

Period 5 Exam

Read the passages provided and respond to the questions that follow. Put answers on separate lined sheet of paper.

Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below.

“We are glad at last to get a clear case, one on which no shadow of doubt can hang. This is not meddling with other people’s affairs-this is other people meddling with us. This is not going crusading after slaves who it is alleged are very happy and comfortable where they are: all that amiable argument falls to the ground, but defending a human being who has taken the risks of being shot or burned alive, or cast into the sea, or starved to death or suffocated in a wooden box-taken all this risk to get away from his driver and recover the rights of man. And this man the Statute says, you men of Massachusetts shall kidnap and send back again a thousand miles across the sea to the dog-hutch he fled from. And this filthy enactment was made in the 19th century, by people who could read and write. I will not obey it, by God.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1851

1. In the above passage, Emerson is critical of which act as being “this filthy enactment”?
 - a. Designation of an arbitrary dividing line between slave and free states
 - b. An act allowing Congress to upset the balance of power in the Senate in favor of slave states
 - c. Federal law requiring states to assist in the capture and return of slaves
 - d. A Supreme Court decision that prevented Congress from banning slavery in the territories
2. The above passage could be construed as encouraging northern states to
 - a. Emancipate slaves
 - b. Violate federal law
 - c. Oppose the restrictions on the discussion of slavery in the U.S. House of Representatives
 - d. Violate personal liberty laws
3. The act referenced above was part of a compromise to
 - a. Allow Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state
 - b. Allow a southern route for a transcontinental railroad
 - c. Allow California to enter the Union as a free state
 - d. End the threat of southern states nullifying the protective tariff

Questions 4-6 refer to the excerpt below.

“Honorable Horace Greeley: Dear Sir...I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be ‘the Union as it was.’ If there be those who could not save the Union unless they could at the same time save Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views...Yours, A. Lincoln.”

Abraham Lincoln to Horace Greeley, August 22, 1862

4. The above letter helps to best explain which of the following?
 - a. The Emancipation Proclamation
 - b. The ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment
 - c. The establishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau
 - d. Congressional Reconstruction
5. The Emancipation Proclamation was most designed to
 - a. Free all slaves
 - b. Prevent a British alliance with the Confederacy
 - c. Spur on enlistments in the Union army
 - d. End slavery in the border states

6. Which of the following was NOT a result of the Civil War?
 - a. The theory of perpetual union was validated
 - b. The South became the industrial center of the nation by 1877
 - c. Wartime legislation encouraged westward expansion
 - d. The Republican party dominated the presidency until 1884

Questions 7-9 refer to the image below.



The Mexican Cession, 1848

7. The Mexican-American War resulted in
 - a. Texas being annexed by the United States
 - b. The elimination of slavery west of the Mississippi
 - c. The breaking of U.S. diplomatic
 - d. Renewed debate over the expansion of slavery
8. The territory that the United States gained as a result of the Mexican-American War
 - a. Led to the division of Kansas and Nebraska into separate territories
 - b. Entered the Union slave free as a result of the Wilmot Proviso
 - c. Was largely unsuited to slavery
 - d. Put to rest the idea that popular sovereignty was a workable means of governing the extension of slavery into the territories
9. The Mexican-American War and its aftermath led most directly to which of the following?
 - a. A northern majority in the legislative branch
 - b. Completion of the transcontinental railroad
 - c. An easing of sectional tension
 - d. Secession of South Carolina from the Union

Questions 10-12 refer to the excerpt below.

“11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a state under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives. 12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country... 13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers...and we demand the passage by congress of the complete

and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House. 14. That the Republican Party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization Laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded by emigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired...16. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction.”

Republican Party Platform, 1860

10. The Republican Party platform of 1860 was an indication that the party
 - a. Supported the abolition of slavery
 - b. Sought to broaden its appeal to include southerners
 - c. Maintained the fundamental principles on which it was founded
 - d. Was moving toward a more nativist stance.
11. The Republican Party platform of 1860 attempted to broaden its appeal to include
 - a. Northern manufacturing interests
 - b. A southern route for a transcontinental railroad
 - c. Support for filibustering expeditions into Latin America
 - d. Know-Nothing supporters who had cost them the election of 1856
12. The most immediate result of Lincoln’s election in 1860 was that
 - a. Attempts at compromise were abandoned
 - b. The Civil War began
 - c. South Carolina seceded from the Union
 - d. The Emancipation Proclamation was made public

Questions 13-14 refer to the excerpt below.

“Mr. President...I proposed on Tuesday last that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of the bill to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas...Now I ask the friends and the opponents of this measure to look at it as it is. Is not the question involved the simple one, whether the people of the territories shall be allowed to do as they please upon the question of slavery, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution? If the principle is right, let it be avowed and maintained. If it is wrong, let it be repudiated. Let all this quibbling about the Missouri Compromise, about the territory acquired from France, about the act of 1820, be cast behind you; for the simple question is- Will you allow the people to legislate for themselves upon the subject of slavery? Why should you not?”

Stephen A. Douglas, Defense of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854

13. Which of the following ideas is Douglas appealing to when he says, “Whether the people of the territories shall be allowed to do as they please upon the question of slavery”?
 - a. The Crittenden Compromise
 - b. Popular Sovereignty
 - c. The right of secession
 - d. The distinction between a territory and a state
14. An increase in which of the following was the key part of the Kansas-Nebraska Act to attract southern support?
 - a. Transportation in the South
 - b. Popular sovereignty
 - c. Fugitive Slave Act
 - d. Representation in Congress

Questions 15-18 refer to the excerpt below.

“It being desirable for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these states to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them arising out of the institution of slavery upon a fair, equitable, and just basis...We are told now...that the Union is threatened with subversion and destruction...If the Union is to be dissolved for any existing causes, it will be dissolved because slavery is interdicted or not allowed to be introduced into the ceded territories, because slavery is threatened to be abolished in the District of Columbia, and because fugitive slaves are not returned...to their masters...I am for staying within the Union and fighting for my rights.”

Henry Clay, Resolution on the Compromise of 1850, 1850

15. To which politicians is Clay directing the last line of the excerpt?
- Southerners who were threatening to secede
 - Senators such as Daniel Webster who rejected any compromise
 - Advocates of popular sovereignty
 - The president, Zachary Taylor
16. Which of the following parts of the Compromise of 1850 was the most appealing to the South?
- Admitting California as a free state
 - Passing a new Fugitive Slave Law
 - Ending the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
 - Using popular sovereignty in new territories
17. Which of the following parts of the Compromise of 1850 was the most appealing to the North?
- Admitting California as a free state
 - Passing a new Fugitive Slave Law
 - Ending the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
 - Using popular sovereignty in new territories

Questions 18-20 refer to the excerpt below.

“And upon full and careful consideration...Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States and not entitled as such to sue in its courts...Upon these considerations it is the opinion of the court that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution and is therefore void...That it is now firmly settled by the decisions of the highest court in the state that Scott and his family, upon their return, were not free, but were, by the laws of Missouri, the property of the defendant; and that the Circuit Court of the United States has no jurisdiction when by the laws of the state, the plaintiff was a slave and not a citizen.”

Roger B. Taney, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857

18. Chief Justice Taney’s basic ruling in the Dred Scott case was based on which of the following principles?
- Since slaves did not pay taxes, they had no legal rights
 - Since Scott had returned to a slave state, he was still a slave
 - Since Congress could not define slavery, it could not regulate it
 - Since slaves were property, they could not sue
19. Northerners were most upset by the Supreme Court’s Dred Scott decision because
- The court included no Republican justices
 - The decision allowed slavery in the territories
 - Several justices were slave owners
 - Blacks and whites were not treated equally
20. Which of the following acts of Congress was declared unconstitutional in the Dred Scott decision?
- Missouri Compromise of 1820
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Fugitive Slave Law

Questions 21 is a Long Essay Question. Respond in two (2) or more paragraphs to the question below.

21. To what degree and in what ways did the Civil War and Reconstruction alter the political, economic, and social fabric of American society?