweed.

D. Thomas Nast.

E. Horace Greeley.

6. The corrupt political machine that controlled New York City from Tammany Hall was exposed and brought to justice by this man's editorial cartoons. Who was he?

A. Jay Gould.

B. Horatio Seymour.

C. Marcus Tweed.

D. Thomas Nast.

E. Horace Greeley.

7. The Credit Mobilier Scandal involved what major corporation?

A. U.S. Steel.

B. American Telephone and Telegraph.

C. Union Pacific Rail Road.

D. Standard Oil.

E. House of Morgan.

8. The Whiskey Ring involved what member of the Grant cabinet?

A. Thaddeus Stevens.

B. William Belknap

C. Charles Sumner.

D. Edwin Stanton.

E. Horace Greeley

9. Angry with Grant's corruption, this group of Liberal Republicans broke with their party in 1872 as a protest. Their candidate was?

A. Jay Gould.

B. Horatio Seymour.

C. Marcus Tweed.

D. Thomas Nast.

E. Horace Greeley.

10. Frightened by the Liberal Republican revolt of 1872, the Republican Congress passes a number of reforms that included which of the following?

A. Child labor reform.

B. Right to work laws.

C. Immigration restrictions.

D. General amnesty for Confederates.

E. Higher tariffs.

11. In 1870 the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Civil War Legal Tender Act, which legalized greenbacks, to be unconstitutional. The Republicans and Grant got that decision reversed by what means?

A. Threatened justices with impeachment.

B. Passed a constitutional amendment authorizing paper currency.

C. Increased the size of the Court to add favorable justices.

D. Convinced several justices to retire by offering rich federal pensions.

E. Ignored the decision of the Court.

12. When debtor groups had obviously lost the issue of increasing paper currency in the economy to achieve inflation, what next approach did they use to achieve the same goal?

A. Demanded higher tariffs.

B. Asked government to issue silver coins.

C. Insisted government by greenbacks with gold currency

D. Passed minimum wage laws in the state legislatures.

E. Asked federal government to purchase farmer's crops at a higher price.

13. In the elections that followed the Civil War the Republican party found most of its voter strength in all of the following groups EXCEPT?

A. Immigrant organizations.

B. Rural, small-town Northeastern voters.

C. Midwestern voters.

D. Black voters.

E. Grand Army of the Republic.

14. In the elections that followed the Civil War the Democratic party found most of its voter strength in all of the following groups EXCEPT?

A. Immigrants.

B. Lutheran and Roman Catholic voters.

C. Big, urban political machines.

D. Southerners.

E. Black voters.

15. Within the Republican party in the 1880s the Stalwart faction demanded free use of the spoils system and swapping civil service jobs for votes. This group was led by?

A. Rosco Conkling.

B. James G. Blaine.

C. Samuel Tilden.

D. Horace Greeley.

E. Horatio Seymour.

16. Within the Republican party in the 1880s the Half-Breed faction pretended to favor civil service reforms, but actually wanted more control over handing out federal jobs under the spoils system. This group was led by?

A. Roscoe Conkling.

B. James G. Blaine.

C. Samuel Tilden.

D. Horace Greeley.

E. Horatio Seymour.

17. The disputed election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877 that placed Rutherford B. Hayes in the White House resulted in which of the following changes?

A. Congress passes lower tariff rates.

B. Federal government funds were used to build the Union Pacific Railroad.

C. New Mexico was granted statehood.

D. Republicans agreed to end Reconstruction in the South.

E. Congress authorized coinage of silver.

18. Southern state governments and their supporters accomplished the disenfranchisement of African Americans through all of the following means EXCEPT?

A. Poll taxes.

B. Literacy restrictions.

C. Stripped blacks of state citizenship.

D. Lynching.

E. Voter registration laws.

19. State laws intended to keep the black in submission to southern whites were called?

A. Jim Crow laws.

B. Black Codes.

C. Redeemer bills.

D. White supremacy laws.

E. Segregation.

20. The U.S. Supreme Court case which provded legal basis for the segregation laws of the South was which case?

A. Granger cases.

B. Munn v. Illinois.

C. Plessy v. Ferguson.

D. Marbury v. Madison.

E. ex parte Milligan.

21. The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 was started by which of the following actions by four of the largest railroad companies in the nation?

A. Fired all union members.

B. Required workers to sign "yellow dog" contracts.

C. Decided to cut wages by 10 percent.

D. Developed "black lists" of union leadership.

E. Hired "scabs" to replace union workers.

22. Kearneyites aimed their hatreds at which of the following groups?

A. Roman Catholics.

B. Irish.

C. Germans.

D. Chinese.

E. Italians.

23. The shocking assassination of James Garfield by Charles Guitea did have one positive outcome. What was that outcome?

A. Passage by Congress of the Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883.

B. Establishment of the Secret Service to guard and protect the president.

C. Congress writes a clear, logical presidential succession law.

D. Congress, the president, and both political parties get serious about civil service reforms.

E. Access to the President in future will become more difficult.

24. The 1884 presidential campaign was one of the dirtiest in U.S. history. Each of the following was an element of that dirty campaign EXCEPT?

A. "RRR" - a short insult to Irish voters that would cost Blaine the state of New York and the election

B. Mugwumps - Republican voters unable to accept the corrupt Blaine, vote Democratic

C. "Mulligan letters" - letters to a Boston businessman that connected Blaine to a corrupt southern railroad deal

D. Stalwarts/Half-Breeds - Democratic party factions fighting over control of spoils.

E. "Ma,. ma, where's my pa?" - reminding voters that Cleveland had fathered an illegitimate child.

25. What was the most difficult political problem that Grover Cleveland had to deal with during his first term in office?

A. Adjusting the national tariff.

B. Military pension bills.

C. Silver coinage issue.

D. Promised civil service reforms.

E. Railroad corruption.

26. What was the greatest political failure or inability to keep campaign promises that Grover Cleveland had to deal with during his first term in office?

A. Adjusting the national tariff.

B. Military pension bills.

C. Silver coinage issue.

D. Promised civil service reforms.

E. Railroad corruption.

27. Cleveland's honesty and integrity successfully launched this issue as a major presidential campaign topic for the first time in years during the 1888 election.

A. Adjusting the national tariff.

B. Military pension bills.

C. Silver coinage issue.

D. Promised civil service reforms.

E. Railroad corruption.

28. This individual was so powerful in his position of Speaker of the House of Representatives that he was referred to as a "Czar." He would preside over the "Billion Dollar Congress." Who was he?

A. William McKinley..

B. Thomas B. Reed.

C. James B. Weaver.

D. John Hay.

E. Denis Kearney.

29. The McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 brought serious economic problems to which of the following groups?

A. Industrialists.

B. Labor unions.

C. Immigrants.

D. Farmers.

E. Commercial shippers.

30. Which of the following acts passed by Congress demonstrated most clearly the connection between the Republican party and big business interests after the Civil War?

A. Military pension bills.

B. Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883.

C. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

D. McKinley Tariff Act of 1890.

E. Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890.

31. The Populist party cause great difficulties for which of the following groups?

A. Immigrants.

B. Blacks in the South.

C. Asians in the West.

D. Midwest farmers.

E. Urban industrialists.

32. This individual was nominated by the new Populist party as their presidential candidate in 1892. Who was he?

A. William McKinley.

B. Thomas B. Reed.

C. James R. Weaver.

D. John Hay.

E. Denis Kearney.

33. In the election of 1892 the Populist party campaign strategy called for a coalition between farmers and what other group? Populist plans failed and they did not get the support of this group.

A. Blacks.

B. Immigrants.

C. Workers.

D. Middle class professionals.

E. Urban political machines.

34. The Populist party platform in the election of 1892 called for all of the following EXCEPT?

A. Women's suffrage.

B. Free coinage of sliver.

C. Graduated income tax.

D. Government ownership of the railroads, telephones, telegraph.

E. Direct election of senators

35. The Panic of 1893 was partially caused by all of the factors listed below EXCEPT?

A. Overbuilding, overspeculation.

B. Labor disorders.

C. Ongoing agricultural depression.

D. Free silver issue rattles foreign investors.

E. Heavy national debt burdens the economy.

36. The first peacetime income tax passed by the U.S. Congress was contained within which of the following bills?

A. Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894.

B. Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890

C. McKinley Tariff of 1890.

D. Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883.

E. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

**The Reconstruction Period**

1. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution:

a. declared that the right to vote could not be denied on the basis of race.

b. officially ended the institution of slavery.

c. granted “citizenship” to the freedmen.

d. provided that states could count only three-fifths of their black population when determining the membership of the House of Representatives.

2. The Fourteenth Amendment to the same document:

a. declared that the right to vote could not be denied on the basis of race.

b. officially ended the institution of slavery.

c. granted “citizenship” to the freedmen.

d. provided that states could count only three-fifths of their black population when determining the membership of the House of Representatives.

3. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution

a. declared that the right to vote could not be denied on the basis of race.

b. officially ended the institution of slavery.

c. granted “citizenship” to the freedmen.

d. provided that states could count only three-fifths of their black population when determining the membership of the House of Representatives.

4. Which faction of the Republican Party wanted Reconstruction to punish the former Confederacy, disenfranchise large numbers of southern whites, and confiscate the property of leading Confederate leaders.

a. Moderates

b. Conservatives

c. Redeemers

d. Radicals

5. Which describes the Congressional reaction to the former Confederate states that had set up new governments under Andrew Johnson’s “presidential Reconstruction”?

a. They fully accepted all of the states except Georgia and South Carolina, which elected no black representatives to office.

b. They conditionally accepted all of the states pending the results of local and state elections.

c. They refused to seat the senators and representatives from the states and set up a committee to investigate and advise on Reconstruction.

d. They fully accepted all of the states west of the Mississippi River, but required new constitutions in the others.

6. The “Black Codes” were a set of regulations established by:

a. the congress to protect the rights of the former slaves to own property and to find employment.

b. the U.S. Supreme Court to enforce the provisions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

c. the northern states to prevent a massive influx of former slaves from entering their states and seeking homes and jobs.

d. the southern states to promote white supremacy and to control the economic and social activities of the freedmen.

7. Which of the following, in any, was not a provision of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction enacted early in 1867?

a. Dividing the South into military districts administered by military commanders.

b. Requiring former Confederate states, as a condition of readmission to the Union, to ratify the

Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

c. Mandating former Confederate states, as a condition for readmission to the Union, to hold a

constitutional convention and take steps to provide for black suffrage.

d.Declaring that each state must present a plan for distributing farm land to, or providing jobs for,

the former slaves.

8. The native Southern whites who joined the Republican Party were called --- by their critics in the former Confederate states:

a. Carpetbaggers.

b. White Camellias.

c. Scalawags.

d.Filibusterers.

9. Which best describes the extent of “Negro rule” in the Southern states during Reconstruction?

a. African Americans played a significant role in the politics of several states but none were ever

elected as governor and blacks never gained control of any state legislature.

b. Some African Americans held local offices and a very few were elected to state legislatures,

but the numbers were politically inconsequential.

c. In the deep South, states where the African Americans constituted a majority of the voters die to white disenfranchisement (whites were not allowed to vote), blacks dominated the houses of the state legislatures and controlled state politics as long as the federal troops remained in place.

d. African Americans did not actually hold many offices in any state. But they did effectively

dominate local offices in all but Tennessee and Arkansas through alliances with white Republicans.

10. What institution was the key point of contact in the agricultural credit system for most Southern farmers, black and white, in the late nineteenth century?

a. Small town banks owned by Northerners.

b. Large diversified planters.

c. Finance companies in the larger cities such as Atlanta and Memphis.

d. Local country-store merchants.

11. In the late nineteenth century, the agricultural credit system in the South encouraged farmers to:

a. rely heavily on cash crops, especially cotton.

b. diversify away from cotton toward food grains and livestock.

c. adopt the use of mechanization on increasingly larger farms.

d.abandon faring and invest in capital-intensive manufacturing enterprises.

12. Ulysses S. Grant’s election as president was largely a result of his being:

a. governor of New York during the postwar economic boom.

b. a triumphant commanding general during the Civil War

c. the popular administrator of the Freedman’s Bureau.

d.a flamboyant cavalry officer in the western Indian wars.

13. Which of the following, if any, was not associated with the “Compromise of 1877”?

I. Removal of the last federal troops from the South.

II. Increased federal aid for railroads and other internal improve,ments.

III. Appointment of a Southerner to the cabinet.

IV.Making Rutherford B. Hayes president.

a. I, & II only

b. I, & III only

c. I, II, & III only

d. All of the above

14. Which of the following, if any, was not cited by the text as a reason that Reconstruction failed to accomplish more to promote racial equality in the United States?

a. Fear that harsh action might lead to resumed military action by the southern states, even though they had been defeated.

b. Attachment to the states’ rights view of the Constitution.

c. Deep respect for the concept of private property rights, even for leading Confederate leaders.

d. All of the above were cited as reasons for the failure of Reconstruction to accomplish more.

15. The “solid” South refers to the:

a. work ethic of Southern whites.

b. courage of the Confederate soldiers during the war despite being outnumbered.

c. steady returns that Northern bankers could expect from their investments in the South.

d.the fact that the Democratic Party could count on the votes of the Southern states after Reconstruction.

16. In most states, the “Redeemers” or “Bourbons” were typically composed of:

a. a newly emerging class of merchant, industrialists, railroad developers, and financiers.

b. essentially the same old planter elite that had dominated antebellum (before the war) politics.

c. a coalition of poor, working-class whites and blacks.

d.white farmers who owned small to medium farms.

17. Henry W. Grady was

a. the builder of the American Tobacco Company.

b. an Atlanta editor who became a leading spokesman for the “New South” idea.

c. the person principally responsible for Birmingham, Alabama, becoming an iron and steel

production center.

d.the governor of south Carolina who was most vociferous in advocating that blacks should

migrate from the South to take industrial jobs in the North.

18. The “convict lease” system was an arrangement whereby:

a. Southern states housed Northern prisoners as a way to fund prisons without raising taxes.

b. a whiteman convicted of a nonviolent crime could then pay a poor person, usually black, to

serve his time for him.

c. the state rented cells to the convicts who then had to pay rent based on pittance (very small) wages paid in the prison industry.

d. private interests paid the state for the right to use groups of prisoners to work on railroad

construction and other projects.

19. “Jim Crow” is a nickname for:

a. white Southerners who used violence and intimidation to restrict black activities.

b. black people who curried favor with whites by acting excessively polite and deferential.

c. the whole system of laws, customs, and schooling that kept the races separate.

d.black people who pretended to be friendly to whites but secretly undermined white interests.

20. In *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) the United States Supreme Court established the principle that:

a. states could not prevent blacks from voting because their grandparents had been slaves.

b. states could require separate accommodations on trains, in school, and in most areas of society

for blacks and white, as long as the accommodations were equal.

c. local governments could use zoning and building codes to enforce racial segregation by neighborhood.

d. Congress could take away a state's seat in the House of Representatives if the state refused to allow black to vote in Congressional elections.

21. Near the turn of the century, which of the following was most likely to attract Northern white support?

a. Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

b. Statutes allowing whites and blacks to marry each other if they wished.

c. A federal anti-lynching law.

d.Congressional intervention to promote racial integration in Southern public schools.

22. “With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in: to bind up the nation’s wounds...” These words reflect the viewpoint of:

a. Charles Sumner

b. Thaddeus Stevens

c. Robert E. lee

d. Abraham Lincoln

23.Army soldiers, urban idealists from the North, and profiteers, were known as

a. Scalawags

b. Sharecroppers

c. Carpetbaggers

d.Creoles

24. The Reconstruction period ended with the disputed election of --- in 1876.

a. Chester A. Arthur

b. James Buchanan

c. Samuel Tilden

d.Rutherford B. Hayes

25. The single greatest industrial development after the war was the

a. railroads.

b. oil industry.

c. meat packing industry.

d.labor unions.

**Part Two: True False**

26. As bad as economic conditions were for the Southern blacks, they were even worse for the whites.

True - False

27. Republicans were afraid that the rapid readmission of the Southern states would destroy their power in Congress.

True - False

28. Even though the House of Representatives’ impeachment charges were nominally based on specific “high crimes and misdemeanors,” Andrew Johnson was really attacked because of a series of petty political disputes.

True - False

29. The Credit Mobilier scandal concerned a railroad construction scam under the Grant administration.

True - False

30. Alaska was called “Seward’s Folly” or “Icebox” because of Seward’s abortive attempt to sell this useless territory to the Russian Czar as a means of financing the cost of troops in the South during Reconstruction.

True - False