

Chapter 14—The Gathering Tempest, 1853-1860

1. The person who led a group of so-called "border ruffians" to Kansas to vote for a pro-slavery government there was
 - a. Stephen Douglas.
 - b. David Atchison.
 - c. Franklin B. Pierce.
 - d. Jefferson Davis.
 - e. Abraham Lincoln.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

2. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - a. divided the Nebraska Territory into two territories.
 - b. repealed the Missouri Compromise.
 - c. represented the interests of the southern faction of the Democratic Party.
 - d. was supported by Stephen Douglas.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party; The Kansas-Nebraska Act; Death of the Whig Party

3. The final act that destroyed the Whigs as a national political party was the
 - a. passage of the Missouri Compromise.
 - b. passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - c. passage of the Compromise of 1850.
 - d. passage of the Lecompton Constitution.
 - e. the Fugitive Slave Act.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Kansas-Nebraska Act; Death of the Whig Party

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4. Most immigrants before 1830 were
- a. Irish, Catholic, and unskilled laborers.
 - b. British, Protestant, and skilled workers.
 - c. German, Protestant, and unskilled laborers.
 - d. Italian, Catholic, and skilled workers.
 - e. Russian, Jewish, and unskilled workers.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Immigration and Nativism

5. Most immigrants in the 1850s joined the
- a. Know-Nothing Party.
 - b. Republican Party.
 - c. Liberty Party.
 - d. Democratic Party.
 - e. Socialist Party.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrants in Politics

6. Most northerners left the Know-Nothings and became Republicans because of
- a. the slavery issue.
 - b. the immigration issue.
 - c. the temperance issue.
 - d. economic concerns.
 - e. concern for public education.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Decline of Nativism

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7. The subject of Charles Sumner's speech that led to his beating on the floor of Congress was
- a. the hanging of John Brown.
 - b. the Dred Scott Decision.
 - c. the Compromise of 1850
 - d. the Fugitive Slave Act
 - e. "Bleeding Kansas."

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Caning of Sumner

8. The winner of the 1856 presidential election was
- a. Millard Fillmore.
 - b. James Buchanan.
 - c. Stephen Douglas.
 - d. Franklin Pierce.
 - e. Abraham Lincoln.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856

9. The *Dred Scott* decision of the U.S. Supreme Court involved a slave who
- a. had been taken to live in Kansas.
 - b. was suing for his freedom because his master had taken him into free territory.
 - c. sued for his wife's freedom on the grounds that she had been married to a free black.
 - d. had been freed by his master and who challenged the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.
 - e. wished to exercise his right to vote.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

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10. One feature of industry pioneered by the United States was
- a. production of prestige products by skilled artisans.
 - b. mass production of interchangeable parts.
 - c. production of railroads and locomotives.
 - d. arms and ammunition.
 - e. a unionized labor force.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: “The American System of Manufactures”

11. One of the problems of the southern economy on the eve of the Civil War was
- a. lack of productivity in the agricultural sector.
 - b. over-reliance on industrial growth.
 - c. a developing commercial attitude.
 - d. the decline of the cotton industry.
 - e. a lack of diversification

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

12. ____ asserted that southern slaves enjoyed a higher standard of living than northern laborers.
- a. Hinton R. Helper
 - b. George Fitzhugh
 - c. William Seward
 - d. James D. B. De Bow
 - e. James Buchanan

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton

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13. At the core of free-labor ideology was the belief that
- a. social mobility awaited those industrious laborers who worked hard and efficiently.
 - b. laborers who worked for free earned merits and future promotion from employers.
 - c. independent yeoman farmers formed the backbone of society.
 - d. commerce bred greed and selfishness and should be avoided.
 - e. all industries should be publicly owned.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Free-Labor Ideology

14. The great enemy of a free-labor society was
- a. commerce.
 - b. slavery.
 - c. agriculture.
 - d. merchants.
 - e. the government.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Free-Labor Ideology

15. Who of the following would have argued that "freedom is not possible without slavery"?
- a. Stephen Douglas
 - b. John C. Calhoun
 - c. James Buchanan
 - d. Henry Clay
 - e. Nathaniel Hawthorne

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southern Nonslaveholders

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16. The central issue in the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 was
- a. the transcontinental railroad.
 - b. secession.
 - c. slavery.
 - d. states' rights.
 - e. westward expansion.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

17. The result of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry was
- a. northern anger at his actions.
 - b. northern abandonment of the Republican Party.
 - c. slave unrest in the South.
 - d. dramatic growth for the northern Democratic Party.
 - e. outrage and fear throughout the South.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: John Brown at Harpers Ferry

18. The violence in "Bleeding Kansas" involved clashes between
- a. white settlers and American Indians.
 - b. blacks and whites.
 - c. proslavery and antislavery groups.
 - d. residents of Nebraska who invaded Kansas and the settlers there.
 - e. Mexican invaders and the settlers of Kansas.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

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19. Members of the Know-Nothing Party were all of the following except
- American-born Protestants.
 - middle-aged and elderly professional men.
 - supporters of the temperance movement.
 - advocates of legislation increasing the naturalization period.
 - pledged to maintain secrecy about their order.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the Know-Nothings

20. In the Kansas territorial election of 1855,
- approximately five thousand Missourians illegally voted.
 - a free-soil legislature was elected.
 - women were allowed to vote.
 - slavery was abolished in the area.
 - blacks were allowed to vote.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

21. The southern economy was "colonial" in that
- foreign investors owned over 50 percent of the land in the South.
 - southern financial institutions loaned money to European colonial powers.
 - it depended upon exportation of agricultural goods and importation of manufactured products.
 - it employed slaves.
 - it exported no products.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

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22. The Panic of 1857

- a. caused bloody riots in which dozens of people were killed.
- b. increased hostility between northerners and southerners who disagreed over the tariff issue.
- c. lasted longer than any other nineteenth-century depression.
- d. caused millions of workers to join labor unions.
- e. all of these choices

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Sectionalism and the Panic

23. Advocates of the free labor ideology viewed labor strikes as

- a. dangerous, subversive plots.
- b. unfortunate misunderstandings that could be solved by prayer.
- c. evidence of the increased influence of foreign immigrants.
- d. justification for forming a new political party.
- e. positive events that helped free workers improve their working conditions.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Free-Labor Ideology

24. *In The Impending Crisis of the South*, Hinton Rowan Helper

- a. described southern society as bustling, prosperous, and progressive.
- b. blamed South Carolina for the violence in "Bleeding Kansas."
- c. said that slavery caused economic retardation, illiteracy, and poverty in the South.
- d. defended the states' rights position on secession.
- e. insisted that slavery must expand to all of the territories.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Impending Crisis

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25. The most important crop in the south was

- a. indigo
- b. tobacco.
- c. rice
- d. wheat
- e. cotton

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton

26. In the "Freeport Doctrine,"

- a. the Supreme Court ruled that residence in Freeport, Illinois, did not automatically free runaways.
- b. Stephen Douglas suggested that the territories could maintain popular sovereignty by refusing to protect slavery there.
- c. Abraham Lincoln agreed that there was no means of preventing the extension of slavery.
- d. Stephen Douglas insisted that slavery was legal in all the free states and territories.
- e. slaves who escaped to the North were declared free.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Freeport Doctrine

27. John Brown was noted for all of the following except

- a. killing unarmed proslavery farmers in the civil war in "Bleeding Kansas."
- b. attempting to incite a slave rebellion in Virginia.
- c. coining the phrase "the irrepressible conflict" to explain the coming of the Civil War.
- d. dying as a "martyr to freedom."
- e. attacking Harpers Ferry.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Caning of Sumner; John Brown at Harpers Ferry

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28. As a result of the Lincoln-Douglas debates,
- a. the state of Illinois passed legislation making slavery a punishment for crime.
 - b. Stephen Douglas was re-elected to the U.S. Senate.
 - c. Abraham Lincoln was almost kicked out of the Republican Party.
 - d. both Lincoln and Douglas were defeated by Know-Nothing candidate Nathaniel Banks.
 - e. the Kansas-Nebraska Act was repealed.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Freeport Doctrine

29. The most important social distinction in the south was
- a. gender.
 - b. class.
 - c. race.
 - d. religion.
 - e. political affiliation.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southern Nonslaveholders

30. Members of the Order, which eventually evolved into the Know-Nothings, supported all of the following except
- a. temperance.
 - b. restricting public office to native born men.
 - c. lengthening the naturalization period before immigrants could become citizens.
 - d. keeping their Order secret.
 - e. tax support for parochial schools.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the Know-Nothings

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31. The value of American exports and imports increased by ____ percent between 1844 and 1856.

- a. 50
- b. 100
- c. 200
- d. 300
- e. 500

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Economy in the 1850s

32. Which of the following was not among the nation's four leading industries measured by value added in manufacturing by 1860?

- a. cotton textiles
- b. floor milling
- c. lumber products
- d. boots and shoes
- e. iron and steel

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Economy in the 1850s

33. By 1855, cotton provided more than ____ of total U.S. exports.

- a. one-quarter
- b. one-third
- c. one-half
- d. two-thirds
- e. one-tenth

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

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34. The 3 million immigrants that entered the United States in the decade after 1845 represented ____ percent of the total America population in 1845.
- a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 20
 - e. 50

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigration and Nativism

35. How many Supreme Court Justices voted in favor of Dred Scott?
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2.
 - d. 3
 - e. 4

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

36. After serving four terms in the Illinois legislature and one term in Congress, Abraham Lincoln was propelled back into politics by the shock of
- a. the Kansas-Nebraska bill
 - b. the Dred Scott decision.
 - c. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.
 - d. Bleeding Kansas.
 - e. the Fugitive Slave Law.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Kansas-Nebraska Act

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37. Organization of the Nebraska territory was necessary in order to
- expand slavery in the West.
 - stop the Republican Party.
 - establish reservations for Native Americans.
 - get Lincoln elected President.
 - build a railroad across the area.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party

38. With regard to the Kansas issue, President Franklin Pierce
- endorsed John Brown's abolitionist campaign.
 - recognized the antislavery legislature.
 - recognized the proslavery legislature.
 - refused to get involved in the conflict.
 - asked Kansas to secede from the Union.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

39. Most former northern members of the American Party became
- dropped out of politics.
 - Democrats.
 - Whigs.
 - Free Soilers.
 - Republicans.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Decline of Nativism

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40. The leading advocate for southern economic diversification was James D. B. De Bow.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

41. On average, wages and opportunities for workers were greater in the North than anywhere else.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Labor Conditions in the North

42. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry lasted for three days.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: John Brown at Harpers Ferry

43. The Panic of 1857 virtually destroyed the southern cotton economy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Sectionalism and the Panic

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44. In the Dred Scott decision, Chief Justice Roger Taney said that the lower court should not have accepted the case since blacks are not citizens of the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

45. Jefferson Davis led an effort to pass a federal law allowing slavery in all territories.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Freeport Doctrine

46. The first year that the Republican Party ran a presidential candidate was 1854.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856

47. Abraham Lincoln believed that slavery and freedom were incompatible.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

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48. Most of the foreign-born voters in the 1830s and 1840s joined the Democratic Party.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrants in Politics

49. The Know-Nothing Party was so named because its members were ignorant and uneducated.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of the Know-Nothings

50. Immigrants did not seem very interested in politics. Many of the abolitionists advocated depriving white immigrants and Catholics of equal rights.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrants in Politics

51. *The Impending Crisis of the South* exaggerated the disaffection of most non-slaveholders in the South.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Impending Crisis

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52. Many southerners read *The Impending Crisis of the South*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Impending Crisis

53. George Fitzhugh's book *Cannibals All* reinforced what Helper had written in *The Impending Crisis*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton

54. The debates over the Kansas-Nebraska Act destroyed the Whig Party.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Death of the Whig Party

55. Application of popular sovereignty to the Nebraska Territory was the brainchild of Stephen A. Douglas.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party

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56. It was David R. Atchison who insisted that the Missouri Compromise had to be explicitly repealed in order for the South to accept the organization of the Nebraska Territory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

57. The Panic of 1857 stemmed entirely from domestic causes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1857

58. Abraham Lincoln saw the prevention of the expansion of slavery into the territories as the first step to its eventual extinction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Kansas-Nebraska Act

59. The Kansas-Nebraska bill passed easily in the House of Representatives.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Kansas-Nebraska Act

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60. Franklin Pierce was president during the debate over the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Death of the Whig Party

61. The elections of 1854 were disastrous for northern Democrats.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Death of the Whig Party

62. Southern Whigs felt betrayed by Zachary Taylor on the issue of California's status.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Death of the Whig Party

63. When two competing legislatures emerged in Kansas, the House of Representatives recognized the one that supported slavery.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

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64. The Republicans were the first truly sectional party in American history.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856

65. The Republican Party advocated racial equality in the election of 1856.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856

66. No southern justices supported the Dred Scott decision.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

67. The Dred Scott decision finally settled the slavery question.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

68. The Lecompton debate seriously split the Democratic Party.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lecompton Constitution

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69. Most railroad construction was in the south.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Economy in the 1850s

70. By the late 1850s, the United States was the second-leading industrial producer in the world.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Economy in the 1850s

71. The South did not share in the economy's rapid growth following recovery from the depression of 1837-1843.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

72. The cover of *De Bow's Review* proclaimed that "Cotton is King."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

73. Economic diversification made no headway in the South during the 1850s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

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74. Southerners had a larger percentage of their capital invested in lands and slaves in 1860 than they had had ten years earlier.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

75. The gap between the rich and poor was larger in the north than in the south.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Labor Conditions in the North

76. George Fitzhugh supported the free-market capitalist system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton

77. Four million immigrants came to the United States between 1845 and 1860.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Labor Conditions in the North

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78. The widespread use of the sewing machine in the 1850s made life easier for seamstresses.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Labor Conditions in the North

79. The first Republican presidential candidate (1856) was _____.

ANSWER: John C. Fremont

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856

80. The Supreme Court chief justice who ruled against Scott in the Dred Scott case was _____.

ANSWER: Roger Taney

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

81. Stephen Douglas introduced the idea of _____, which states that the people of a territory should decide whether they want the institution of slavery, into the debate over the Kansas territory.

ANSWER: popular sovereignty

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party

82. The political group that was pledged to secrecy was the _____.

ANSWER: Know-Nothings

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the Know-Nothings

83. The abolitionist zealot who massacred five proslavery advocates at Pottawatomie Creek was _____.

ANSWER: John Brown

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Caning of Sumner

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84. After his Kansas speech, _____ was attacked in the Senate by a U.S. representative from South Carolina.

ANSWER: Charles Sumner

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Caning of Sumner

85. _____ was the North Carolinian who wrote *The Impending Crisis of the South*.

ANSWER: Hinton Rowan Helper

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Impending Crisis

86. In the south _____ was king.

ANSWER: cotton

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton

87. Dred Scott sued for _____.

ANSWER: his freedom

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

88. The Dred Scott decision denied the power of _____ to restrict slavery in the territories.

ANSWER: Congress

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

89. In the presidential election of 1856, some southerners threatened to secede if _____ won.

ANSWER: John C. Fremont

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856

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90. The Whig candidate for president in 1852 was _____.

ANSWER: Winfield Scott

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Death of the Whig Party

91. _____ was the first state to enact a prohibition law.

ANSWER: Maine

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Immigrants in Politics

92. By 1856, the _____ had become the largest party in the North.

ANSWER: Republicans

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856

93. By the late 1850s, the United States was behind only _____ in total industrial production.

ANSWER: Britain

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Economy in the 1850s

94. The argument that slaves were better off than northern factory workers reached its fullest development in the writings of _____.

ANSWER: George Fitzhugh

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton

95. Missourians who went to Kansas solely to vote proslavery were called _____.

ANSWER: Border ruffians

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

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96. The most important social distinction in the antebellum South was _____.

ANSWER: race

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southern Nonslaveholders

97. _____ caned Charles Sumner.

ANSWER: Preston Brooks

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Caning of Sumner

98. The name Democrats gave Republicans who they felt favored racial equality was _____.

ANSWER: Black Republican

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

99. _____ of foreign-born workers settled in free states.

ANSWER: Seven-eighths

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Labor Conditions in the North

100. By 1856, most northern Know-Nothings had become _____.

ANSWER: Republicans

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Decline of Nativism

101. About _____ "border ruffians" from Missouri voted illegally in the spring of 1855 to elect a proslavery territorial legislature in Kansas.

ANSWER: five thousand

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas

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102. The first use of the term "Republican" to describe the new political party in the 1850s was at _____.

ANSWER: Ripon, Wisconsin

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Death of the Whig Party

103. _____ said, "If Kansas is *driven out of the Union for being a slave state*, can any Slave State remain in it with honor?"

ANSWER: John Hammond

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lecompton Constitution

104. The Supreme Court decision that declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional was the _____ decision.

ANSWER: Dred Scott

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

105. A constitution designed to impose slavery on Kansas was the _____ constitution.

ANSWER: Lecompton

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Lecompton Constitution

106. A feature of modern industry that utilizes machines to cut identical parts that fit together with other parts produced in the same way is mass production of _____.

ANSWER: Interchangeable Parts

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: "The American System of Manufactures"

107. The end of the _____ War in Europe caused a decline in grain exports contributing to the onset of the Panic of 1857.

ANSWER: Crimean

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1857

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108. _____ declared, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

ANSWER: Abraham Lincoln

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

109. **John Brown**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas; John Brown at Harpers Ferry

110. **George Fitzhugh**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton

111. **Know-Nothing Party**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of the Know-Nothings; The Decline of Nativism

112. **Republican Party**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party; The Kansas-Nebraska Act; Death of the Whig Party

113. **"Black Republicans"**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1856; The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

114. **Kansas-Nebraska Act**

ANSWER: **Answer not provided.**

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Kansas-Nebraska Act

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115. nativism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Immigration and Nativism; Immigrants in Politics; The Rise of the Know-Nothings; The Decline of Nativism

116. colonial economy

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

117. Lincoln-Douglas debates

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

118. James D. B. De Bow

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Southern Economy

119. interchangeable parts

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: “The American System of Manufactures”

120. free labor ideology

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Free-Labor Ideology

121. Examine the controversy involving the Kansas-Nebraska Act. What were the issues involved and how were they resolved?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party; The Kansas-Nebraska Act; Death of the Whig Party

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122. Explore the importance of nativism to U.S. politics in the 1850s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Immigration and Nativism Immigrants in Politics; The Rise of the Know-Nothings; The Decline of Nativism

123. Describe the issues surrounding the *Dred Scott* Supreme Court case of 1857. What was the effect of this decision on the nation?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Dred Scott Case

124. Examine the important repercussions of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: John Brown at Harpers Ferry; Conclusion

125. Describe the issues and events involved in "Bleeding Kansas."

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Bleeding Kansas; The Caning of Sumner

126. Describe the free-labor ideology and the southern response to it.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sovereignty of King Cotton; Labor Conditions in the North; The Free-Labor Ideology; Southern Nonslaveholders

127. Compare northern and southern images of each other and their own regions during the turbulent 1850s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Kansas-Nebraska Act; Bleeding Kansas; The Caning of Sumner; The Lecompton Constitution; "The American System of Manufactures" The Southern Economy; The Sovereignty of King Cotton; Labor Conditions in the North; Sectionalism and the Panic; The Free-Labor Ideology

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128. Examine the political crisis of the 1850s. What were the origins of this crisis, the central issues involved, and the repercussions for the United States?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party; The Kansas-Nebraska Act; Death of the Whig Party; Immigration and Nativism; Immigrants in Politics; The Rise of the Know-Nothings; Bleeding Kansas; The Caning of Sumner; The Election of 1856 ;The Dred Scott Case; The Lecompton Constitution

129. Examine the Lincoln-Douglas debates. What were the issues examined and the two opponents' views on these issues? What effects did this have on politics in the late 1850s?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates; The Freeport Doctrine

130. Examine the Kansas-Nebraska Act and describe its role in pushing the nation closer to Civil War.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Kansas and the Rise of the Republican Party;The Kansas-Nebraska Act; Bleeding Kansas; The Caning of Sumner; The Election of 1856; The Lecompton Constitution; The Lincoln-Douglas Debates; The Freeport Doctrine; John Brown at Harpers Ferry