

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz H

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 2, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapters 12, 13, and 14.

- H 1 During the first half of the 1800s, the white South:
 - a. Moved from seeing slavery as a necessary evil to defending it as a "positive good"
 - b. Moved from defending slavery as a "positive good" to seeing it a necessary evil
 - c. Could not get beyond seeing it as little more than a necessary evil

- H 2 Southern apologists for slavery:
 - a. Argued that southern slaves enjoyed better conditions than northern industrial workers
 - b. Presumed the biological inferiority of African Americans
 - c. Asserted that slavery allowed whites and blacks to live together peacefully
 - d. All of the above

- H 3 This state was a volatile area since the 1830s and lost in a confrontation with President Andrew Jackson and the Congress. It was the first to secede and the first to fire a shot in the Civil War:
 - a. Illinois
 - b. Kansas
 - c. Maryland
 - d. South Carolina
 - e. Virginia

- H 4 The Republican Party became one of the 2 major parties because it:
 - a. Took over the successful issues of the other parties
 - b. Responded to the events in "Bleeding Kansas," events that also troubled the public
 - c. Advocated a solution (Free Soil) to the problem of slavery that was more moderate than the abolitionist solution
 - d. All of the above

- H 5 The Democratic Party had failed to solve the problem of slavery, Senate votes, and new territories in the pre-Civil War era. Its solution caused more bloodshed than it solved. Its solution was:
 - a. Popular sovereignty
 - b. Land Ordinances of 1780s
 - c. Missouri Compromise of 1820

- H 6 The Whig Party had failed to solve the problem of slavery, Senate votes, and new territories in the pre-Civil War era. It ran war heroes and ceased to campaign on its prior issues of the National Bank, protective tariff, and internal improvements that it had held since its beginning. Its final outcome was that it:
 - a. Supported popular sovereignty
 - b. Merged with the nativist party and later disappeared as a party
 - c. Supported manifest destiny

- H 7 The Democratic Party won the office of the presidency in two elections before the Civil War. The presidents elected favored pro-slavery solutions as a way to solve the problems facing the nation, but those solutions failed and frequently made conditions worse. The two presidents who immediately preceded the Civil War were:
 - a. Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas
 - b. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson
 - c. Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan
 - d. Zachary Taylor and Franklin Pierce

- H 8 In 1856, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, Congressman Preston Brooks of South Carolina almost beat to death Senator _____ of Massachusetts.
- James Buchanan
 - Andrew Johnson
 - Franklin Pierce
 - Charles Sumner
 - Zachary Taylor
- H 9 Hinton Rowan Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South* argued in 1857 that
- slavery was holding the South back economically.
 - literacy rates were lower in the South because of slavery.
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
- H 10 The Supreme Court found in 1857 that *this* individual could not bring suit to prove he was a free person because he was not a citizen of the United States. The Court further found that slaves were property and the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, a decision that the South viewed as a vindication of slavery.
- Frederick Douglass
 - Stephen Douglas
 - Dred Scott
 - John Brown
- H 11 As a candidate for a senatorial position in Illinois, this individual thought that slavery was morally wrong and slavery ought to be allowed to exist but not to expand. As President, however, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation:
- Abraham Lincoln
 - Stephen Douglas
 - Dred Scott
 - John Brown
- H 12 This individual debated Abraham Lincoln for the Senate seat for Illinois and introduced legislation to make it possible to build a Northern transcontinental railroad, legislation that increased sectional discord in the struggle known as "Bleeding Kansas":
- Abraham Lincoln
 - Stephen Douglas
 - Dred Scott
 - John Brown
- H 13 The location of *this* state and the desire to connect its chief city with the west and the transcontinental railroad had earlier encouraged Democratic Senator Stephen Douglas in the mid-1850s to push through legislation to organize the Kansas-Nebraska Territory and to argue for the doctrine of popular sovereignty. In 1858, the state's senatorial contest resulted in debates between Douglas and the Republican Abraham Lincoln over slavery and popular sovereignty especially given the new *Dred Scott* decision. Although Lincoln lost in the senatorial position in this state, he gained recognition that made him a presidential candidate in 1860.
- Illinois
 - Kansas
 - Maryland
 - South Carolina
 - Virginia
- H 14 John Brown, when in Kansas, and his followers murdered and mutilated five pro-slavery settlers in retaliation for pro-slavery forces' "sack of Lawrence." In 1859, he led a raid on the arsenal at *this* location, a raid that led the South to assume that the North was dominated by people intent on destroying the South:
- Charleston, South Carolina (Fort Sumter)
 - Harper's Ferry, Virginia
 - Manassas, Virginia (Bull Run)
 - Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee (Shiloh)
 - Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek)
- H 15 This individual, when in Kansas, and his followers murdered and mutilated five pro-slavery settlers in retaliation for pro-slavery forces' "sack of Lawrence." In 1859, he led a raid on Harpers Ferry, a raid that led the South to assume that the North was dominated by people intent on destroying the South:
- Abraham Lincoln
 - Stephen Douglas
 - Dred Scott
 - John Brown

- H 16 This election brought to a head the sectional divisions over slavery. Abraham Lincoln was elected; the secession of the South followed the:
- Election of 1828
 - Election of 1840
 - Election of 1860
 - Election of 1876
- H 17 In 1861, a mood of optimism and jubilation was characteristic of which section?
- Northern states
 - Southern states
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
- H 18 In his first inaugural address, Lincoln
- warned southern states that he considered them traitors to the nation.
 - promised to invade the South if necessary.
 - said that the time for calm deliberation had long passed.
 - stated that it was his duty as president to "hold, occupy, and possess" federal property in the South.
 - both b and d
- H 19 Among the North's strengths were:
- 22M people compared to 9M (of which 3.5M were slaves)
 - Extensive railroad and communication networks
 - Extensive technology and manufacturing infrastructure that the North developed over the last 40 (and more) years
 - All of the above
- H 20 As the Civil War **began**, what advantage did the South have over the North?
- More combat-age males
 - A clear and firm commitment to fight the war
 - Better transportation capabilities due to its waterways
 - Greater financial reserves due to its massive cotton industry
- H 21 As the Civil War **began**, what was the North's strength in waging war?
- Its stronger industrial base, railroad system, larger population, and its not having to face blockades
 - Its superior military leadership
 - A strong and unified commitment by the government to end slavery
 - Its united commitment by the people to fight the war
- H 22 Although there were significant exceptions, the basic strategy of waging a defensive struggle was a characteristic of this section:
- Northern states
 - Southern states
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
- H 23 Many wealthy individuals in this section avoided military service in the war by furnishing hired substitutes:
- Northern states
 - Southern states
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
- H 24 The draft law passed by the North:

- a. Proved to be unnecessary in the war effort
 - b. Severely discouraged voluntary enlistments
 - c. Made it quite difficult to escape military service
 - d. Resulted in a riot with murderous attacks by New York Northerners, primarily Irish Americans, against free blacks
- H 25 The Civil War was financed through which of the following methods?
- a. loans and taxes
 - b. selling of gold deposits
 - c. printing of paper money
 - d. both a and b
 - e. both a and c
- H 26 The new Constitution of the seceding South prohibited protective tariffs, guaranteed slavery, and protected slavery in any new territories, and protected the dominance of sovereign states over a central government. The form of government and the key word in its name for its new nation was:
- a. Aristocracy
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Confederacy
 - d. Monarchy
 - e. Republic
- H 27 This state was the location of the capital of the Confederacy.
- a. Illinois
 - b. Kansas
 - c. Maryland
 - d. South Carolina
 - e. Virginia
- H 28 Which section faced these challenges during the war: the reluctance of its farmers to shift from cash crops to foodstuffs, failure to meet the challenge of efficient food distribution, and an economy suffering from severe inflation?
- a. Northern states
 - b. Southern states
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. Neither of the above
- H 29 Which statement is not an assumption that the South held?
- a. The South assumed the British had to back the South because it needed the South's cotton.
 - b. The South assumed the British had to back the South because it needed the South's cotton and wheat.
 - c. The South assumed its experienced military leadership would help it overcome the North.
- H 30 The diplomatic objective of this section was to forge alliances with England and France:
- a. Northern states
 - b. Border states
 - c. Southern states
- H 31 The diplomatic objective of this section was to prevent European nations from recognizing the opposing section:
- a. Northern states
 - b. Border states
 - c. Southern states
- H 32 Which of the following was true concerning women in the Civil War?
- a. On both sides, women quickly became respected as nurses.
 - b. On both sides, women's groups provided aid, such as clothing and medical supplies
 - c. In the North, Dorothea Dix, long time advocate for better treatment of the mentally ill, became the superintendent for 3,000 women who served as nurses, but her lack of skill as an administrator resulted in problems.
 - d. As a result of her experiences in aiding Union troops in the war, Clara Barton later established the Red Cross.
 - e. all of the above
- H 33 The Union labeled blacks who made their way to northern military units
- a. runaway
 - b. free black
 - c. volunteer
 - d. contraband
 - e. misfit

- H 34 Following *this* engagement in April 1861, four more slave states left the Union. Lincoln informed the South he would send supplies (but not troops or munitions), but the South bombed the federal installation in the harbor for two days until it surrendered:
- Charleston, South Carolina (Fort Sumter)
 - Harper's Ferry, Virginia
 - Manassas, Virginia (Bull Run)
 - Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee (Shiloh)
 - Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek)
- H 35 In July 1861, this battle, the first major battle of the war, was a Confederate victory close to Washington, DC. Spectators came to observe the expected Union victory, but instead they became part of a disorderly retreat.
- Charleston, South Carolina (Fort Sumter)
 - Harper's Ferry, Virginia
 - Manassas, Virginia (Bull Run)
 - Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee (Shiloh)
 - Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek)
- H 36 The Western campaign was crucial to victory for the Union because it would enable the North to reach into the interior of the South. In April 1862, the South seemed to be winning over the North at this battle, but the Union received 25,000 reinforcements overnight and pushed back the Southern forces with heavy losses on both sides:
- Charleston, South Carolina (Fort Sumter)
 - Harper's Ferry, Virginia
 - Manassas, Virginia (Bull Run)
 - Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee (Shiloh)
 - Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek)
- H 37 *This* 1862 battle was among the bloodiest engagements, it was indecisive militarily, and the North lost an opportunity to destroy much of the Confederacy. It was, however, technically a Union victory. President Lincoln, therefore, used the technical victory as a justification for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation:
- Charleston, South Carolina (Fort Sumter)
 - Harper's Ferry, Virginia
 - Manassas, Virginia (Bull Run)
 - Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee (Shiloh)
 - Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek)
- H 38 With the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln:
- Found a way to free some slaves without further upsetting the rebellious states
 - Was able to earn Congressional passage of his emancipation program
 - Simultaneously regained control of the political competition of abolitionists in Congress, in the military, and in the popular press while not giving the border slaveholding states a reason to leave the Union and further provided sympathy for the Union in England (particularly among the lower class and the middle class) and France.
- H 39 With *this* document in 1862, Lincoln freed the slaves in the rebellious territories. (In other words, he freed no one.) With this document, however, he regained control of the political competition of abolitionists in Congress, in the military, and in the popular press while not giving the border slaveholding states a reason to leave the Union and further provided sympathy for the Union in England (particularly among the lower class and the middle class) and France. *This* document is:
- 13th Amendment
 - Emancipation Proclamation
 - Hampton Proclamation
 - Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction

These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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