

**HST202 - United States History
Midterm Exam**

1. Andrew Jackson criticized the Bank because he believed that it
 - A. benefited northern and foreign investors at the expense of southern and western farmers.
 - B. was too liberal with its loan policies.
 - C. did not exercise enough centralized control over the monetary system.
 - D. charged excessive interest rates.
 - E. benefited plantation owners more than small farmers.
2. As a result of the Lincoln-Douglas debates,
 - A. the state of Illinois passed legislation making slavery a punishment for crime.
 - B. both Lincoln and Douglas were defeated by Know-Nothing candidate Nathaniel Banks.
 - C. Abraham Lincoln was almost kicked out of the Republican Party.
 - D. Stephen Douglas was re-elected to the U.S. Senate.
 - E. the Kansas-Nebraska Act was repealed.
3. During the early nineteenth century, the social distinctions based on gender
 - A. increased.
 - B. decreased.
 - C. stayed the same.
 - D. show significant change only in New England.
 - E. show significant change only in the deep South.
4. For the most part, the domesticity novels written by women during the mid-nineteenth century were
 - A. frivolous fairy tales.
 - B. subversive attacks on the power relations in society.
 - C. sentimental pastimes of little import.
 - D. political calls for revolution.
 - E. stories that supported the power structure.
5. In response to the nullification crisis, Andrew Jackson
 - A. demanded that Congress enact an even higher new tariff.
 - B. defended the states' rights position that states were the ultimate judges of constitutional principles.
 - C. challenged John C. Calhoun to a duel.
 - D. asserted the inviolability of the union and of federal control of tariffs and other matters of foreign policy.
 - E. became best friends with Calhoun.

6. 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.
7. In the nineteenth century supposedly "scientific" theories on racial differences indicated that
 - A. blacks and whites were intellectually and morally equal.
 - B. blacks were less likely than whites to become drunkards and thieves.
 - C. whites and blacks were actually two separate species.
 - D. it was impossible to determine the causes of the physical and mental variations among human beings.
 - E. All races are equal.
8. Jacksonian Democrats viewed the "American System" as
 - A. the most efficient approach to solving the nation's economic and political problems.
 - B. an unconstitutional violation of local, state, and citizen rights.
 - C. a means of reducing sectional tensions and calming the fears of southern slave owners.
 - D. a tax-reform policy that would benefit honest citizens and impoverished politicians.
 - E. socialism.
9. Many nineteenth-century northern social reformers believed that criminals, the mentally ill, and poor people
 - A. were lazy, sinful, devil worshippers.
 - B. could not be helped by government policies or institutions.
 - C. should either be drafted into the army or employed in federal work camps.
 - D. should be deported.
 - E. had been mistreated as children and could be rehabilitated as adults.
10. The controversial and divisive congressional proposal, made by a Pennsylvania congressman, that opposed the extension of slavery into any territory ceded by Mexico, was the
 - A. Ostend Manifesto.
 - B. Popular Sovereignty Act.
 - C. Crittenden Compromise.
 - D. Wilmot Proviso.
 - E. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

11. The Declaration of Sentiments, issued at Seneca Falls in 1848, was modeled most closely on the

- A. Declaration of Rights and Grievances.
- B. Rights of Man.
- C. Declaration of Independence.
- D. Declaration of Man and the Citizen.
- E. the Bible.

12. The Democratic Party

- A. supported both agrarian democratic principles and the continuation of southern slavery.
- B. favored strict limitations on voting rights.
- C. was similar in policy and constituencies to the Federalist Party.
- D. was almost destroyed by the election of 1828.
- E. was organized to oppose Andrew Jackson.

13. 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.

14. The national culture that developed after the 1830s included all of the following elements EXCEPT

- A. republicanism.
- B. capitalism.
- C. abolitionism.
- D. Protestantism.
- E. paternalism.

15. In the 1840s, the westward expansion of the United States

- A. did not extend beyond the Mississippi River.
- B. included the 2000-mile-long Oregon trail to the Pacific coast.
- C. was prohibited by the territorial government of Mexico.
- D. halted at the Rocky Mountains.
- E. included Canada.

16. The political party that emerged in the 1830s to oppose Andrew Jackson was the ____ Party.

- A. Republican
- B. Liberty
- C. Whig
- D. Know-Nothing
- E. Free Soil

17. 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."

18. The term "manifest destiny" refers to the belief that

- A. Providence had destined the American continent to be dominated by the United States.
- B. war between the United States and Mexico was inevitable.
- C. American Indians were to be driven from the continent.
- D. the U.S. would defeat the British and become the leading world power.
- E. all of these choices.

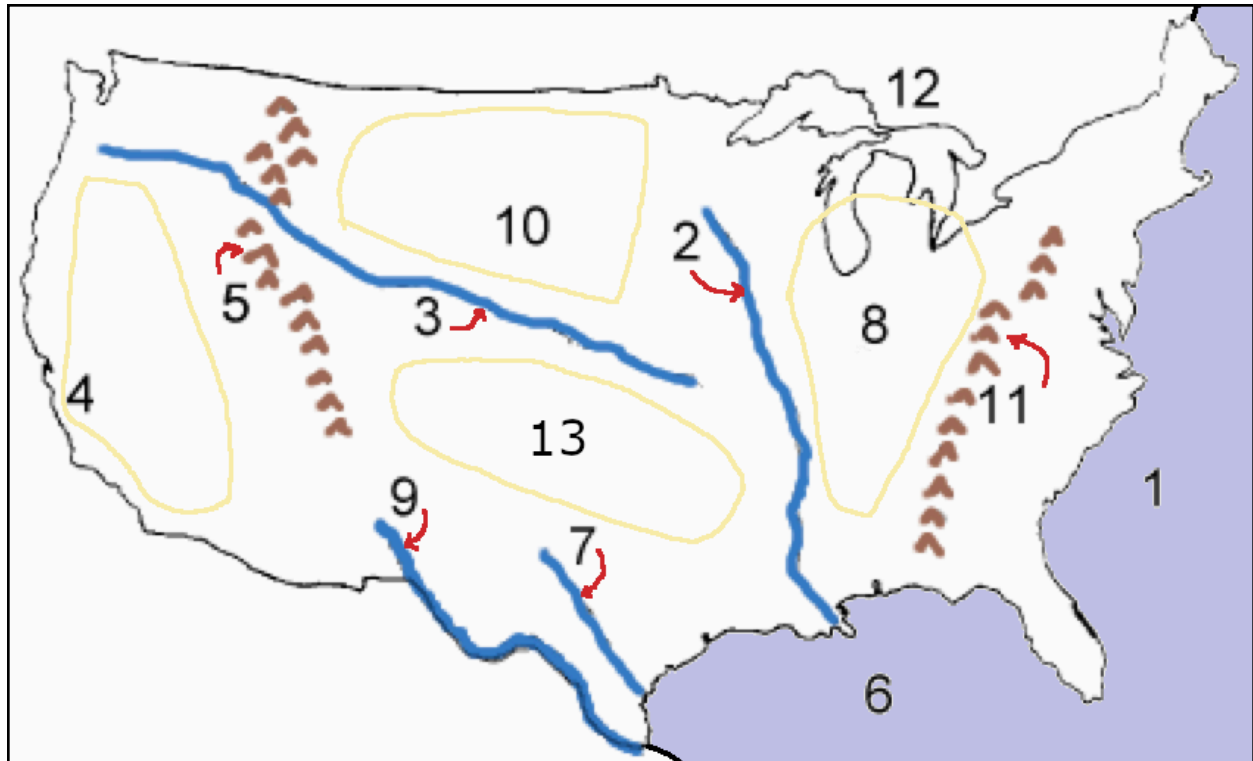
19. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- A. authorized the United States to pay \$15 million to Mexico.
- B. fixed the Texas border at the Rio Grande.
- C. ended the United States' war with Mexico.
- D. ceded the Northwestern section of what had been Mexico to the U.S.
- E. all of the above.

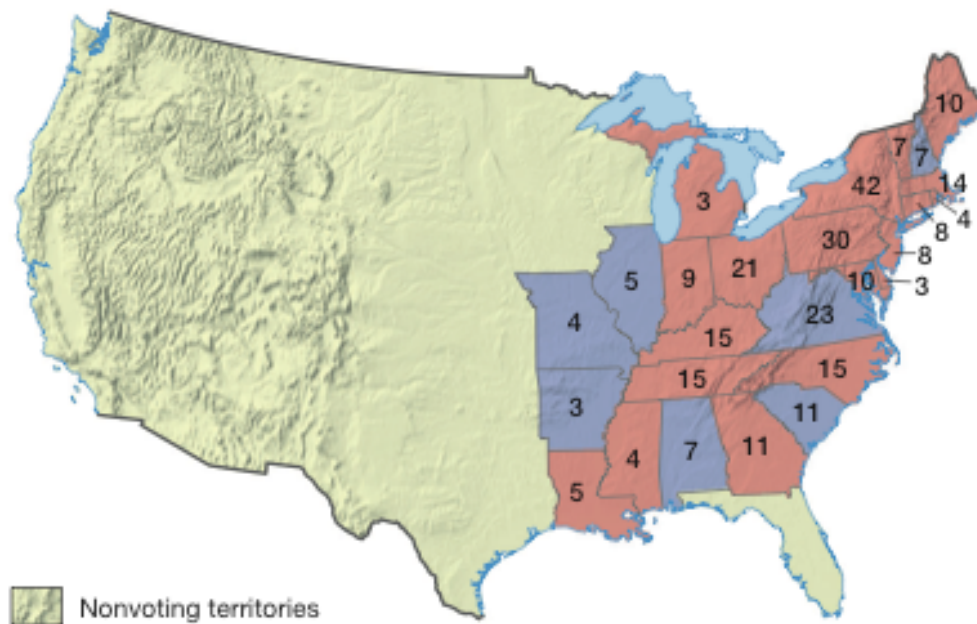
20. The Whig party supported all of the following EXCEPT

- A. an active government role in encouraging the expansion of the market economy.
- B. moral legislation regulating alcohol consumption.
- C. government-supported internal improvements.
- D. public suspicion and mistrust of the influence of privileged economic groups on federal policies.
- E. public schools.

For map questions, locate the number of the places being described in the question. Then, **enter ONLY the correct number in the answer line.**



21. Water transportation was more important than overland transportation in the first half of the 19th Century. Where is the Mississippi River, the major waterway in the United States in which many western and southern farmers moved their crops to market?
22. Texas had been one of Mexico's northern states after achieving its independence from Spain in 1821. Where is the Nueces River, Mexico's claim to the official border with the United States after the annexation of Texas in 1845?
23. Today the United States stretches westward to the Pacific Ocean. However, after the American War for Independence ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783, American farmers who lived in the newly acquired Trans-Appalachian West were considered westerners. Where is the Trans-Appalachian West?
24. In 1846, President James K. Polk claimed that "American blood had been shed on American soil" when members of the Mexican Army fired upon U.S. soldiers. Where is the Rio Grande River, the border which President Polk insisted was the official boundary between the United States and Mexico?



	Electoral Vote (%)	Popular Vote (%)
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (Whig)	234 (80)	1,275,016 (53)
Martin Van Buren (Democrat)	60 (20)	1,129,102 (47)

25. According to this graphic, all of the following statements are true, EXCEPT
- Both parties won electoral votes in each of the three regions of the country, north, south, and west.
 - Because the Whig candidate had more electoral votes, he was the winner in this election.
 - William Henry Harrison had the majority of the popular votes.
 - It is clear (by the electoral votes) that the most populated states were southern, slaveholding states, rather than northern states.
 - The Whig Party won more of the states located in the Trans-Appalachian West than the Democratic Party did.
26. According to the video, in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court
- upheld state power over federal power, confirming the 10th Amendment to the Constitution..
 - established the fact that federal judiciary power could overturn decisions made by the state courts.
 - created the practice of judicial review.
 - established the principle that the federal government would control interstate commerce.
 - ruled in favor of the sanctity of contracts, and that the state of Georgia could not confiscate lands previously sold to private individuals.



27. The Illinois Senate election of 1858

- A. pitted the Republican Douglas against the Democrat Lincoln.
- B. saw the incumbent defeated by the challenger.
- C. had the Democrat defending popular sovereignty.
- D. saw the Republicans run the better-known candidate.
- E. had the Republican promote the idea of racial equality.

28. Garrisonian abolitionists called for

- A. immediate abolition gradually accomplished.
- B. gradual abolition gradually accomplished.
- C. immediate abolition without conditions.
- D. gradual abolition with compensation to the slaveowner.
- E. immediate abolition with compensation to the slaveowner.

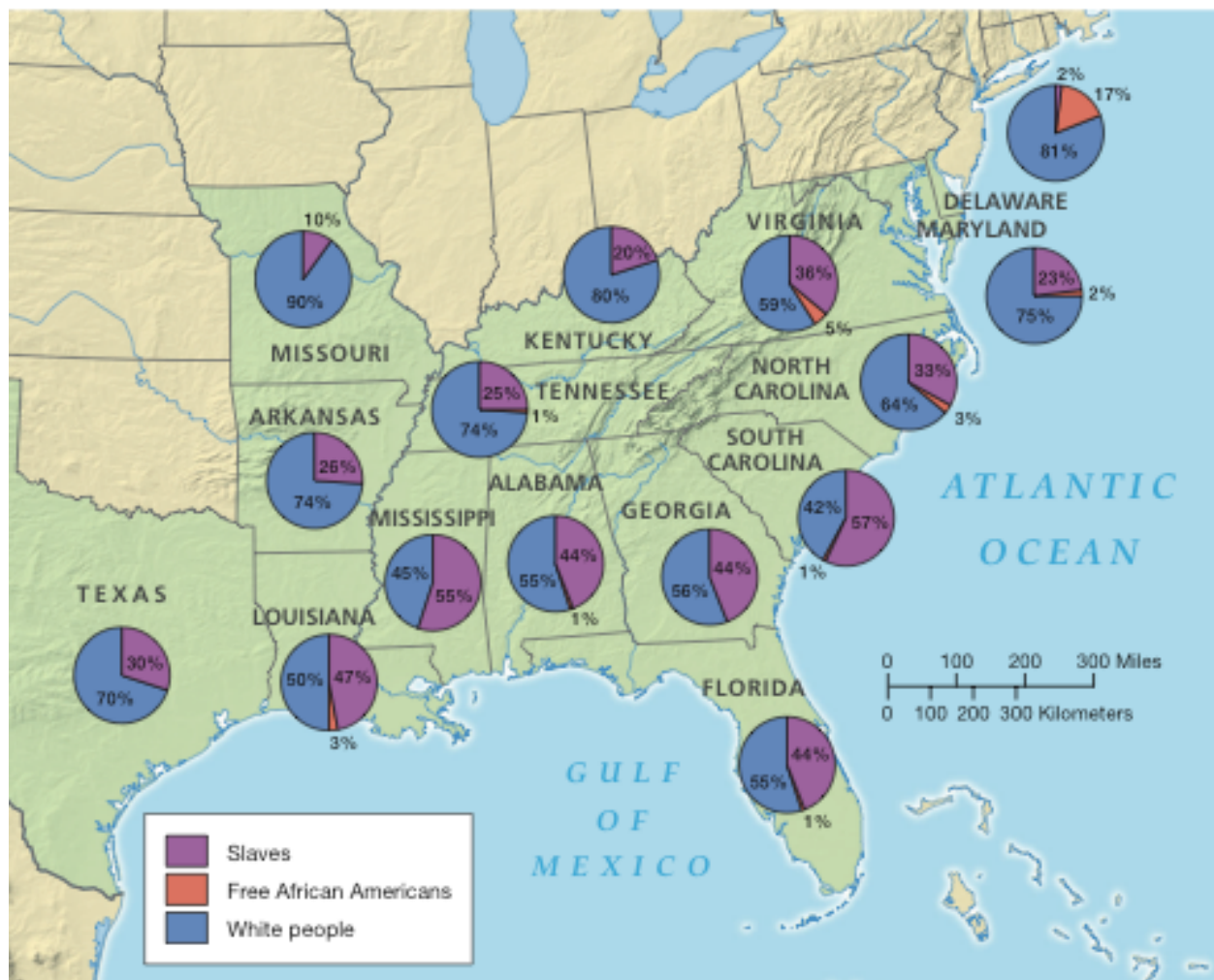
29. Henry Clay's "American System" included all of the following EXCEPT

- A. quota restrictions on immigration from Europe.
- B. a sound system of currency supported by a national bank.
- C. federal funding for internal improvements to the nation's infrastructure.
- E. a tariff to protect American industry from foreign competition.

30. "Popular sovereignty" was the belief that

- A. the United States was destined to control the entire continent.
- B. the American Indian was the ward of the U.S. government.
- C. settlers to a territory should decide for themselves whether or not to permit slavery.
- D. the federal government had the final authority on slavery in the territories.
- E. citizens should be free to choose their own reading material.

Population Patterns in the South, 1850

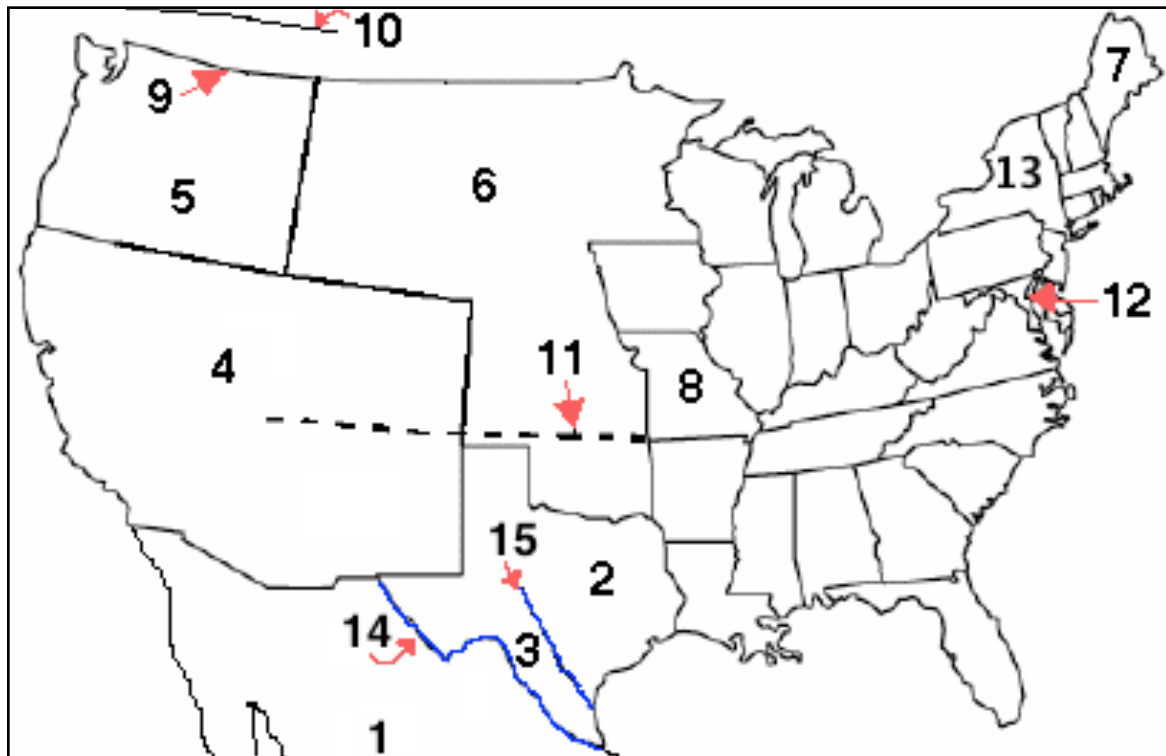


31. According to this graphic, all of the following statements are true, EXCEPT
- In only two states did slaves clearly outnumber whites.
 - The more north and/or west you go, the percentage of slaves generally declines.
 - No free blacks lived in slaveholding states.
 - The percentage of free blacks in Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Illinois cannot be known by using this map.
 - At 17%, Delaware had the largest number of free blacks in its population.
32. A common defense of the institution of slavery by slave owners was that
- slaves were treated better than northern industrial workers.
 - slave children played with white children.
 - slaves lived better on southern plantations than the natives in Africa.
 - slaves lived much longer than whites.
 - slaves always had the ability to resettle back to Africa with the help of the American Colonization Society.

33. Which one of the following was NOT part of the Compromise of 1850?
- A. California would be admitted as a free state
 - B. New Mexico and Utah territories would decide on the slavery question using popular sovereignty.
 - C. Texas would be compensated for land ceded to the New Mexico Territory
 - D. All existing fugitive slave laws would be repealed
 - E. The slave trade, but not slavery, would be abolished in the District of Columbia
34. According to former UCLA historian Kathryn Sklar in the video, all the following are characteristics of the settlement of the Kansas territory and its inhabitants EXCEPT
- A. Problems occurred due to the rapidity of the settlement, and population growth there.
 - B. In the end, perhaps due to location or geography, a majority of the inhabitants identified themselves as living in a free state.
 - C. Although both sides committed acts of violence, the aggressive nature of the pro-slave element has the largest impact on the problems experienced in Kansas.
 - D. Popular sovereignty practiced in Kansas, even with its problems, was seen by most everyone as the national solution to the problem of slavery both in the North and the South.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.
35. The Republic of Texas, also known as the Lone Star Republic from 1836-1845, was not immediately annexed by the United States largely because of the
- A. fact that Texas would have to be admitted as a slave state.
 - B. opposition of Stephen F. Austin.
 - C. fear that there were too many outlaws residing in the republic.
 - D. isolationist policies of the Democratic Party.
 - E. opposition by president John Tyler
36. Of the following reforms sought by women's rights advocates in the 1840's, which one was considered "too radical" and caused a rift in the movement, preventing a full unification of the movement in the first half of the 19th Century?
- A. better access for women to property
 - B. a more equitable chance for education and the professions
 - C. keeping (and increasing) wages for their own labor
 - D. custody of their children in cases of divorce
 - E. the right to vote.



For map questions, locate the number of the places being described in the question. Then, **enter ONLY the correct number in the answer line.**



37. Which line of latitude was used by the supporters of candidate James K. Polk and the Democratic Party as a rallying cry for the fulfillment of manifest destiny in the election of 1844?
38. What area was ceded to the United States by way of a war that ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
39. Which free state was created and added to the United States, in order to keep a North/South balance in the Senate, as a result of the Missouri Compromise of 1820?
40. The United States peacefully decided to end its territorial conflict with Great Britain in 1846 by deciding to compromise at this, the 49th parallel.
41. This slave state was added to the union in 1820, even though it resides entirely north of the 36 degree 30 minute latitude line, an area designated as free territory.
42. Where was the disputed territory that caused the United States to go to war with Mexico after President Polk claimed that "American blood had been shed on American soil"?

Matching

Read the description on the left. From the list on the right, select the correct person that is being described and enter the letter of that person on the answer line.
(Each of the 8 people on the right has a correct matching description on the left)



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 43. Leader of nineteen rescue missions that freed approximately 300 slaves | |
| 44. For his 1856 speech, Crime Against Kansas, this Massachusetts Senator was beaten by a disgruntled Southerner | |
| 45. Born into slavery, he escaped to freedom, and founded his own abolitionist newspaper, The North Star | A. Joseph Smith |
| 46. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who delivered the majority opinion in the Dred Scott case | B. Frederick Douglass |
| 47. Historian whose definition of nativism, in his book Strangers in the Land, incorporates three important strains that are evident throughout United States History in the 19th Century | C. Roger Taney |
| 48. Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, perhaps the most popular and influential piece of abolitionist propaganda in the United States in 1852 | D. Harriet Tubman |
| 49. The founder of Mormonism, born in upstate New York in the early nineteenth century | E. John Higham |
| 50. Leader of the Mexican forces in the Texas revolt and Mexican-American War who was defeated at the Battle of San Jacinto | F. Harriet Beecher Stowe |
| | G. Charles Sumner |
| | H. Antonio López de Santa Anna |

51. Concerning Forum 1, all of the statements below are true EXCEPT for which one.

- A. Professor Remini's essay and point of view are greatly influenced by his extensive studies on the life of Andrew Jackson, which was clearly evident in the video shown in class.
- B. Professor McCormick, a veteran analyzer of nineteenth-century politics, explained the 1828 election through the lens of quantitative history, using statistics to break down a number of generalizations about the significance of Jackson's election.
- C. The forum videos with information provided by additional historians, revealed even more historical issues, expanding the discussion of what seemed to be a straightforward "Yes/No" debate.
- D. Most every student in the class, after reading the very same essays and watching the very same videos, came to similar conclusions about whether the Election of 1828 represented a democratic revolt of the people.
- E. The amount of student participation and the level of analysis, as clearly seen in the quality and quantity of posts and replies, varied greatly throughout the week. The reasons for these discrepancies are numerous, ranging from a lack of preparation to the challenge of understanding the materials.



52. The term manifest destiny describes all of the following ideas EXCEPT:

- A. the idea that Americans had a God-given right to bring the benefits of American democracy to backward peoples.
- B. the concern for the economic future of the United States.
- C. the idea that the American frontier spirit made it inevitable that American culture would dominate the continent.
- D. the Southern idea that there would be a gradual inclusion of more slave states into the union, including the eventual legalization of slavery throughout the country.

53. In response to the Supreme Court's rulings in the Cherokee cases, Andrew Jackson

- A. acquiesced and grudgingly accepted the court's rulings.
- B. persuaded Congress to amend the constitution to allow the Indian removal.
- C. defied the court and allowed troops to force the removal of the Cherokee.
- D. worked to have several justices impeached and replaced with his supporters.
- E. became the first president to be impeached for defying an act of Congress.

54. ALL of the following were regarded as northern 'insults' to southerners and their way of life, EXCEPT which one?

- A. Open protests against the Fugitive Slave Law
- B. rejection of the Lecompton constitution
- C. acceptance of the Dred Scott decision
- D. support of John Brown's raid
- E. the passing of Personal Liberty Laws
- f. agreeing with the common sense of Stephen Douglas' Freeport Doctrine

55. The annual consumption of alcohol, which had reached an all-time high during the 1820s,
- was no longer perceived as a problem as early as 1830.
 - remained roughly the same during the 1830s.
 - doubled during the 1830s.
 - quadrupled during the 1830s.
 - dropped by more than 50% during the 1830s.

56. Which one of the following number sequences is the correct chronological order of these events?
- (1) Dred Scott decision
 - (2) Lincoln-Douglas Debates
 - (3) Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (4) John Brown's Harpers Ferry Raid

- 3,1,2,4
- 3,2,1,4
- 1,2,4,3
- 2,3,1,4

57. The "Trail of Tears" referred to

- Irish immigrants fleeing starvation in Ireland.
- the forced movement of the Cherokee and other tribes to Indian Territory.
- the flight of Mormon refugees from the Midwest to Utah.
- runaway slaves' capture and return to owners in the South.
- the path of the Underground Railroad across the Mason-Dixon Line.

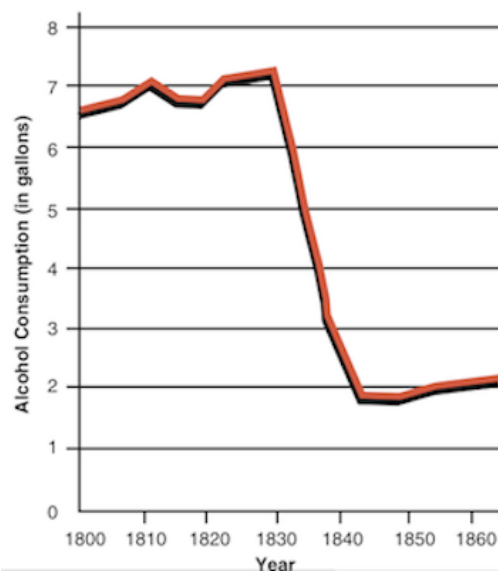
58. The Dred Scott decision in 1857

- calmed the fears of abolitionists.
- supported the extremist southern argument on the rights of slave owners.
- upheld the Missouri Compromise as constitutional.
- upheld the Free Soil position on extension of slavery into the newly acquired territories.
- was Chief Justice John Marshall's last decision before retirement

59. Concerning the human impulses and motivations behind the American reform movements in the first half of the 19th century, Romanticism

- was consistent with traditional Calvinism.
- stressed the importance of order and control.
- both A and B
- neither A nor B

T90 Per Capita Consumption of Alcohol, 1800-60





60. According to this graphic on white male suffrage, all of the following statements are true, EXCEPT
- If you were a freeholder (property owner), your chances of voting in more states was greater than those who did not own property, regardless of year.
 - In Virginia, the qualifications necessary to vote were significantly reduced from 1800 to 1830.
 - The right to vote was more widespread and included more people in 1830 than it had been in 1800.
 - There were more states in 1830 than in 1800.
 - Voting rights changes in South Carolina made it easier to vote in 1830 than it had been in 1800.
61. Which general statement concerning the comparative development of the North and South prior to the Civil War is the MOST accurate?
- The South became increasingly unlike the North and increasingly sensitive to threats to its way of life.
 - The North and the South were never terribly different, but this did not prevent the South from being sensitive to threats to what it perceived to be its distinct way of life.
 - The North and the South grew increasingly similar, which made it increasingly unnecessary for the South to worry about threats to its way of life.
 - The South became increasingly unlike the North, in fact, so unlike the North that southerners were unconcerned about what northerners thought of them.
 - The North grew increasingly like the South, which gave southerners increasing confidence that their way of life was superior.
62. Which of the following was acquired by the federal government after an official congressional declaration of war and resulting United States military victory?
- Texas
 - California
 - Oregon
 - Cuba
 - all of these answers

63. Which of the following vocabulary words dealing with the Constitutional powers is INCORRECTLY paired with its example and/or definition?
- A. delegated power - the federal government has the power to coin money
 - B. enumerated power - the federal government has the power to regulate interstate trade and foreign commerce
 - C. concurrent power - both federal and state governments have the power to raise a police force
 - D. residual power - the state governments have all powers not given to the federal government
 - E. implied power - the federal government has all the powers given to it except those in the elastic clause of the Constitution

64. Reformers in the 1820's and 1830's generally believed in all of the following EXCEPT

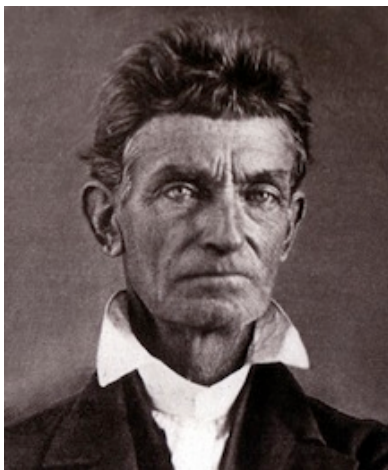
- A. the basic goodness of human nature.
- B. tolerance for the diverse cultural habits of Americans.
- C. the usefulness of social control to eliminate unacceptable social behavior.
- D. they were morally certain of what was right.
- E. they could create a perfect heavenly community while living on the earth.

65. According to the video God in America documentary, the "Burned-Over District" referred to the site of fiery revivals during the Second Great Awakening. Which of the following would be an accurate description of a nineteenth-century preacher's message to the participants in a religious revival?

- A. Most men and women were destined to everlasting eternal life.
- B. Men and women were moral free agents.
- C. Most men and women were damned to eternal hell.
- D. The end of the world was nigh.
- E. Men and women had no power over their own salvation.



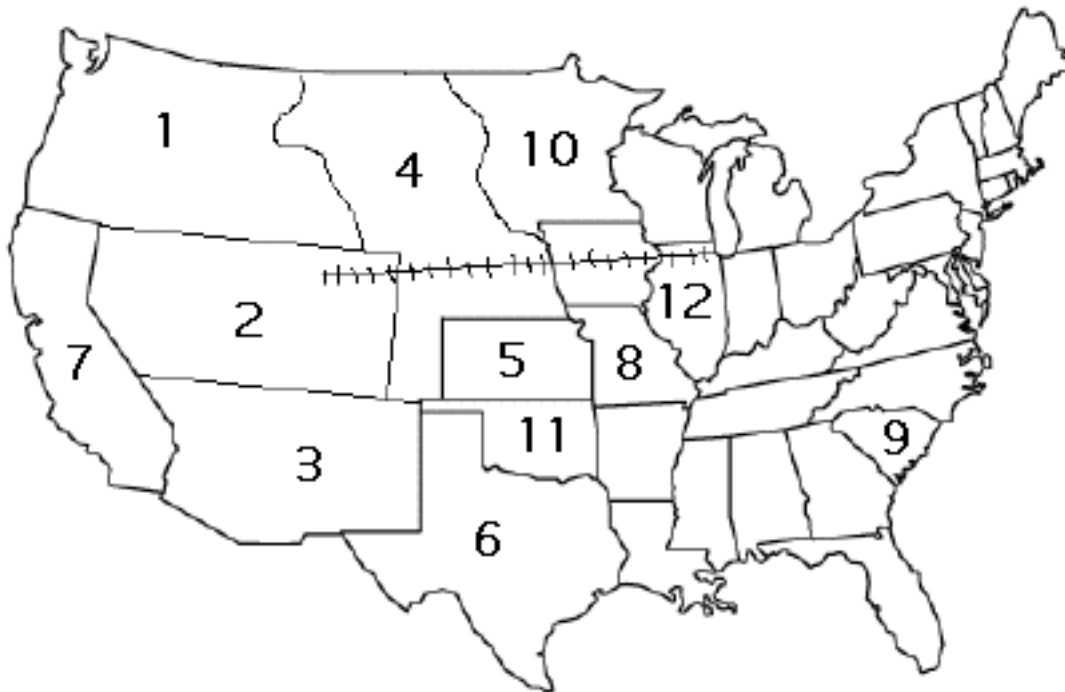
(image of evangelist
James Finley)



66. John Brown was noted for all of the following EXCEPT

- A. being one of the first people to use the insanity defense in order to avoid execution
- B. attempting to incite a slave rebellion in Virginia.
- C. dying as a "martyr to freedom."
- D. attacking Harpers Ferry.
- E. killing unarmed proslavery farmers in the civil war in "Bleeding Kansas."

For map questions, locate the number of the places being described in the question. Then, **enter ONLY the correct number in the answer line.**

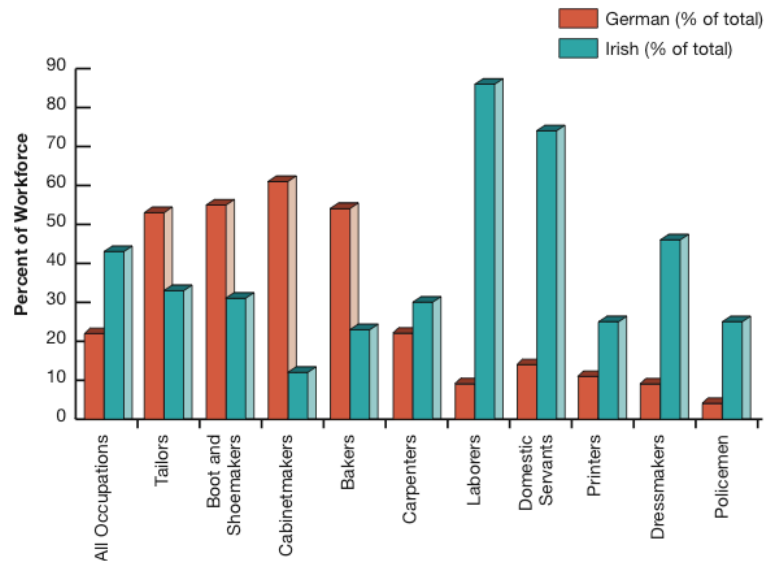


67. The proposed railroad (on the map), was to have its eastern terminus in this state, represented by Senator Stephen A. Douglas. This provided a significant economic reason for Douglas to propose the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, in order to organize the territory to the west of his home state. Where is this state?
68. By terms of the Compromise of 1850, the people living in these areas would be able to decide the issue of slavery by using popular sovereignty. Although there are two correct answers to this question, use **ONLY ONE** of these areas as your answer.
69. The American Civil War can be said to have started five years before the official start of the war. Pro slave and Free Soil settlers battled with and killed one another here in 1856.
70. We know from the textbook and video that pro-slavery men from these states were responsible for the voter fraud in the election of a territorial legislature in Kansas. Not only did they elect pro-slavery candidates, responsible for creating the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution, but they also attacked "free soilers" and sacked the town of Lawrence, initiating violence on both sides that came to be known as "Bleeding Kansas"? Although there are two states that are correct answers for this question, use **ONLY ONE** as your answer.

71. Interpreting this graph correctly, which one of the following claims is correct?

- A. Germans outnumbered Irish in a majority of the ten occupations listed on this chart.
- B. All dressmakers in New York were either Irish or German women.
- C. Irish outnumbered Germans in all occupations by a ratio of 3 to 1
- D. The more skilled jobs were more likely to be done by Irish, rather than German workers.
- E. If you lived in New York and hired a day laborer in 1855, you were almost guaranteed to be hiring an Irish worker.

Participation of Irish and German Immigrants in the New York City Workforce for Selected Occupations 1855



72. According the video, Women's rights advocate Lucretia Mott's comment to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 'Why Lizzie, thee will make us ridiculous,' is good illustration of the differences among women reformers over

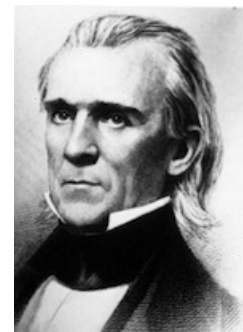
- A. demanding the right to vote.
- B. shifting from moral reform to women's rights.
- C. wanting to wear clothing like bloomers.
- D. demanding property, custody, and education rights.
- E. requiring men to share responsibility for household chores.

73. Which statement about southern slaveholding is the MOST accurate?

- A. A majority of white males owned slaves.
- B. The planter class was so aristocratic as to be anti-capitalistic and against the market economy.
- C. Those who owned no slaves constituted a minor portion of the southern population.
- D. The planter class exercised power beyond their numbers.
- E. Each statement is accurate.

74. James K. Polk's belligerent slogan, 'Fifty-four Forty or Fight,' was a reference to U.S. claims to

- A. a Texas border at the Nueces River.
- B. California, south to Baja.
- C. Oregon territory, north to the Russian-Alaska boundary.
- D. New Mexico/Arizona border, deeper into Mexico.
- E. Upholding and protecting the Missouri Compromise Line of 1820.



75. The appearance of the Know-Nothings reflected the growing frustration felt by many Americans over the
- A. inadequacies of public education.
 - B. growing problems of runaway slaves.
 - C. growing political influences of immigrants, especially Irish Catholics.
 - D. federal government reserving vast tracts of western lands for Indians.
 - E. acceptance of the market revolution.



76. According to the video, Douglas accused Lincoln of being a 'Black Republican', implying that Lincoln favored
- A. prohibiting slavery.
 - B. social equality with blacks.
 - C. invasion of the South.
 - D. voting for free African Americans.
 - E. doing whatever it took to win the support of Black voters.
77. Which is true of the elastic clause of the Constitution of the United States?
- A. its use has aided states' rightists throughout the nation's history
 - B. its use came to an abrupt end after the Civil War and the triumph of nationalism
 - C. it has been a secret weapon of the strict interpreters of the Constitution
 - D. it has provided our nation with its historic trend towards loose construction
 - E. it has been a countermeasure against any use of implied powers by the federal government
78. Chief Justice John Marshall often delivered rulings on behalf of the federal government having powers greater than those of the states. He did so in all of the following cases EXCEPT which one?
- A. McCulloch v. Maryland 1819
 - B. Fletcher v. Peck 1810
 - C. Gibbons v. Ogden 1824
 - D. Worcester v. Georgia 1832 (Cherokee Indian cases)
 - E. Dred Scott v. Sanford 1857

79. Which of the following correctly identifies the three patterns of nativism described by John Higham in his book *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism - 1860-1925*?
- anti-Black, pro-radical, anti-Puritan nativism
 - anti-Catholic, anti-radical, anti-Anglo-Saxon nativism
 - anti-radical, anti-Catholic, racial nativism
 - pro-republican, anti-racial, anti-religious nativism
 - anti-immigrant, pro-Anglo-Saxon, and anti-Catholic nativism
80. The Constitution founded the United States as a federal-republic, not a pure democracy. Federalism (a federal system of government) is one in which
- all power is concentrated in the national government
 - powers are divided between the federal and the state governments
 - the states are supreme
 - there is a system of Cabinet responsibility
 - none of the above
81. Which one of the following political parties does NOT belong in this list of sectional and/or special interest parties prior to the Civil War?
- Free-Soil Party
 - Liberty Party
 - American (Know Nothing) Party
 - Democratic Party
 - Republican Party
82. The Ostend Manifesto was
- a document in which the United States threatened to seize control of Cuba.
 - the treaty that gave Cuba its independence.
 - an attempted Spanish invasion of Louisiana.
 - the antislavery newspaper that published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
 - the U.S. demand for Texas annexation after the Alamo.
83. Read this quote from your textbook on literacy, books, and the emerging American culture of the early 19th Century.
- “Popular sentimental novels were not... frivolous fairytales into which housewives retreated from the real world. They were subversive depictions of a higher spiritual reality that would move the feminine ethos of the Christian home to the center of civilization. That vision drove an organized public assault on irreligion, drunkenness, prostitution, slavery, and other practices and institutions that substituted passion and force for Christian love...”
- Elements of this quote can properly be applied to all of the following people, concepts, and events EXCEPT:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. The 2nd Great Awakening | E. Dorothea Dix |
| B. temperance | F. the “peculiar institution” |
| C. <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> | G. Romanticism & Calvinism |
| D. Evangelicals | H. All of these answers can be directly applied to this quote |

Matching

Read the description on the left. From the list on the right, select the correct person that is being described and enter the letter of that person on the answer line.
(Each of the 6 people on the right has a correct matching description on the left)



- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 84. Whig reformer and the creator of the first public school system in Massachusetts. | |
| 85. Radical abolitionist, founded The Liberator, and viewed slavery as America's greatest national sin. | |
| 86. Democrat leader best known for helping to pass the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act while promoting the idea of popular sovereignty. | A. Dorothea Dix |
| 87. Reformer and the leading advocate for the humane treatment of the insane. | B. Stephen A. Douglas |
| 88. The primary defender of the right of "nullification" during the tariff of abominations crisis in South Carolina. | C. Henry Clay |
| 89. Considered the Father of the American System, this Whig politician opposed Andrew Jackson and the Democrats, but never won the presidency. | D. Horace Mann |
| | E. William Lloyd Garrison |
| | F. John Calhoun |

True or False

When reading and answering True or False questions, if **ANY PART** of the statement is false, the answer is false. In order to be true, every statement or fact must be true.

90. By 1804, every state in the North had passed some type of law against slavery. Even though there were growing differences between the North and the South, by 1830, American society was essentially republican, capitalist, and Protestant. In addition, most Americans had access to newspapers. With the inclusion of those Americans who read the Bible, the United States was statistically the most literate nation in the world in the early 19th Century.



91. In the 19th Century, scientific theories on racial differences indicated that whites and blacks were actually two separate species. Regardless of these findings being completely inaccurate by today's scientific standards, many Americans, believing in the power and superiority of science, concluded that these scientists were correct and therefore condoned many prejudicial and discriminatory acts by whites against blacks and others during that time period.
92. In the 19th century, the Whig Party attracted many evangelical Protestants who believed that government should be an agent of moral reform. They supported public schools, construction of good roads, and a stable currency. Whigs were often at odds with non-believers and Catholics, especially regarding parochial schools. The native-born Americans who were atheists or who were least concerned about religion tended to be members of the Democratic Party.
93. The problem of race in the United States is evident in that although the free-soil and pro-slavery supporters may have been on opposing sides of the "institution of slavery" spectrum, both groups largely consisted of members who were also racist and anti-Black, free or slave.

94. Democrats in the mid-nineteenth century saw the federal government as a potentially dangerous concentration of power, and because it rested in the hands of imperfect individuals, it had to be limited. Of the two major political parties between 1820 and 1840, the Whigs and Democrats, the Democrats were far more likely to promote states rights because of their greater support for the institution of slavery.



They feared that an activist federal government might threaten the "property" and way of life. In addition, a generally negative or Calvinistic view of humanity made Democrats far less likely than Whigs to approve funding for the more expensive and humane treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners or the mentally insane.

95. The decisions of Supreme Court Justice John Marshall helped to strengthen the state governments as the expense of federal government power.

96. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo granted Texas its independence.

97. The United States avoided war with Britain (shown as the larger fellow on the left side of this cartoon) concerning the border between their territories in the northwest corner of the continent. Unfortunately for President James K. Polk, his compromise with the British on the Oregon Treaty angered northern, expansionist-minded Whigs in his own party. Moreover, it added to northerners fears of a slave power conspiracy in the federal government.



98. When the Civil War began in 1861, the majority of white southerners owned no slaves at all.



99. According to the video and your instructor, the Dred Scott Decision of 1857 was the worst case, in all of U.S. history, of extreme prejudice in a court decision and the best example of the Supreme Court practicing judicial restraint by simply dismissing the case.

100. As discussed and determined in the online forum, it is clear that this political cartoon depicts a pro-slavery and pro-southern position on the issue of abolitionism.

