

Multiple Choice: Place the letter of the best choice in the blank to the left of each definition.

- a. Sectionalism e. plantation system i. Factory system
b. tariff f. states' rights j. Missouri Compromise
c. Fugitive Slave Law g. popular sovereignty k. Compromise of 1850
d. John Brown's Raidh. Bleeding Kansas l. Dred Scott

- _____ 1. tax on imports
_____ 2. nickname for the territory where violent fighting occurred over the issue of whether or not the territory would support the institution of slavery
_____ 3. the idea that states should be allowed to govern themselves and not be under the control of the federal government
_____ 4. rebellion where abolitionists attempted to confiscate weapons at the Harper's Ferry arsenal to incite future slave uprisings
_____ 5. economic system of the North that supports manufacturing
_____ 6. act that required that northern states forcibly return escaped slaves to their owners in the South
_____ 7. agreement in 1820 that attempted to maintain a balance between the free and slave states in Congress
_____ 8. economic system of the South that relied on agriculture
_____ 9. differences that arise between different regions of the country economically, culturally, politically, and socially.
_____ 10. belief that the people should vote and decide on the issue of slavery
_____ 11. agreement that made California a free state and stated that Utah and New Mexico would decide on the slavery issue based on popular sovereignty.
_____ 12. slave who went to the US Supreme Court to gain freedom but was told he could not go to the court because he was not a citizen and because he was considered to be property, not a person

- a. Abraham Lincoln d. Republican Party g. Stephen A. Douglas
b. election of 1860 e. secession h. Jefferson Davis
c. Fort Sumter, SC f. Confederate States of America

- _____ 13. leader of the Northern Democrats who supported popular sovereignty on the issue of slavery
_____ 14. withdrawal of states from a country
_____ 15. leader of the Republican party and sixteenth president of the United States
_____ 16. new nation formed when the southern states seceded from the Union
_____ 16. location of the first shot fired in the Civil War
_____ 17. political party that was formed in the 1850s to stop the spread of slavery
_____ 18. election that led to the secession of the southern states
_____ 19. president of the Confederate States of America

Multiple Choice: Place the letter of the best answer in the blank to the left of each question.

- _____ 20. The Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Wilmot Proviso, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act were all intended to do what?

- a. resolve the issue of slavery in newly acquired US territories.
 - b. Determine the number of senators new slave states may send to Congress
 - c. Forbid the expansion of slavery into newly acquired territories
 - d. Make sure that citizens of new states could decide whether or not to allow slavery by popular sovereignty
- _____ 21. Why did the South fear the election of Abraham Lincoln?
- a. They knew that Lincoln was an adamant supporter of popular sovereignty.
 - b. Lincoln had run on a platform of abolishing slavery throughout the nation.
 - c. Lincoln openly supported the Dred Scott decision.
 - d. They feared that he would seek not only to prevent slavery in new territories, but to end it in the South also.
- _____ 22. A southern politician in the 1800s would have been MOST supportive of which of the following?
- a. popular sovereignty
 - b. abolition
 - c. tariffs
 - d. states' rights
- _____ 23. Why was the issue of slavery in the new US territories so politically heated in the 1800s?
- a. Most politicians knew that they could not win enough votes to stay in office if they did not openly oppose slavery.
 - b. Settlers in new territories opposed slavery and did not like the fact that Congress was requiring them to allow the practice.
 - c. Southern pro-slavery leaders and northern anti-slavery leaders both wanted to maintain their power in Washington and spread their ideology to new territories that would eventually become states.
 - d. Nearly every new state allowed slavery while almost all politicians in Washington, DC had decided that the practice should be outlawed.
- _____ 24. Which of the following BEST describes southern reaction of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry?
- a. alarmed, because they saw it as a violent threat to the southern way of life.
 - b. Encouraged, because it showed that some men were willing to go to extreme measures to protect states' rights.
 - c. Amused, because they dismissed it as an isolated incident led by a fool.
 - d. Saddened, because Brown was a southern hero and news of his death was disheartening.
- _____ 25. What do Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World and Uncle Tom's Cabin have in common?
- a. Both were literary works by free African-American members of the abolitionist movement.
 - b. They were both writers that helped to rally support for the abolition of slavery.
 - c. They were both speeches delivered by African-American abolitionists in the 1800s
 - d. They were both articles printed by William Lloyd Garrison in opposition to slavery.
- _____ 26. Which of the following BEST describes South Carolina's reason for seceding from the Union?
- a. They did not trust Lincoln to protect the rights of states to permit slavery.
 - b. They feared that Lincoln was not truly an abolitionist
 - c. They knew he favored popular sovereignty.

- d. They believed that Lincoln intended to ship more military supplies to Fort Sumter in preparation for an invasion of the South.
- _____ 27. Which of the following BEST describes the Republican Party's official stance on slavery in the 1850s?
- The party officially supported the total abolition of slavery.
 - The party was in favor of popular sovereignty.
 - The party adamantly opposed the extension of slavery into new US territories.
 - The party rejected the stance of the Free Soilers in favor of supporting states' rights
- _____ 28. What would a supporter of popular sovereignty have MOST LIKELY felt about the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case and the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- He/she would have been supportive of both because the Court's decision meant that states could reject slavery if enough people voted against it, while the Kansas-Nebraska Act maintained balance by admitting one state as free and the other as a slave state.
 - He/she would have opposed the Dred Scott decision because it meant that a person could not be deprived of property (a slave) even if a state's citizens voted against slavery; however he/she would have supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act because it instituted popular sovereignty.
 - He/she would have opposed both because together, the two abolished slavery without ever allowing citizens the right to vote on the issue.
 - He/she would have supported the Dred Scott decision because it allowed citizens to decide for themselves whether or not their state would have slaves, but he/she would have opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act because it showed favoritism towards free states.
- _____ 29. Which of the following statements is an example of sectionalism?
- The South relied heavily on slaves and the plantation system, while the North relied on immigrant labor and factories.
 - The South's decision to fire on Fort Sumter
 - Lincoln's decision to be a Republican
 - Many African-Americans moved west to become cowboys, while others stayed in the South as farmers.