United States History
Advanced Placement
Review Test #6 - The Civil War and Reconstruction
1850 - 1877

Directions: Read each question. Discuss the possible answers and choose the best one from the available options. You may consult your textbook, or any suitable reference book, to help you determine the solution. Mark the Scantron and submit it for grading at the end of the class period. (Note* Do not leave any answer blank.)

1. An important factor in encouraging the growth of the women’s rights movement was the
   a. female abolitionists’ recognition that, like the slaves, they were born into the caste system which could only lead to a secondary status in society.
   b. strong encouragement from men in all walks of life and of all political persuasions.
   c. model of the successful women’s rights movement in England which had already succeeded in winning the vote for women.
   d. increasing number of professional opportunities for college educated women.
   e. the increase in Gross national product from 1820 - 1860.

2. The dramatic increase in the South’s slave labor force between 1810 and 1860 was due to
   a. an increase in the African slave trade.
   b. the importation of slaves from the West Indies.
   c. an increase in the severity of the fugitive slave laws.
   d. the acquisition of Louisiana.
   e. the natural population increase of American-born slaves.

3. The call for the “immediate and uncompensated emancipation of the slaves” is associated with the position of
   a. the Free Soil Party of William Sumner.
   b. the evangelical churches of both North and South.
   c. David Wilmot and the Oregon Territory.
   d. John Quincy Adams in his speech regarding the slaves on La Amistad
   e. William Lloyd Garrison of The Liberator

4. The most important influence on the institution of slavery was the
   a. American Colonization Society.
   b. gag rule.
   c. cotton gin.
   d. Underground Railroad.

5. All of the following statements about American slavery in the era prior to the Civil War are true except one.
   a. Although experience varied from one plantation to another, investments in slaves generally yielded rates of return equal to or better than other forms of investments of comparable risk in this economy.
   b. Although Southern legal codes did not uniformly provide for the legalization and stability of slave marriage, slaves were generally able to marry, and the institution of marriage was common on most Southern plantations.
   c. Although slaves were mainly employed in agriculture, by the 1850s they also were employed as construction workers and industrial laborers.
   d. Because of the relative ease with which slaves could gain their freedom by manumission or by purchase, the proportion of freedmen to slaves was almost equal in many areas of the South.
   e. Despite the geographical diffusion of slavery throughout the South, at no time did the majority of White families in the South own slaves.
6. This statement said in part that “as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States (as a result of the war) neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory.” An uproar ensued from representatives of the southern state over the obvious implication on their “peculiar institution.” The speaker who reopened the slavery issue was
   a. Daniel Webster   
   b. John C. Calhoun   
   c. Henry Clay   
   d. David Wilmot   
   e. Ralph Waldo Emerson

7. Which of the following was not used as a defense for the institution of slavery?
   a. Northern wage workers toiling in the factories were treated more inhumanely.
   b. The curse on Caine for killing his brother began the degradation of Blacks.
   c. Slavery was essential to the agricultural system of the south, which produced crops requiring extensive hand labor.
   d. Slavery existed in the Old Testament and was never criticized by Christ, the Disciples, or the prophets.
   e. The Constitution protected slavery in the South, and abolished it only north of the Mason-Dixon line and the Ohio River.

8. Why didn’t the institution of slavery create more resentment among Americans?
   a. The actual living standard for most Americans was improving.
   b. There was no social mobility, but people were content to live as they had for generations.
   c. Geographic mobility was limited, so there were few other opportunities.
   d. The political system offered very few ways to express this resentment.
   e. They did not know or care what was happening.

9. The Compromise of 1850 provided for the
   a. establishment of the 36-30’ line to divide slave and free territories.
   b. admission of Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state.
   c. ending the importation of slaves into the United States as provided by the Constitution.
   d. absorption of the Confederate debt after the Civil War.
   e. addition of a free state without adding a new slave state.

10. Which of the following states the principle of “popular sovereignty?”
    a. Congress has the right to decide where slavery shall and shall not exist.
    b. The settlers in a given territory have the sole right to decide the status of slavery in that region.
    c. Individual citizens can decide for themselves whether or not to hold slaves.
    d. The American people shall decide where slavery will exist through a national plebiscite
    e. Individual states have the right to reject congressional decisions pertaining to slavery.

11. “The North has acquired a decided ascendancy over every department of this Government and through it control over all of the powers of the system. A single section, governed by the will of the numerical majority, has now, in fact, the control of the Government and the entire power of the system. What was once a constitutional federal republic, is now converted, in reality, into one as absolute as that of the Autocrat of Russia, and as despotic in its tendency as any absolute government that ever existed.”

Which of the following people would have agreed with this assessment?
    I. John C. Calhoun
    II. Jefferson Davis
    III. Robert E. Lee
    IV. William Seward

12. Which is associated with events in the residential elections of 1848, 1852, and 1856?
   a. The Whig Party virtually disappeared by 1856.
   b. Third parties advocating the end of slavery won electoral votes.
   c. The Republican Party, advocating the end of slavery, grew stronger and more powerful.
   d. The Democratic Party was swept into the White House in three victories over the Whig Party.
   e. Lincoln’s election in 1856 caused South Carolina to secede.

13. Which of the following most accurately describes the relationship between the abolitionists and political parties between 1830 and 1860?
   a. As political action proved ineffectual, the abolitionists depended on moral persuasion to advance their cause.
   b. Enough voters supported the Free Soil Party and the Liberty Party to hold the balance that determined voters in presidential elections.
   c. Abolitionists infiltrated the major political parties and gained positions of influence which they used to change their party’s position to favoring gradual emancipation for slaves.
   d. Most abolitionists were attracted to the Know-Nothing Party’s position on slavery, which advocated the creation of a new state for blacks in the Appalachian Mountains in the South.
   e. Disdaining the issue at the national level, abolitionists successfully achieved major victories for blacks in the Northern states in voting and civil rights.

14. In the 1850s, the South differed from the North in that the Southern states had
   a. a better-developed transportation system.
   b. a better-educated White population.
   c. fewer European immigrants.
   d. less interest in evangelical religion.
   e. more cities.

15. The 1850s were marked by intense debate between North and South over the issue of slavery in the territories. Yet the census of 1860 listed only seven slaves in the Nebraska territory and two in Kansas. What explains the contradiction between the actual number of slaves in Kansas and Nebraska and the intensity of the debate?
   a. Slave holders expected to move into Kansas and Nebraska when the opposition to slavery decreased.
   b. The issue of slavery in the territories had become symbolic and an indicator of future policies in both the economic and social realm.
   c. The Lecompton Constitution safeguarding slave holders had not yet been adopted.
   d. John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry led to the Pottawatomie massacre, causing slave holders to retreat to Missouri.
   e. Slavery was tied to cotton production, which was impractical in both of these territories.

16. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 heightened the sectional crisis because it
   a. signaled acceptance of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.
   b. repealed the Fugitive Slave Act.
   c. made both Kansas and Nebraska free states.
   d. stimulated Southern emigration to the territories taken from Mexico.
   e. repealed the provisions of the Missouri Compromise.

17. In the antebellum period, free African Americans were
   a. able to accumulate some property in spite of the pervasive discrimination which existed.
   b. given the right of suffrage in most states.
   c. protected from kidnapping under stringent provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act.
   d. educated in integrated schools in most northern states.
   e. able to settle in states in the Middle West without restriction.

18. He glorified America in Leaves of Grass.
19. The hostility of the Know-Nothing party was primarily directed against the
   a. growth of the cities and industrial manufacturing.
   b. Free Masons and other fraternal orders.
   c. Chinese and Japanese immigrants.
   d. Irish and German Catholic immigrants.
   e. Polish and Russian immigrants

20. Which of the following statements about the case Dred Scott v. Sanford is true?
   a. Scott was freed but other Blacks in his situation would remain in bondage.
   b. The power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories was affirmed.
   c. It upheld the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise.
   d. It stated that Black people were not citizens of the United States.
   e. It upheld the principle of “popular sovereignty.”

21. “What, to the American slave, is your Fourth of July? I answer; a day that reveals to him, more than any other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. ...your sermons and thanksgiving, with all of your religious parade and solemnity, are ... a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation on the earth guilty of practices more shocking and bloody than are the people of the United States.”
   Entitled, “The Meaning of July Fourth for a Negro,” this was delivered in Rochester, N.Y., by ... in 1852.

22. The Ostend Manifesto dealt with which of the following?
   a. United States annexation of Nicaragua.
   c. American annexation of Cuba from Spain.
   d. United States’ efforts to help the native government in Santo Domingo.
   e. The statement of policy by the Know-Nothing Party.

23. Lincoln asserted which of the following positions with respect to slavery in the presidential campaign of 1860?
   a. Immediate abolition.
   b. The extension of slavery to the border states should be prohibited.
   c. Popular sovereignty.
   d. Gradual emancipation with federal compensation established to ease the financial burden.
   e. Extension of slavery into the territories should be prohibited.

24. According to President Lincoln, as stated in the 1861 Inaugural Address, the North went to war with the South primarily to
   a. liberate the slaves.  b. prevent European power from meddling in American affairs.
   c. preserve the Union.  d. avenge political defeats and insults inflicted by the South.
   e. forestall a Southern invasion of the North.

25. Of the following, the most threatening problem for the Union from 1861 through 1863 was
   a. possible British recognition of the Confederacy.
   b. Spanish intervention in Santo Domingo.
   c. French objections to the blockade.
   d. British insistence on the abolition of slavery.
   e. British objections to the Union position on “continuous voyage.”
26. Which statement about African-American soldiers is correct?
   a. They were engaged primarily in military campaigns west of the Mississippi River.
   b. They were limited to noncombat duty.
   c. They were barred from receiving awards for valor in combat.
   d. For the most part, they were paid less than their White counterparts.
   e. For most of the war, they were led by African American officers.

27. What position did the governments of England and France adopt toward the Confederacy in the American Civil War?
   a. They saw advantages in a divided Union but pursued cautious policies toward both sides.
   b. They favored restoration of the Union, working actively to help achieve this position.
   c. They favored permanent separation of the Union, openly supporting the South.
   d. They favored restoration, openly favoring the North.
   e. They had no interest, adopting a policy of “salutary neglect.”

28. Lincoln waited nearly two years before issuing the Emancipation proclamation because
   a. he was trying to gain the support of the border states.
   b. slavery still existed in most Northern states.
   c. Congress had not granted him the authority.
   d. he was preparing a plan to send all of the slaves to Liberia.
   e. he feared a hostile reaction from the British.

29. The impact of the Civil War on the economy included
   I. the initiation of building of the transcontinental railroad.
   II. runaway inflation in the South.
   III. the creation of a more uniform national banking system.
   IV. disruption of cotton exports to England.

30. Which of these strategic objectives did the North achieve last during the Civil War?
   a. Dividing the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River.
   b. Blockading Southern ports.
   c. capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond.
   d. isolating the South diplomatically, preventing an alliance with a European power.
   e. splitting the Confederacy by marching through Georgia.

31. “With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”
   Identify the speaker
   a. Abraham Lincoln  b. General George B. McClellan
   c. Henry Clay  d. Jefferson Davis
   e. General Robert E. Lee

32. Which of the following was a serious constitutional question after the Civil War?
   a. The restoration of the power of the federal judiciary.
   b. The legality of the national banking system.
   c. The political and legal status of the former Confederate states.
   d. The relationship between the United States and Britain.
   e. The proposed annexation of Colombia.

33. After Southern congressmen and senators had withdrawn, the Republicans during the Civil War passed significant legislation that the Southerners had opposed. Which of the following was part of this legislation?
   I. The transcontinental railroad
   II. Federal Reserve Act
III. Morrill Land-Grant College Act

III. Morrill Tariff

a. I, II, and III  

b. I, II and IV  

c. II, III and IV  

d. I, III and IV  

e. I, II, III and IV

34. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 provided for

a. federal monetary support for the resettlement of American Blacks in Africa.

b. temporary Union military supervision of the ex-Confederacy.

c. denial of Black property-holding and voting rights.

d. implementation of anti-Black vagrancy laws in the South.

e. lenient readmission of the ex-Confederate states to the Union.

35. During Reconstruction, Southern Blacks did which of the following?

a. Worked as day laborers.

b. Till farms as renters.

c. Owned and worked small farms.

d. Worked in mines and factories.

e. Migrated northward, exercising their new freedom.

36. All of the following led Congress to impose Radical Reconstruction measures

I. enactment of Black Codes by southern legislatures.

II. massive exodus of former slaves from the South.

III. election of former Confederates to Congress.

IV. response of southern legislatures to the Fourteenth Amendment.

a. I, II, and III  

b. I, II and IV  

c. II, III and IV  

d. I, III and IV  

e. I, II, III and IV

37. All of the following elements of the Radical Reconstruction program were implemented during Reconstruction except

a. military occupation of the South.

b. provision of 40 acres to each freedman.

c. enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment.

d. punishment of the Confederate leaders.

e. restrictions on the power of the President.

38. All of the following except one contributed to the adoption of “Jim Crow laws” in the South. Note the exception.

a. A decline in the commitment of Northern liberals for civil rights as Reconstruction waned.

b. The inability of the Southern Redeemer conservative governments to maintain control of Southern state governments.

c. The adoption of racism by Southern Populist radicals to counter conservative Redeemer use of racism to win political support.

d. Civil rights marches and northern agitation, contributing to a White “backlash.”

e. A series of Supreme Court rulings which weakened the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

39. The legacy of Reconstruction included

I. The Solid South and the rise of the Redeemers (Bourbons)

II. Constitutional amendments to ensure black civil rights sometime in the future.

III. The crop lien system and sharecropping

IV. Expenditures for badly needed schools and roads

a. I, II, and III  

b. I, II and IV  

c. II, III and IV  

d. I, III and IV  

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40. Who made the following statement?

The great question is: Whose prerogative is it to decide on the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of our laws? ... I say the right of a state to annul a law of Congress cannot be maintained ... When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven ... let their last feeble glance behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic ... not a stripe erased nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto that sentiment dear to every true American heart -- Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”

a. John C. Calhoun  

b. John Quincy Adams  

c. Thomas Jefferson  

d. Daniel Webster  

e. Jefferson Davis
United States History
Advanced Placement
Review Test #6 - The Civil War and Reconstruction
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United States History
Advanced Placement-2
Civil War & Reconstruct.
1748-1877
1.A
2.E
3.E
4.C
5.D
6.D
7.E
8.A
9.D
10.B

11.A
12.A
13.A
14.C
15.B
16.E
17.A
18.D
19.D
20.D

21.D
22.C
23.E
1. An important factor in encouraging the growth of the women’s rights movement was the
   - a. female abolitionists’ recognition that, like the slaves, they were born into the caste
      system which could only lead to a secondary status in society.
   - b. strong encouragement from men in all walks of life and of all political persuasions.
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      succeeded in winning the vote for women.
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   - a. an increase in the African slave trade.
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4. The most important influence on the institution of slavery was the
   - b. gag rule.
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   except one.
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      yielded rates of return equal to or better than other forms of investments of comparable risk in
      this economy.
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e. Despite the geographical diffusion of slavery throughout the South, at no time did the majority of White families in the South own slaves.

6. This statement said in part that “as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States (as a result of the war) neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory.” An uproar ensured from representatives of the southern state over the obvious implication on their “peculiar institution.” The speaker who reopened the slavery issue was

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II. Jefferson Davis
III. Robert E. Lee
IV. William Seward

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12. Which is associated with events in the residential elections of 1848, 1852, and 1856?
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   d. educated in integrated schools in most Northern states.
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18. He glorified America in *Leaves of Grass*.
   c. James Fenimore Cooper   d. Walt Whitman
   e. Henry David Thoreau

19. The hostility of the Know-Nothing party was primarily directed against the
   a. growth of the cities and industrial manufacturing.
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   more shocking and bloody than are the people of the United States.”
   Entitled, “The Meaning of July Fourth for a Negro,” this was delivered in Rochester, N.Y., by ..., in 1852.
   a. Elijah Lovejoy     b. Denmark Vesey
   c. Nat Turner          d. Frederick Douglass
   e. William Lloyd Garrison

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   c. American annexation of Cuba from Spain.
   d. United States’ efforts to help the native government in Santo Domingo.
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   a. Dividing the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River.
   b. Blockading Southern ports.
   c. capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond.
   d. isolating the South diplomatically, preventing an alliance with a European power.
   e. splitting the Confederacy by marching through Georgia.

31. “With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

Identify the speaker
   a. Abraham Lincoln  b. General George B. McClellan
   c. Henry Clay  d. Jefferson Davis
   e. General Robert E. Lee

32. Which of the following was a serious constitutional question after the Civil War?
   a. The restoration of the power of the federal judiciary.
   b. The legality of the national banking system.
   c. The political and legal status of the former Confederate states.
   d. The relationship between the United States and Britain.
   e. The proposed annexation of Colombia.

33. After Southern congressmen and senators had withdrawn, the Republicans during the Civil War passed significant legislation that the Southerners had opposed. Which of the following was part of this legislation?
   I. The transcontinental railroad
   II. Federal Reserve Act
   III. Morrill Land-Grant College Act
   III. Morrill Tariff

34. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 provided for
a. federal monetary support for the resettlement of American Blacks in Africa.

b. temporary Union military supervision of the ex-Confederacy.

c. denial of Black property-holding and voting rights.

d. implementation of anti-Black vagrancy laws in the South.

e. lenient readmission of the ex-Confederate states to the Union.

35. During Reconstruction, Southern Blacks did which of the following?

a. Worked as day laborers.

b. Till farms as renters.

c. Owned and worked small farms.

d. Worked in mines and factories.

e. Migrated northward, exercising their new freedom.

36. All of the following led Congress to impose Radical Reconstruction measures

I. enactment of Black Codes by southern legislatures.

II. massive exodus of former slaves from the South.

III. election of former Confederates to Congress.

IV. response of southern legislatures to the Fourteenth Amendment.

a. I, II, and III  

b. I, II and IV

c. II, III and IV  

d. I, III and IV  

e. I, II, III and IV

37. All of the following elements of the Radical Reconstruction program were implemented during Reconstruction except

a. military occupation of the South.  

b. provision of 40 acres to each freedman.

c. enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment.  

d. punishment of the Confederate leaders.

e. restrictions on the power of the President.

38. All of the following except one contributed to the adoption of “Jim Crow laws” in the South. Note the exception.

a. A decline in the commitment of Northern liberals for civil rights as Reconstruction waned.

b. The inability of the Southern Redeemer conservative governments to maintain control of Southern state governments.

c. The adoption of racism by Southern Populist radicals to counter conservative Redeemer use of racism to win political support.

d. Civil rights marches and northern agitation, contributing to a White “backlash.”

e. A series of Supreme Court rulings which weakened the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

39. The legacy of Reconstruction included

I. The Solid South and the rise of the Redeemers (Bourbons)

II. Constitutional amendments to ensure black civil rights sometime in the future.

III. The crop lien system and sharecropping

IV. Expenditures for badly needed schools and roads

a. I, III, and III  

b. I, II and IV

c. II, III and IV  

d. I, III and IV  

e. I, II, III and IV

40. Who made the following statement?

“The great question is: Whose prerogative is it to decide on the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of our laws? ... I say the right of a state to annul a law of Congress cannot be maintained ... When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven ... let their last feeble glance behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic ... not a stripe erased nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto that sentiment dear to every true American heart -- Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”

a. John C. Calhoun  

b. John Quincy Adams

c. Thomas Jefferson  

d. Daniel Webster

e. Jefferson Davis
36. The famous book written about the new nation was that entitled --- by Alexis de Tocqueville.
   A) The American Commonwealth
   B) Democracy in America
   C) Life on the Mississippi
   D) Hard Times

53. One of the few advocates of women’s rights who did not begin her career in the abolitionist movement, and who made a frontal assault on all forms of sexual discrimination in Women in the Nineteenth Century, was
   A) Lucretia Mott
   B) Margaret Fuller
   C) Sarah Grimke
   D) Catherine Beecher

54. The co-organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention and the author of its Declaration of Principles was
   A) William Lloyd Garrison
   B) Susan B. Anthony
   C) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
   D) Frederick Douglass

55. The first organized attempt to reform the prison system in America occurred in Dr. Pinker’s hometown,
   A) Auburn, New York
   B) Binghamton, New York
   C) Cleveland, Ohio
   D) Detroit, Michigan