**U.S. History Fall 2013 Unit Three Exam (A)**

1. Which of the following was not an advantage of the North in the Civil War?
	1. 20, 000 miles of railroads
	2. Telegraph wires
	3. Large numbers of Immigrants from Europe
	4. Huge factories
2. The Southern economy relied heavily on which staple crop?
	1. Cotton
	2. Textile mills
	3. Corn
	4. Potatoes
3. Which of the following South Carolina Senators demanded that slavery be allowed throughout the lands gained in the war with Mexico and declared if it was not allowed the South would seced, or withdraw, from the Union.
	1. John Adams
	2. Andrew Jackson
	3. Henry Clay
	4. John C. Calhoun
4. In practical terms this proposal in congress meant that California, as well as the territories of Utah and New Mexico, would be closed to slavery forever.
	1. Wilmot Proviso
	2. Wilson 14 Points Plan
	3. Lincolns 10% plan
	4. Kansas-Nebraska Act
	5. Compromise of 1850
5. Henry Clay worked to get a compromise that he hoped would settle “all questions in controversy between the free and slave states, growing out of the subject of slavery.” This compromise was known as
	1. The 3/5ths Compromise
	2. Compromise of 1850
	3. Compromise of 1820
	4. Missouri Compromise
6. What is the term for the rights of residents of a territory to vote against or for slavery?
	1. Gag Rule
	2. Fugitive Slave Laws
	3. Compromise of 1850
	4. Popular Sovereignty
7. Which of the following was NOT a term of the compromise of 1850?
	1. California admitted as free state
	2. Utah and NM would vote by Popular Sovereignty
	3. Fugitive slave Act would be implemented
	4. Underground railroad shutdown and Harriet Tubman arrested
8. When Henry Clay left Washington after the Senate rejected the Compromise of 1850 which Senator picked up the pro-compromise reins?
	1. Stephen Douglas
	2. Abraham Lincoln
	3. Millard Fillmore
	4. John C. Calhoun
9. Under this law, alleged fugitives were not entitled to a trial by jury?
	1. Fugitive Slave Act
	2. Personal Liberty Act
	3. Habeas Corpus
	4. Gag Rule
10. Which underground railroad conductor was known as Moses by those she helped escape?
	1. John Brown
	2. Sarah Grimke
	3. Susan B. Anthony
	4. Harriet Tubman
11. Which 1852 novel sent the message that slavery was not just a political contest, but also a great moral struggle.
	1. Uncle Tom’s Cabin
	2. On Golden Pond
	3. On Walden Pond
	4. Harriet’s Cabin
12. Who was the author of Uncle Tom’s Cabin that Able Lincoln told her little book was responsible for his big war.
	1. Harriet Beecher Stowe
	2. Lyman Beecher
	3. Harriet Tubman
	4. Sarah Grimke
13. Which of the following provisions of the 1850 compromise, which was meant to help settle the issue of slavery in the new territories, ends up causing violence in Kansas?
	1. 36 – 30’ line in Missouri
	2. Emancipation Proclamation
	3. Popular Sovereignty
	4. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
14. Which of the following fiery idealist believed God had called him to end slavery?
	1. John Brown
	2. Abe Lincoln
	3. Millard Fillmore
	4. James Buchanan
15. Southerners issued canes to Congressman Preston Brooks inscribed “Hit him again.” Which of the following incidents are they referring to?
	1. Caning of Sumner in the Senate
	2. Violence in Kansas
	3. The Firing on Fort Sumter
	4. The Assassination attempt on Abraham Lincoln
16. Opposition to slavery into the territories, deny blacks the right to vote, prohibit black settlement in white communities, and despised the impact slavery had on White wages were all a part of which political party?
	1. Free-Soil Party
	2. Know Nothings
	3. Nativist
	4. Republicans
17. Which of the following issues divided the Whig party?
	1. Slavery
	2. Taxes
	3. States Rights
	4. Unions
18. Which New York Times editor was one of the founders of the Republican Party?
	1. Abraham Lincoln
	2. Charles Swaab
	3. Martin Van Buren
	4. Horace Greely
19. Favoring native born Americans over immigrants and using secret hand shakes and passwords were all know to be aspects of which of the following political parties?
	1. Free-Soil Party
	2. Know Nothings
	3. Nativist
	4. Republicans
20. The Republican Party was made up mostly of
	1. those opposed to the expansion of slavery in the new territories
	2. Radical southern slave holders
	3. Conservative Christians
	4. Transcendentalist
21. Which of the following was the first Republican presidential candidate to wing the presidency?
	1. John Adams
	2. Abraham Lincoln
	3. Millard Fillmore
	4. James Buchanan
22. The State of south Carolina moved to nullify a tariff set by congress in
	1. 1832
	2. 1776
	3. 1899
	4. 1860
23. Slaves do not have rights as citizens was the ruling of the Supreme Court in which of the following landmark court cases?
	1. Taney vs. Roger
	2. Plessy vs. Ferguson
	3. Dred Scott vs. Sanford
	4. Lincoln vs. Douglas
24. On the night of October 16, 1859 John Brown led a band of 21 men, black and white to sieze the federal arsenal and then distribute the arms to slaves in the hopes of starting an uprising. This took place in what Virginia town?
	1. Richmond
	2. Damascus
	3. Virginia Beach
	4. Harper’s Ferry
25. Which of the following radical abolitionist was hung for high treason by federal troops in 1859?
	1. John Brown
	2. John Harper
	3. Dred Scott
	4. Roger Taney
26. Which of the following events sparked the sucession of South Carolina from the Union?
	1. Election of Abraham Lincoln
	2. Election of James Buchanan
	3. The Firing on Fort Sumter
	4. The Battle for Bull Run
27. Which of the following became the President of the Confederate States of America?
	1. Abraham Lincoln
	2. Robert E. Lee
	3. Roger Sherman
	4. Jefferson Davis
28. Place the following in the correct chronological order
	* 1. Wilmot Proviso
		2. Dred Scott
		3. Compromise of 1850
		4. Election of 1860

A. 1, 3, 2, & 4

B. 3, 2, 4, & 1

C. 2, 4, 1, & 3

D. None of the Above

1. The violence that erupted in Kansas and Nebraska became known as which of the following events?
	1. Kansas-Nebraska Act
	2. Bleeding Kansas
	3. Tornado in Kansas
	4. Caning of Kansas
2. Which of the following thought slavery was immoral and an economic system based on greed?
	1. Abraham Lincoln
	2. Stephen Douglas
	3. John C. Calhoun
	4. Robert E. Lee
3. Which of the following did not think slavery was immoral but thought it to be a backward labor system and debated Lincoln in the Senatorial campaign?
	1. Abram Lincoln
	2. Stephen Douglas
	3. John C. Calhoun
	4. Robert E. Lee
4. Which event convinced many Southerners that they had lost their voice in the National Government?
	1. The Dred Scott Decision
	2. The issuance of the Freeport Doctrine
	3. John Brown’s hanging
	4. Lincolns election as president
5. President Abraham Lincoln’s goal for the Civil War was
	1. To punish rich slaveholders
	2. Win
	3. Preserve the Union
	4. End Slavery forever
6. President Abraham Lincoln sent troops to South Carolina to take food and provisions to U.S. soldiers stationed there. This led to which battle of the Civil War?
	1. Vicksburg
	2. Gettysburg
	3. Richmond
	4. Fort Sumter
7. Which was the General of the Southerner forces for the entire war?
	1. Robert E. Lee
	2. Robert Sherman
	3. Zachary Taylor
	4. Andrew Jackson
8. Which of the following was NOT a part of the North’s strategy to win the war?
	1. Blockade southern ports
	2. River boats would move down Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberlans rivers
	3. Capture Confederate capital of Atlanta
	4. Capture Confederate capital of Richmond
9. The first major bloodshed occurred about three months after Fort Sumter about 25 miles from the Union capital of Washington D.C. What was the name of this battle?
	1. Bull Run
	2. Vicksburg
	3. Gettysburg
	4. Sherman’s March
10. Robert E. Lee surrendered his troops at?
	1. Appomattox court house
	2. Vicksburg
	3. Gettysburg
	4. Atlanta
11. The freeing of slaves became more than a moral issue but a weapon of war as was proved by the?
	1. 13th amendment
	2. Proclamation of 1763
	3. The Gettysburg Address
	4. Emancipation Proclamation
12. “My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery.” Who said this?
	1. Robert E. Lee
	2. Robert Sherman
	3. Abraham Lincoln
	4. Andrew Jackson
13. Which of the following people cared for the sick and wounded on the front lines of the war?
	1. Clara Barton
	2. Mary Lincoln
	3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
	4. Sarah Grimke
14. In 1863 Congress decided to tap into people’s wealth to pay for the war by taking a percentage of people’s income. This is known as the…
	1. Income tax
	2. Federal reserve
	3. Government Bail out
	4. War bonds
15. What was the most common side effect of poor medical conditions on the battle field?
	1. Staff infection
	2. Hallucinations
	3. Drug Abuse
	4. Gangrene
16. What was the innovation to the gun that improve accuracy and the number of death during the Civil War?
	1. Muzzle loader
	2. Minie Ball
	3. Scopes
	4. Double Barrel
17. Who’s plan for reconstruction was the most lenient toward the south?
	1. Lincoln’s Plan
	2. Johnson’s plan
	3. Radical Republicans plan
	4. Conservative Democrats plan
18. Which of the following was an attempt by Radical Republicans to take the responsibility of reconstruction away from the president?
	1. Wilmot Proviso
	2. Kansas-Nebraska Act
	3. Lincoln’s 10% plan
	4. Wade-Davis Bill
19. Which Radical Republican leader wanted to destroy forever the power of slave holders
	1. Abraham Lincoln
	2. Thaddeus Stevens
	3. Wade Davis
	4. John C. Calhoun
20. What was the congressional response to Andrew Johnson’s repeated vetoes of Civil Rights Acts?
	1. Impeachment
	2. Only Override Veto
	3. Call for special Sessions
	4. All of the above
21. Which of the following offered assistance such as medical aid and education to former slave refugees?
	1. Freedman’s bureau
	2. Fugitive Slave Act
	3. Gag Rule
	4. 14th Amendment
22. What did the radical republicans do to make sure laws were enforced in the South?
	1. Created military districts in the south
	2. Set up courts in towns in the south
	3. Sent in President Grant
	4. Created the FBI