

AP PRACTICE QUIZ # 2 (1848 - 1877)

****Please do not write on this version; I will make this copy available online after the quiz is taken by all classes. ($\frac{1}{2}$ score w/ modified grading)**

1. The Wilmot Proviso stipulated that in any territory acquired from Mexico
 - a. slavery would be prohibited.
 - b. the Roman Catholic Church would be protected.
 - c. the Missouri Compromise agreements would be in effect.
 - d. taxes would be owed to the United States government.
 - e. English would be the official language.
2. One important reason that the Gadsden Purchase was negotiated with Mexico in 1853 was that it
 - a. facilitated a railroad route from Texas to California.
 - b. added prime agricultural land to the nation.
 - c. gave the nation a port on the Gulf of California.
 - d. encouraged Congress to add Texas to the nation.
 - e. connected the Baja Peninsula to Texas.
3. According to Stephen Douglass, the best way to resolve the question of the status of slavery in Kansas was to
 - a. declare them both slave states.
 - b. enforce the terms of the Missouri Compromise.
 - c. employ the Wilmot Proviso.
 - d. employ the principle of popular sovereignty.
 - e. designate Kansas and Nebraska as free states.
4. In *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857), the Supreme Court ruled that Scott should remain a slave for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
 - a. a slave was private property.
 - b. the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.
 - c. Congress could not deprive persons of their property without due process.
 - d. Congress had no power to ban slavery from the territories.
 - e. slavery was a positive good for American society.
5. William Lloyd Garrison pledged his dedication to
 - a. shipping freed blacks back to Africa.
 - b. outlawing the slave trade.
 - c. preventing the expansion of slavery beyond the South.
 - d. the immediate abolition of slavery in the South.
 - e. terrorizing slaveholders in Kansas.
6. One argument against annexing Texas to the United States was that the annexation
 - a. could involve the country in a series of ruinous wars in America and Europe.
 - b. might give more power to the supporters of slavery.
 - c. was not supported by the people of Texas.
 - d. offered little of value to America.
7. The most alarming aspect of the Compromise of 1850 to northerners was the decision concerning
 - a. slavery in the District of Columbia.
 - b. slavery in New Mexico and Utah territories.
 - c. the new Fugitive Slave Law.
 - d. the interstate slave trade.
8. Abraham Lincoln opposed the Crittenden Compromise because
 - a. it allowed the doctrine of popular sovereignty to be overrode once statehood was achieved.
 - b. he opposed the expansion of slavery in the territories.
 - c. its adoption might provoke Kentucky to leave the Union.
 - d. he felt bound by President Buchanan's earlier rejection of it.
9. The Republican Party originated in the mid-1850s as a sectional party committed to which of the following?
 - a. Opposition to the further extension of slavery into the territories.
 - b. Immediate emancipation of the slaves.
 - c. Repeal of Whig economic policies.
 - d. Restriction of immigration.
 - e. Acknowledgement of popular sovereignty as the basis for organizing federal territories.
10. The *Trent* affair caused a diplomatic crisis during the Civil War when a
 - a. British warship seized a northern commercial vessel and gave it to the Confederate navy.
 - b. British warship forcibly searched a Northern commercial vessel.
 - c. British warship sunk a Union warship.
 - d. Union warship sunk a British commercial vessel.
 - e. Union warship removed Confederate diplomats from a British vessel.

11. When the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in September 1862, its immediate effect was to
 - a. end the Civil War.
 - b. abolish slavery.
 - c. free slaves in the border states.
 - d. alienate Britain and France.
 - e. strengthen the moral cause of the Union.
12. During the Civil War, the Copperheads emerged as a group of
 - a. abolitionists who supported emancipation of the slaves.
 - b. Democrats who opposed the war.
 - c. Republicans who wanted to punish the South.
 - d. Republicans who wanted Lincoln to pursue the war more aggressively.
 - e. Democrats who supported Lincoln and the war.
13. The greatest achievements of the Freedmen's Bureau were in
 - a. its distribution of land.
 - b. education.
 - c. the provision of food and clothing.
 - d. helping people to find employment.
 - e. legal advocacy.
14. All of the following led Congress to impose Radical Reconstruction measures EXCEPT the
 - a. Enactment of Black Codes by southern legislatures.
 - b. outbreak of race riots in New Orleans and Memphis.
 - c. massive exodus of former slaves from the South.
 - d. election of former Confederates to Congress.
 - e. response of southern legislatures to the Fourteenth Amendment.
15. Which of the following accurately describes northern politics during the Civil War?
 - a. Democrats challenged Republicans for control of national and state offices.
 - b. Republicans were united behind Lincoln's leadership.
 - c. The suspension of *habeas corpus* discouraged many Democrats from voting.
 - d. Lincoln had no trouble winning reelection in 1864.
 - e. Copperhead candidates campaigned for equal rights for women.
16. The "redeemers" in the South supported
 - a. integrated schools and public places.
 - b. states' rights and white supremacy.
 - c. increased state spending for internal improvements.
 - d. continued cooperation with the military to protect the freedmen.
 - e. redemption of Greenback dollars with gold.