**Quiz 10**

Question 1

The idea of “manifest destiny” claimed that:

men were destined to travel the high seas

American expansion westward across the continent was sanctioned by God

immediate war against the British would revitalize the American state

slavery was the result of divine intervention

joint British-American occupation of North America would “civilize” the continent

Question 2

What effect did Mexico’s winning its independence from Spain have on American settlement in the Southwest?

American settlement and expansion into the former Spanish territories increased after Mexico gained independence.

American settlers were immediately and forcibly removed from all Mexican territories.

Americans began to flee the former Spanish territories once Mexico gained independence.

The establishment of the new Mexican state made settlement in its territories more difficult.

Patterns of American settlement of the former Spanish, now Mexican, territories remained unchanged.

Question 3

The Donner party became stranded on the Oregon Trail mainly because:

their party was too small to survive the journey

of the succession of their own mistakes and poor decisions

of annihilation by the Indians

they became caught in the crossfire of the Mexican war for independence

a broken compass led them astray

Question 4

Why was John Charles Frémont so influential in encouraging the mass migration of Americans to Oregon and California?

He established the first sizable American settlement in California.

He rescued the Donner party.

He had led the largest wagon train along the Oregon Trail.

His reports of his western explorations gained wide circulation and became very popular.

He was already a famous mountain man.

Question 5

Most of the American settlers in Texas went there because of:

fertile, inexpensive lands

gold and other mineral deposits

furs

legal problems in the United States

trading opportunities with the Indians and the Mexicans

Question 6

What was a main reason the Mexican government attempted to curtail American settlement of Texas?

worry about the behavior and intentions of the Americans living there

the Spanish forcing them to exclude the Americans

a preference for Indian settlement of the land

the British claim to the territory

racism against Americans

Question 7

Why did the Anglo Texans rebel against the Mexican government?

to honor their alliance with the Comanche Indians

their opposition to taxation without representation

to preempt Mexican plans to attack U.S. territories east of Texas

out of fear that the Mexican government intended to free their slaves

at the request of Spain, which was trying to regain control of Mexico

Question 8

The major factor that delayed Texas annexation until 1845 was:

the desire of Texans to remain a republic

concern over Texas entering as a slave state

Britain’s support for Texas independence

fear of a possible Mexican attack on the United States

Calhoun’s incompetence as secretary of state

Question 9

James Polk’s top priority as president was to:

secure geographic expansion of the United States, especially through the acquisition of Texas, California, and New Mexico

commit the United States to protecting Texas independence in perpetuity

create a political consensus that saw the two major political parties merge into one

encourage European immigration as a means to fuel American industrialization

restore American prosperity through expanded trade relations with Canada

Question 10

The Mexican-American War erupted when:

Polk won the 1844 election

Mexico insulted the U.S. ambassador and ordered him to leave the country

the United States recognized Texas as independent

American settlers started a revolt in California

Mexican and U.S. troops clashed north of the Rio Grande

Question 11

Among the vocal opponents of the Mexican-American War was:

Thomas O. Larkin

John Slidell

Abraham Lincoln

John Tyler

John L. O’Sullivan

Question 12

How did the Mexican-American War ultimately deepen sectional divisions in the United States?

Southern states refused to recognize the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Slaves who fought in the war began rebelling for their freedom in the South.

All the territories acquired were immediately opened to slavery.

Slavery was prohibited in all the territories acquired.

The new territories acquired fueled a violent debate over the extension of slavery into them.

Question 13

The Wilmot Proviso:

was opposed in Congress by Abraham Lincoln

passed both houses of Congress

was clearly unconstitutional

would prohibit slavery in any lands acquired from Mexico

would extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific

Question 14

John C. Calhoun believed that the Wilmot Proviso:

would help keep the Union together

protected the interests of slaveholders

would never pass Congress

blamed the South for the Mexican–American War

violated property rights

Question 15

The idea of popular sovereignty:

guaranteed slavery would spread westward

solved the controversy over slavery’s extension

allowed Oregon to enter the Union as a slave state

would allow people in the territories to decide whether or not to permit slavery

was adopted by the Whigs in the 1848 election

Question 16

The discovery of gold in California did all of the following EXCEPT:

hasten the demise of the Indians

create a population with an equal balance of men and women

encourage American dreams of a Pacific empire

spur a massive migration of gold seekers

result in an infusion of gold into the U.S. economy that led to a prolonged period of national prosperity

Question 17

During the great congressional debate over the Compromise of 1850:

John Calhoun endorsed all of Henry Clay’s proposals

Daniel Webster made an impassioned argument for secession

Henry Clay pushed for the compromise and national harmony

Jefferson Davis emerged as a voice of moderation

President Taylor died

Question 18

Given the bitterness of the congressional debate, why was Stephen Douglas successful in getting the Compromise of 1850 passed?

He could depend on a sympathy vote from supporters of deceased President Taylor.

He was in better health and was more charismatic than Clay.

His support for popular sovereignty allowed many abolitionist senators to vote with him.

He split the issues into separate bills.

He dropped the question of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Question 19

Why did the new Fugitive Slave Act outrage abolitionists?

It allowed northern states to become slave states.

It guaranteed fugitive slaves a jury trial.

It reintroduced the legal international slave trade.

It required the licensing of slave catchers.

It offered a strong temptation to kidnap free blacks in northern free states.

Question 20

Why did Uncle Tom’s Cabin outrage slave owners?

It showed how the brutal realities of slavery harmed everyone associated with it.

It was an objective description of life under slavery.

It convinced many poor southern whites to oppose slavery.

It started the Civil War.

It was authored by Harriet Tubman.

Question 21

Stephen Douglas’s proposed Kansas-Nebraska Act:

might allow slavery in Kansas and Nebraska

strengthened the Missouri Compromise

strengthened his presidential prospects

would promote construction of a transcontinental rail line along a southern route

showed his enthusiastic support of slavery

Question 22

Why did so many northerners, including the so-called Independent Democrats, oppose the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

The act repealed the Missouri Compromise.

They opposed the admission of both territories as states.

The act repealed the fugitive slave law.

They opposed the law because it did not embrace “popular sovereignty.”

The act would bring about immediate abolition.

Question 23

The Republican party reflected a combination of all of the following groups EXCEPT:

anti-slavery Democrats

northern Whigs

cotton Whigs

abolitionists

Free-Soilers

Question 24

How did passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act impact the settlement of Kansas?

The vagaries left about the status of slavery discouraged settlement.

This is a trick question. The act had no impact on settlement of Kansas.

Popular sovereignty encouraged violence-prone supporters and opponents of slavery to flood Kansas.

It made Kansas a slave state with a majority population of slaveholders.

It ensured that Kansas would be admitted into the Union as a free state with a population deeply committed to abolition.

Question 25

What did the Supreme Court rule in Dred Scott v. Sandford?

Slaves who were taken to free territories would be considered free.

The Missouri Compromise was still legally binding.

Blacks did not have citizenship and therefore lacked legal standing.

State bans on slavery did not violate the property rights of masters.

Slaves who were taken to free states would be considered free.

Question 26

The Supreme Court’s Dred Scott decision:

recognized that free blacks were U.S. citizens

gave Dred Scott his freedom

guaranteed the future admission of slave states

implied that the Missouri Compromise had been unconstitutional

was applauded by the Republicans

Question 27

As the election of 1860 approached, the Democratic party:

was silent on the issue of slavery

condemned the Kansas-Nebraska Act

was dominated by southern extremists

renominated Buchanan

broke up into northern and southern wings

Question 28

Lincoln won the election of 1860 by:

sweeping the free states

massive voter fraud

changing his position on slavery

appealing to fear

carrying the biggest states in both North and South

Question 29

The states of the Confederate States of America seceded after Lincoln’s election because:

the southern secessionists were convinced that Lincoln would move against slavery despite his assurances otherwise

Lincoln was pushing for an invasion of the South

the southern secessionists planned to invade the North and impose slavery on the entire Union

Lincoln promised to abolish slavery immediately after taking office

the southern secessionists believed that Jefferson Davis had won the 1860 election but was denied the office through fraud

Question 30

In response to secession, President Buchanan:

did practically nothing

declared martial law

let Lincoln take office ahead of schedule

said he supported it

abandoned Fort Sumter