

1. What was the result of the Treaty of Kanagawa?
 - a. It gave Japan trading rights in the U.S.
 - b. Japan agreed to open ports to American whaling ships that were in distress.
 - c. Japan opened its ports to all western nations.
 - d. The U.S. and Japan agreed to maintain peace between the two countries.[b]
2. Following his return from Japan, what did Perry envision for the future of the U.S.?
 - a. Americans would not be interested in Asian markets.
 - b. The U.S. needed to protect its commercial rights.
 - c. The power of the U.S. would never reach that of other more developed countries.
 - d. America's increasing world power would be detrimental to U.S. commerce.[b]
3. What major issue did Americans face following the Mexican War?
 - a. How much territory should the U.S. attempt to acquire?
 - b. What would be the requirements for statehood?
 - c. Should new states be admitted as slave or free states?
 - d. Should Mexicans be naturalized as citizens?[c]
4. What issue of expansion was part of the 1844 presidential election?
 - a. statehood for California
 - b. statehood for Alaska
 - c. annexation of Texas
 - d. annexation of Oregon[c]
5. What year did the war with Mexico begin?
 - a. 1838
 - b. 1842
 - c. 1846
 - d. 1850[c]
6. What advantages did the U.S. have over Mexico in the Mexican War?
 - a. more troops
 - b. familiarity with the area
 - c. moveable artillery
 - d. experienced navy[c]
7. Why was the Mexican War popular in the U.S.?

- a. Americans had an intense dislike of Mexicans.
- b. Americans hoped it would lead to imperial domination.
- c. American forces were victorious in all major battles.
- d. It created a path to future South American conquests.

[c]

8. The territory acquired by the U.S. through the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hildago increased the continental U.S. by

- a. 20%.
- b. 30%.
- c. 40%.
- d. 50%.

[c]

9. Why were Americans especially happy to have acquired California?

- a. Access to Asian markets
- b. Fruit growing
- c. All season growing climate
- d. Fishing

[a]

10. Polk's campaign slogan of 1844 referred to the U.S. desire to acquire territory in which area?

- a. California
- b. Washington
- c. Mexico
- d. Oregon

[d]

11. What was the purpose of the 1852 Foreign Miner's Tax?

- a. keep all immigrants out of western mines
- b. tax anyone east of the Mississippi who found gold in California
- c. discourage Catholics from settling in California
- d. discourage Chinese and non-native immigrants from the mining business

[d]

12. Why were the Comanche more successful than other tribes in retaining power in the southwest?

- a. They were friendly with the settlers.
- b. They offered settlers protection from other tribes
- c. They were the only tribes to engage in successful and lasting treaties with the U.S.
- d. They learned how to meld new technologies with their existing customs and practices.

[d]

13. What was the largest ethnic group that settled in California during the 19th century?

- a. Germans
- b. English
- c. Australians
- d. Chinese

[d]

14. How did the Chinese immigrants survive in California?

- a. They worked in the gold mines.
- b. They established themselves in service industries.
- c. They assimilated into American culture.
- d. They became involved in local politics.

[b]

15. How did the concept of citizenship change during the mid 19th century?

- a. It became more inclusive.
- b. Native-born Americans tried to narrow the definition.
- c. Most immigrants chose not to become U.S. citizens.
- d. The major political parties agreed on the requirements for citizenship.

[b]

16. What motivated most Chinese who migrated to America during the mid 19th century?

- a. civil disturbances in China
- b. economic hardships
- c. promise of American gold
- d. joining family members

[c]

17. How did east coast immigration patterns change in the mid 19th century?

- a. Most immigrants did not remain in the port cities.
- b. There were more immigrants from central and southern Europe.
- c. Immigration slowed down.
- d. Most immigrants were from England.

[b]

18. Why did southerners shy away from massive industrialization projects?

- a. They wanted to retain a separate identity from the north.
- b. Agriculture was more profitable than industry.
- c. The southerners lacked investors.
- d. There was concern that large cities would hinder slave control.

[d]

19. Residents of Louisiana who were of mixed decent were called

- a. Creole.
- b. Cajuns.
- c. Mestizos.
- d. high yellow.

[a]

20. Ethnic conflicts in the east revolved around

- a. old Protestant and new Catholic immigrants.
- b. the Chinese and Americans.
- c. protestant immigrants and native born immigrants.
- d. the Chinese and Catholics.

[a]

21. The Nativist Movement had its deepest roots in which city?

- a. Philadelphia
- b. Boston
- c. Chicago
- d. New York

[d]

22. What was the significance of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854?

- a. It provided for a policy of popular sovereignty.
- b. It dictated whether a new state would be admitted as free or slave.
- c. It reinforced the Missouri Compromise.
- d. It allowed both Kansas and Nebraska to be admitted as free states.

[a]

23. The main principle of the Republican Party was

- a. its opposition to German immigration.
- b. its opposition to the expansion of slavery.
- c. its opposition to Catholicism.
- d. its endorsement of states' rights.

[b]

24. Slaveholders were constantly adjusting to the conditions of slavery due to

- a. internal pressures from enslaved people.
- b. external pressures from abolitionists.
- c. internal and external pressures.
- d. the increased number of freed slaves.

[c]

25. Which of the following statements accurately represents the institution of slavery in the 19th century?

- a. As an economic strategy it was not successful.
- b. It unified white southern society.
- c. Southern slaves worked almost exclusively on plantations.
- d. The southern economy relied on slave labor in part because they did not have a large immigrant population.

[d]

26. In his book *The Impending Crisis*, Hinton Helper suggested that

- a. white slaveholders and non-slaveholders unite in the promotion of slavery as part of the natural rule.
- b. non-slaveholding whites destroy slavery by calling for the immediate freedom of all slaves.
- c. the planter class should tighten its power over slavery so as to not lose control of the institution.
- d. the planter class was purposely perpetuating class divisions within the white community.

[d]

27. What was noteworthy to Americans about the British abolition of slavery in the West Indies?

- a. It alarmed Americans because it caused a racial war.
- b. It gave ex-slaves control over large tracts of land.
- c. British slave owners were not compensated.
- d. West Indian sugar production plummeted.

[d]

28. What did the Supreme Court decision *Prigg v. Pennsylvania* (1842) deal with?

- a. It banned the Atlantic slave trade.
- b. It gave federal protection to Southerners for reclaiming runaway slaves.
- c. It allowed continued participation in the Atlantic slave trade by southern plantation owners only.
- d. It upheld Pennsylvania state law regarding the capture of slaves.

[b]

29. In 1860 the value of southern slave labor was approximately

- a. \$1 million.
- b. \$50 million.
- c. \$100 million.
- d. \$3 billion.

[d]

30. Generally, the greatest tragedy encountered by slaves was

- a. punishment.
- b. overworking.
- c. disruption of family life.
- d. inability to marry.

[c]

1. How did Americans view the Japanese culture in 1854?

- a. as a highly civilized society
- b. inferior to American culture
- c. at the same level as American culture
- d. with indifference

[b]

2. American politics of the 1850s centered mainly on which of the following issues?

- a. slavery
- b. immigration
- c. foreign commercial trade
- d. imperialism

[a]

3. Americans elected Democrat James Polk to the presidency in the election of

- a. 1836.
- b. 1840.
- c. 1844.
- d. 1848.

[c]

4. Why was the Mexican government weakened between the years 1836-1847?

- a. Mexico was suffering from an economic depression.
- b. Mexico was involved in many rebellions.
- c. Political instability
- d. Social upheaval due to immigration

[b]

5. What did the American troops use as a guide during their march in Mexico?

- a. Cortez's conquest of Mexico
- b. Travelogues from American explorers
- c. Mayan maps
- d. The Bible

[a]

6. Who was the American general responsible for the fall of Mexico City in 1847?
- a. James Polk
 - b. Zachary Taylor
 - c. Winfield Scott
 - d. Raphael Simmes
- [c]
7. What was the concern of some Americans, including Abraham Lincoln, regarding the War with Mexico?
- a. origin of the war
 - b. treatment of Mexican soldiers
 - c. treatment of Mexican civilians
 - d. number of deaths
- [a]
8. Following the Mexican War, the U.S. acquired _____ of pre-war Mexican land.
- a. 20%
 - b. 35%
 - c. 40%
 - d. 55%
- [d]
9. What country prevented the U.S. from acquiring the Oregon Territory prior to 1844?
- a. Russia
 - b. Spain
 - c. France
 - d. Great Britain
- [d]
10. With a few exceptions, western land in the U.S. differed from eastern land in the amount of _____ it received or contained.
- a. sunshine
 - b. snow
 - c. rain
 - d. drinkable water
- [c]
11. The discovery of gold in California provided a significant population boost to which of the following cities?
- a. Los Angeles
 - b. San Diego
 - c. San Francisco
 - d. Santa Monica

[c]

12. In the 1850s, which of the following was a major obstacle to settlers traveling south from the Great Plains?

- a. lack of water
- b. Indians
- c. weather
- d. disease

[b]

13. Where were the Comanche located?

- a. Utah
- b. California
- c. Northern Mexico
- d. Arizona

[c]

14. What was the biggest threat faced by the Comanche in the 19th century?

- a. American settlers
- b. Mexican government
- c. drought
- d. loss of bison

[d]

15. Hard rock mines required the specialized techniques provided by

- a. Cornish miners.
- b. Chinese immigrants.
- c. German engineers.
- d. French surveyors.

[a]

16. How was the issue of slavery settled in California?

- a. Without bloodshed
- b. California entered as a slave state.
- c. California entered as a free state.
- d. California was split between free and slave.

[c]

17. As a result of California immigration practices, the Chinese

- a. were given full rights as California residents.
- b. were given educational opportunities but were not allowed to vote.
- c. were classified as non-whites and denied most rights of California residents.
- d. were socially but not legally discriminated against.

[c]

18. American officials were especially concerned about which of the following practices of the southwest Indians?

- a. slave taking
- b. continued spread of Indian diseases
- c. overhunting of bison
- d. expansion of Indian trading networks

[c]

19. What did leading critics of immigration feel about the Chinese in California?

- a. Eventually they would be a welcomed addition to the California landscape.
- b. They provided a valuable service in the mining industry.
- c. They did not belong in the west.
- d. They were accepted because of their “exotic” ways.

[c]

20. Which of the following statements most closely reflects Americans’ prevailing view of race in the mid 19th century, compared to the views of Americans in the Revolutionary era?

- a. Americans’ views on race had become more subtle.
- b. Americans were more likely to articulate their feelings.
- c. Americans were less likely to articulate their feelings.
- d. The increasing diversity of America led to a greater acceptance of racial differences.

[b]

21. What became the key battleground in religious conflicts?

- a. state governments
- b. Congress
- c. factories
- d. schools

[d]

22. Which of the following was NOT a goal of the American Party?

- a. Forbid Bibles in the classroom
- b. Extend the naturalization process
- c. Restrict office-holding to native-born Americans
- d. Support parochial schools

[a]

23. What made the Know Nothings political party of the 1850s unique?

- a. They had no political agenda.

- b. They were very successful for a newly formed political party.
- c. They kept their agenda secret from the public.
- d. They catered to the immigrant vote.

[c]

24. Which of the following provisions were included in the Compromise of 1850?

- a. Entry of California as a slave state.
- b. Tough fugitive Slave Act
- c. Continuation of the slave trade in D.C.
- d. Inclusion of slavery in all newly admitted southern states

[b]

25. Which of the following describes the presidential election of 1856?

- a. Whigs won their last election.
- b. Democrats lost by a significant margin.
- c. Republicans made a respectable showing.
- d. The American Party received a substantial number of votes.

[c]

26. Southern slaves who worked outside the plantation system were more likely to

- a. be treated more cruelly.
- b. be under constant supervision by their masters or factory bosses.
- c. experience a more difficult relationship with their overseer.
- d. be accepted by fellow white workers.

[c]

27. Which of the South American countries was still committed to slavery during the mid-19th century?

- a. Brazil
- b. Mexico
- c. Haiti
- d. West Indies

[a]

28. How did the ownership of slaves change between 1830 and 1850?

- a. More people owned fewer slaves.
- b. Fewer people owned more slaves.
- c. Most southern households had at least one slave.
- d. Slaveholding households employed at least 10 slaves.

[b]

29. One of the largest and busiest markets for the internal slave trade in North America was in

- a. Chicago.
- b. Albuquerque.
- c. New Orleans.
- d. Boston.

[c]

30. Evidence regarding slave sales suggests that

- a. most slaves were sold as families.
- b. mothers were usually kept with children.
- c. husbands and wives were usually sold together.
- d. buyers and sellers made little effort to keep family units intact.

[d]

1. Why were Mexicans concerned about the U.S. Presidential election of 1844?

- a. Whigs wanted to annex Texas
- b. Democrats wanted to annex Texas
- c. Both parties pushed for Texas statehood
- d. Neither party was interested in having Texas as part of the U.S.

[b]

2. What event in 1859 encouraged the settlement of mid-America?

- a. end of the Mexican War
- b. completion of the transcontinental railroad
- c. discovery of gold in Colorado
- d. creation of a winter pass through the Rockies

[c]

3. Which of the following best describes the American “gold rush” of 1849?

- a. It lured people from all parts of the globe.
- b. It only attracted Americans.
- c. Most participants profited directly from finding gold.
- d. After the “rush” was over, prospectors left California.

[a]

4. How did Catholic immigrants hope to protect their religious heritage in America?

- a. building more churches
- b. state support of parochial schools
- c. involvement in politics
- d. push for conversions

[b]

5. What eventually happened to members of the Know-Nothing Party?

- a. They joined the Whig Party.
- b. They incorporated into the Democratic Party.
- c. They were absorbed by the Republican Party.
- d. They scattered and joined several different parties.

[c]

6. Policies promoted by the Know-Nothings included:

- a. pro-slavery.
- b. pro-immigration.
- c. anti-temperance.
- d. pro-Protestant.

[d]

7. By the 1860s the majority of slaveholders owned

- a. fewer than 5 slaves.
- b. more than 5 slaves but fewer than 10.
- c. between 10 and 20 slaves.
- d. more than 20 slaves.

[a]

8. In matters of religion it was most likely that

- a. blacks had to embrace the religion of their masters.
- b. most blacks did not participate in Christian religions.
- c. blacks could choose what religion they wanted to practice.
- d. slaves chose to keep the religious practices of their ancestors.

[c]

9. What concerned northerners the most about the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850?

- a. It made northerners part of the slave system.
- b. It reduced the number of runaway slaves.
- c. It infringed on the rights of freed blacks.
- d. It provided financial incentives to those judges who found runaway slaves guilty.

[a]

10. Which of the following pieces of legislation regarding slavery was voted on by Congress but never officially became a law?

- a. Wilmot Proviso
- b. Northwest Ordinance
- c. Missouri Compromise
- d. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850

[a]

11. In what year did the Supreme Court decide the *Dred Scott* case?

- a. 1850
 - b. 1855
 - c. 1857
 - d. 1860
- [c]

1. What pushed the U.S. to declare war on Mexico?

- a. Mexico invaded North America.
- b. U.S. troops were sent to occupy a border area.
- c. Illegal immigration
- d. Dispute over trade agreements

[b]

2. How did western settlers attempt to handle the Indian situation?

- a. They engaged in trade with the Indians
- b. Settlers attempted to assimilate certain Indian customs.
- c. Bounties were offered for Indian scalps.
- d. Settlers ignored the Indians.

[c]

3. Slaves who worked in small households

- a. usually had more autonomy.
- b. slept in slave quarters.
- c. did not have a lot of contact with their owners.
- d. often worked side by side with members of the owner's family.

[d]

4. What was the most controversial component of the Compromise of 1850?

- a. a tighter Fugitive Slave Law
- b. assumption of the war debts of Texas
- c. California admitted as a free state
- d. reorganization of New Mexico Territory

[a]

5. According to recent evidence, which of the following statements most closely reflects the situation of slaves in the mid 19th century?

- a. They were constantly punished.
- b. They quietly accepted their situation.
- c. They did not make any effort to escape or revolt.
- d. Most slaves fashioned the best life they could given the situation.

[d]

6. What did the term “free soil” refer to?
- a. land grants by the government
 - b. territories without slavery
 - c. settled land that was free from Indian interference
 - d. tax-free land

[b]

7. What did the term “free labor” refer to?
- a. working for no wages
 - b. the idea that working for wages was not a violation of one’s freedom
 - c. tax-free wages
 - d. the idea that working as a laborer was the same as slavery

[b]

8. What kept investors from investing in a western commercial economy?
- a. Lack of laws and organization.
 - b. They were concerned about the Indian uprisings.
 - c. The west did not offer investors a lucrative return on their investment.
 - d. Lack of investment opportunities in the west.

[a]

9. How did evangelical Christians differ from Afro-Christians?
- a. Evangelicals did not believe in an afterlife.
 - b. Evangelicals awaited salvation.
 - c. Afro-Christians tended to focus on the day of jubilee
 - d. Afro-Christians believed in a redemptive afterlife.

[d]

10. As the author of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, _____ was read world-wide and helped gather support for the abolition of slavery.

- a. Anthony Burns
- b. Harriett Beecher Stowe
- c. James Fenimore Cooper
- d. Stephen Douglas

[b]