

Lesson Four Questions

1. Which land acquisition added the most territory to the United States?

- (1) annexation of Texas
- (2) purchase of Florida
- (3) treaty for Oregon
- (4) Louisiana Purchase

2. Which abolitionist leader was a “conductor” on the Underground Railroad?

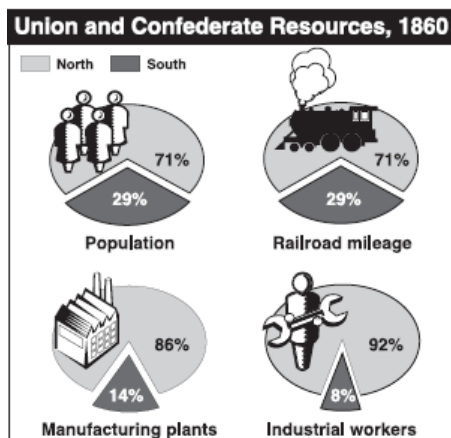
- (1) John Brown
- (2) William Lloyd Garrison
- (3) Harriet Beecher Stowe
- (4) Harriet Tubman

3. Which event led directly to the secession of Southern States from the Union in 1860 and 1861?

- (1) election of Abraham Lincoln as president
- (2) passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- (3) adoption of a new fugitive slave law
- (4) decision of the Supreme Court in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

4. During the Reconstruction Era, one reason for the formation of the Ku Klux Klan was to

- (1) prevent formerly enslaved persons from exercising their rights
- (2) encourage immigration from southern and eastern Europe
- (3) support the South during the Civil War
- (4) eliminate sharecropping in the Southern States



5. Which conclusion can best be supported by the information in the illustration?

- (1) The North and the South had equal percentages of their population working for railroads.
- (2) The North had fewer manufacturing plants than the South.
- (3) Most of the nation’s railroads ran through the South.
- (4) The North had a major advantage in industrial production when compared to the South.

6. Eli Whitney and Samuel Slater were important to the early Industrial Revolution in the United States because they

- (1) developed new methods of manufacturing
- (2) invented new forms of transportation
- (3) built machines powered by steam
- (4) improved techniques in the production of steel

7. The cotton gin advanced the growth of the textile industry because it

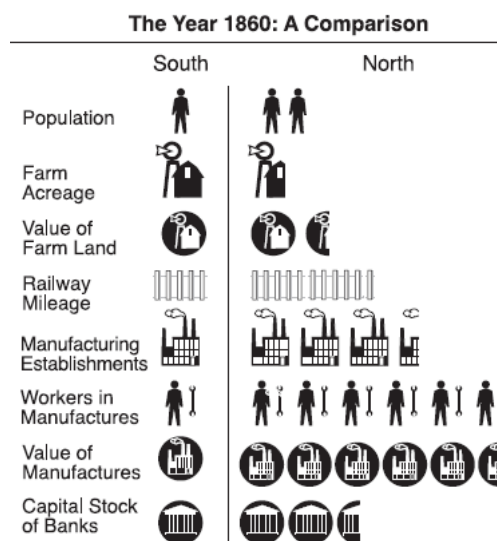
- (1) reduced the time needed to plant cotton seeds
- (2) improved the process of weaving cotton cloth
- (3) made it possible for unskilled slaves to cultivate cotton
- (4) provided a faster method of separating seeds from cotton fiber

8. In the 1840s, Seneca Falls, New York became the center of the movement for

- (1) women’s rights
- (2) temperance reform
- (3) labor union organization
- (4) states’ rights

9. During the first half of the 19th century, the abolition movement worked to

- (1) end slavery
- (2) promote the civil service system
- (3) establish free public schools
- (4) limit consumption of alcoholic beverages



10. At the beginning of the Civil War, the South had an advantage over the North in

- (1) capital stock of banks
- (2) value of farmland
- (3) farm acreage
- (4) railway mileage

11. Which conclusion about the Civil War is most clearly supported by information in the chart above?

- (1) The North was expected to win the war quickly.
- (2) The South would have the advantage in a long war.
- (3) The South would have a larger, better-equipped fighting force.
- (4) The North and the South were evenly prepared for the war.

16. After Reconstruction, white Southerners regained control of Southern state governments by

- (1) ending the Black Codes
- (2) limiting voting rights of African Americans
- (3) forcing most African Americans to move to the North
- (4) limiting the sharecropping system to whites, only

17. Which literary work exposed the evils of slavery?

- (1) *Common Sense*
- (2) *The Jungle*
- (3) *The Grapes of Wrath*
- (4) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

18. Which event was a major cause of the War with Mexico (1846–1848)?

- (1) Missouri Compromise
- (2) discovery of gold in California
- (3) passage of the Northwest Ordinance
- (4) annexation of Texas

19. By issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, President Abraham Lincoln

- (1) lost Northern support for the war
- (2) broadened Union war goals to include ending slavery
- (3) strengthened the principle of states' rights
- (4) brought a quick end to the war

20. During the late 1800s, barbed wire fences and sod houses were most likely found

- (1) on the Great Plains
- (2) in the deep South
- (3) along the Great Lakes
- (4) in the Pacific Northwest

21. During the first part of the 19th century, differences between the North, South, and West led to

- (1) sectionalism
- (2) isolationism
- (3) federalism
- (4) mercantilism

“Annexation of Texas”

“Fifty-four Forty or Fight”

“All of Oregon or None!”

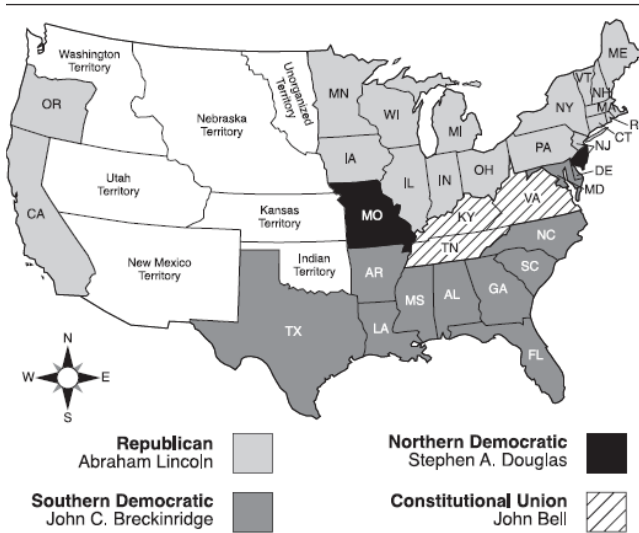
22. These slogans from the election of 1844 all support

- (1) law and order
- (2) Manifest Destiny
- (3) sectionalism
- (4) women's suffrage

23. During the late 1840s, thousands of people were attracted to California to

- (1) fight in the Mexican War
- (2) help build railroads
- (3) search for gold
- (4) obtain good farmland

Election of 1860



12. In the election of 1860, which region of the country supported John C. Breckinridge?

- (1) North
- (2) South
- (3) East
- (4) West

13. Which concept is most clearly illustrated by the election results shown on this map?

- (1) federalism
- (2) nationalism
- (3) protectionism
- (4) sectionalism

14. Which situation led directly to the War with Mexico (1846–1848)?

- (1) settlement of the Oregon Territory
- (2) annexation of Texas
- (3) discovery of gold in California
- (4) removal of Native American Indians from their lands

15. An issue that divided the North and South and led to the Civil War was the

- (1) length of the term of the president
- (2) use of judicial review by the Supreme Court
- (3) balance of power between the states and the federal government
- (4) application of the impeachment process

24. Abolition, the Underground Railroad, and the Dred Scott decision would all be included in a discussion of

- (1) banking
- (2) foreign affairs
- (3) slavery
- (4) transportation

25. What advantage did the South have over the North during the Civil War?

- (1) greater manufacturing
- (2) more effective navy
- (3) better government
- (4) more capable military leaders

26. Scalawags, sharecropping, and Radical republicans are terms most closely identified with which time period in American history?

- (1) American Revolution
- (2) War of 1812
- (3) Civil War
- (4) Reconstruction Era

27. racial segregation in the South after Reconstruction was based on the belief that?

- (1) each culture has contributed equally to American society
- (2) some racial groups are superior to others
- (3) people should be treated equally regardless of race
- (4) the freedmen required special assistance

28. Which best describes why President Lincoln went to war against the South during the Civil War?

- (1) Lincoln strongly desired to end slavery
- (2) Lincoln wanted to keep the South dependent on the North
- (3) Lincoln was determined to preserve the Union
- (4) Lincoln wanted to protect freedom of the seas

29. The decision of Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) was important because it?

- (1) made abolitionist more determined to achieve their goals
- (2) resulted in the immediate outbreak of the Civil War
- (3) ended the importation of slaves into the United States
- (4) increased Congressional power to ban slavery from new territories

30. The Underground Railroad was developed in the 1840s in order to

- (1) smuggle illegal goods into the country
- (2) help runaway slaves escape to freedom
- (3) provide a form of inexpensive transportation
- (4) stop illegal aliens from entering the country

31. During the 1840s, the idea of Manifest Destiny was used to

- (1) demand equal rights for African Americans
- (2) support westward expansion to the Pacific
- (3) criticize government treatment of Native American Indians
- (4) extend slavery into New England

32. Which Civil War event occurred first?

- (1) battle of Gettysburg
- (2) firing on Fort Sumter
- (3) assassination of President Lincoln
- (4) Emancipation Proclamation

33. Beginning in the late 1800s, poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses were used to

- (1) protect important civil rights
- (2) improve public education
- (3) prevent African Americans from voting
- (4) restrict immigration