**Quiz 9**

Question 1

The development of southern industry:

lagged behind the North

was the only sector of the southern economy that did not rely on slaves

was non existent before the Civil War

turned the North into a colonial dependency of the more developed South

was more significant than agriculture to the southern economy

Question 2

All the following might be used to explain the South’s distinctiveness EXCEPT:

its climate

its determination to preserve slavery

the high proportion of immigrants that comprised the overall southern population

its preponderance of farming

its biracial population

Question 3

By 1860, slavery was most concentrated:

equally through the South

in the Carolinas

in Texas and Louisiana

in the Lower South

in the Upper South

Question 4

The Old Southwest:

attracted thousands of settlers in the 1820s and 1830s with its low land prices and suitability for cotton production

attracted nearly twice as many female as male settlers in the early years

included Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah

was a promised land for slaves because of superior work conditions

soon boasted the nation’s highest standards of public education

Question 5

Slaves forced to migrate to the Old Southwest were particularly despondent over:

the absence of alcohol on the frontier

the breakup of family ties that resulted from the migration

the lack of meaningful work that awaited them

the control that women exerted over the region’s culture and society

the urban and industrial nature of the region

Question 6

As southerners moved farther west and south between 1812 and 1860:

the South became less distinctive

the South became less agricultural

cotton production soared

fewer slaves were needed

North–South relations got better

Question 7

The rapid expansion of the cotton belt in the South:

spurred a rise in the number of enslaved blacks given their freedom

eliminated the presence of all other staple crops throughout the region

ensured that the region became more dependent on enslaved black workers

increased the responsibilities of field work for the plantation mistress

reduced the significance of slavery

Question 8

What portion of the South’s white population had no proprietary interest in slaves?

one tenth

one half

three fourths

two thirds

one fourth

Question 9

Why were theories of racial superiority significant in the South?

They fostered slave rebellions among slaves who believed in the inferiority of the planter class.

They were primarily adhered to by the planter elite that owned slaves.

They created a sense of unity that bridged class divisions among most southern whites.

They played no role in encouraging white support of slavery.

They were created by slaves to justify their enslavement.

Question 10

The rules that governed virtually every aspect of slave life were known as:

civil law

paternalism

slaveocracy

total control

a slave code

Question 11

Why were slave women valued by slave owners?

They exclusively did the household labor.

They were solely responsible for harvesting the fields.

Their ability to reproduce increased the number of slaves owned.

They had low birth rates due to their oppression.

They were allowed to marry white men.

Question 12

The legal prohibition that denied slaves the right to marry:

did not apply to white mistresses who chose to marry a slave

led to a devaluing of love in the slave community

did not stop slaves from choosing partners and forging a family life

reduced the significance of religion in slave life

prevented slaves from forming families

Question 13

Slave religion:

required reading of the Bible

caused slaves to accept their condition

mixed African and Christian elements

was stamped out by white masters

was best observed during racially integrated church services

Question 14

How would southern whites attempt to prevent slave rebellions?

They tried to ensure slave loyalty through kind treatment and monetary compensation.

They met any sign of resistance or rebellion with a brutal response.

They taught slaves the value of hard work.

They had dark-skinned whites infiltrate and spy on slave communities.

They offered freedom and passage out of the South to the most troublesome slaves.

Question 15

During the nineteenth century, major slave rebellions:

occurred frequently

happened most often in the Lower South

were sometimes joined by poor whites

were rare

had about even odds of success

Question 16

A typical form of resistance pursued by slaves entailed:

malingering, feigning illness, and sabotage

running away

suicide

arson

outright rebellion

Question 17

Deists:

included Founding Fathers such as Jefferson and Franklin

were basically atheists

believed in an all-powerful God

felt the United States should have an official religion

argued for the literal truth of the Bible

Question 18

Universalists believed that:

Americans are God’s chosen people

God predestined only a few for salvation

the universe is continually expanding

rich people are blessed by God

everyone could be saved

Question 19

One significant factor that inspired the Second Great Awakening was:

the growing distrust of religion among African Americans

rising fears of secularism among many well-educated Americans

the decline of Baptists in the South

Joseph Smith’s Book of Mormon

John Quincy Adams’s opposition to the “gag rule”

Question 20

African Americans found the Methodist and Baptist churches especially attractive because of their:

belief in salvation for all

emphasis upon Bible studies

condemnation of slavery

rapid growth in the South

emotional church services

Question 21

Joseph Smith:

founded the Mormon Church in western New York

was a “circuit rider” preacher from the South

claimed to be God’s only prophet

was a great revivalist preacher from New England

started the Unitarian church in Utah

Question 22

Why did the working poor often favor expanding the number of public schools?

Workers wanted free schools to give their children an equal chance to pursue the American dream.

Workers hoped to become public school teachers rather than laborers.

Workers chose to go back to school rather than labor in factories.

The quality of education was better than the private schools operated in most cities.

Building public schools promised to expand the number of construction jobs and therefore improve employment prospects.

Question 23

Prison reformers of the early 1800s saw a major objective of the penitentiary as:

providing prisoners an education

rehabilitation

patriotic indoctrination

religious conversion

corporal punishment

Question 24

The “cult of domesticity” was the idea that:

romantic love was the basis of successful marriage

large families were beneficial

women deserved education

a woman’s place is in the home

professions should be open to women

Question 25

The Seneca Falls Convention:

demanded equal rights for women

celebrated the cult of domesticity

showed the mass appeal of temperance

reflected female dominance of the abolitionist movement

brought immediate improvements in women’s lives

Question 26

William Lloyd Garrison:

demanded immediate emancipation of slaves

organized an anti-slavery political party

believed slaveholders should be paid to free their slaves

used calm, moderate language to oppose slavery

caused the Nat Turner revolt

Question 27

Frederick Douglass:

was the founder of the Underground Railroad

wrote a famous account of his life as a slave

was captured in the North and returned to slavery

became a notable black preacher

helped abolish slavery in the British West Indies

Question 28

The killing of Elijah Lovejoy showed:

the growing support for black equality

the danger of encouraging slave rebellion

the violent tactics of abolitionists

the end of a free press

that support of slavery extended into the North

Question 29

Southerners used all of the following to justify slavery EXCEPT:

Thomas Jefferson’s words in the Declaration of Independence

danger to themselves and others if freed

biblical support of slavery

the superior life Africans enjoyed in the southern states

claims of black racial inferiority

Question 30

By the 1830s, John C. Calhoun was arguing that:

slavery was a “great good”

the Bible opposed slavery

slavery should be phased out

plantations were no longer profitable

blacks deserved equality