

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What book in the mid-nineteenth century captured fears of the seduction of innocent women by immoral men?
 - A) *The Book of Mormon*, by Joseph Smith
 - B) *Civil Disobedience*, by Henry David Thoreau
 - C) *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*, by Margaret Fuller
 - D) *The Scarlet Letter*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne

2. Which Americans were deemed “worthy” of public assistance in the 1840s?
 - A) Anglo or Irish-American men, women, and children
 - B) Black men, women, and children
 - C) Anglo or Irish-American men
 - D) Women and children of all backgrounds

3. The abolitionist convictions of Sarah and Angelina Grimké carried particular weight because they were
 - A) women.
 - B) southerners.
 - C) white.
 - D) Methodists.

4. Emerging in the 1830s, transcendentalists believed the power of the Universal Being was accessible through
 - A) religious services.
 - B) direct communication.
 - C) diet.
 - D) nature.

5. First established in 1787, what set Unitarians apart from other Christian denominations?
 - A) They valued a rational approach to the divine.
 - B) They did not seek money from their members.
 - C) They rejected science and math as worldly evils.
 - D) They required families to join as a unit.

6. What effect did the Second Great Awakening have on the temperance movement in the mid-nineteenth century?
 - A) It called the temperance movement a fraud.
 - B) It drew many followers from the temperance movement.
 - C) Its message was different from the temperance movement's.
 - D) It gave great momentum to the temperance movement

7. Why was the work of minister Charles Finney especially important and influential in Rochester, New York?
 - A) Rochester was predominantly a Catholic city prior to Finney's arrival.
 - B) Rochester tried to ban Finney and his companions from holding meetings in the first place.
 - C) Finney converted many of the city's most influential people to a life of faith.
 - D) Finney inspired a mass exodus from mainline Protestantism to the more fervent evangelical practices of Baptists.

8. What vital means of transportation invented in the 1830s served to whisk wealthy city-dwellers away from their poor neighbors and out into the suburbs and countryside whenever possible?
 - A) Coal-powered trains
 - B) Horse-drawn streetcars
 - C) Steam-powered streetcars
 - D) Steam-powered boats

9. What was the main role for women in the temperance movement?
 - A) To encourage family members to stop drinking
 - B) To stop drinking themselves
 - C) To educate members of their church on the dangers of drinking
 - D) To raise public concern about the plight of women with alcoholic husbands

10. As maintained by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, in a theocracy,
 - A) members must obey their inner god rather than that of an external leader.
 - B) the entire community is governed by religious leaders.
 - C) local laws are more important than religious laws.
 - D) members must attend weekly services and Bible study.

11. What political party attracted both ardent abolitionists and men whose only concern was keeping western territories open to free white men?
- A) Democrats
 - B) Whigs
 - C) American
 - D) Republicans
12. The Ostend Manifesto, drafted by a group of U.S. foreign ministers, suggested that the United States
- A) was vulnerable to attacks by several European nations.
 - B) had the right to take by force any territory it desired.
 - C) planned to raid Nicaragua and Honduras simultaneously.
 - D) was weakened by slavery and should abolish the institution.
13. What were American pioneers venturing west toward the Pacific coast during the mid-nineteenth century seeking?
- A) Religious freedom
 - B) Economic opportunity
 - C) Political opportunity
 - D) Freedom from social hierarchies
14. What inspired abolitionist John Brown to believe that direct action was the only way to achieve abolition and equality for blacks?
- A) The writings of David Walker and "Bleeding Kansas"
 - B) "Bleeding Kansas" and the writings of Frederick Douglass
 - C) The fights in Congress and "Bleeding Kansas"
 - D) "Bleeding" Kansas and the Lincoln-Douglas debates
15. A growing number of northerners challenged the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 on the basis of the
- A) right of the police to arrest a white person for aiding a fugitive.
 - B) states' rights to determine their own policies.
 - C) right of slaveholders to hire slave catchers.
 - D) federal government's right to enforce the law.
16. In response to news of John Brown's raid, capture, and execution, Quaker abolitionists
- A) asserted Brown was wrong in that he used violence.
 - B) celebrated Brown for drawing attention to the cause of emancipation.
 - C) expressed disappointment that Brown solicited their involvement.
 - D) quickly disavowed Browns' action for fear it would undermine their movement.

17. The introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 was the result of political maneuvering by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois, who
- A) hoped to swing the balance of power in favor of the free-states by encouraging popular referendum on the issue.
 - B) was appealing to constituents who were long victims of Indian violence by aiming to strip Indians of long-held territory.
 - C) hoped to get support for his railroad from southerners by enabling slavery in the West.
 - D) was politically indebted to the Democratic party and hoped to gain favor for his next campaign.
18. Why did everyone in the North believe that southern secession was going to be a temporary, fleeting development?
- A) No one believed slaveholders would take such a serious risk.
 - B) The states to secede were economically limited and financially vulnerable.
 - C) Half of the federal government was still run by southerners or southern sympathizers.
 - D) The North was willing to give into their demands anyway.
19. Why did presidential candidate for the American party Millard Fillmore receive so few votes in the election of 1856?
- A) He was tainted by his legacy as a failed former president.
 - B) His own party refused to campaign for him.
 - C) He was too much of a staunch abolitionist.
 - D) The strength of nativist sentiment was waning.
20. The Democratic party was victorious in the 1852 presidential election, which
- A) provided a powerful platform for abolitionist sentiment.
 - B) still left the party weak and somewhat fragile.
 - C) inspired Free-Soilers to throw their support to the Democrats.
 - D) isolated the Democratic party from the others.
21. Advocates of secession claimed the federal government failed to enforce what key laws protecting the rights of slaveholders?
- A) Lecompton Constitution and *Dred Scott* decision
 - B) Fugitive Slave Act and Lecompton Constitution
 - C) *Dred Scott* decision and Missouri Compromise
 - D) Fugitive Slave Act and *Dred Scott* decision

22. How did the outcome of the Civil War affect the rights of blacks in America?
- A) Laws requiring favorable treatment of blacks trickled in.
 - B) Laws were passed permitting interracial marriage.
 - C) Blacks were eligible to serve on juries across the United States.
 - D) Blacks finally achieved equal political, economic, and social standing with whites.
23. When Union forces took control of Atlanta, Georgia, it
- A) meant the North could shut down the southern slave trade.
 - B) was the first battle in a year in which more Confederate than Union men were killed.
 - C) inspired Grant to march seaward and destroy everything in his path.
 - D) cut the South in two and ensured its defeat.
24. What developments forced the South to industrialize during the Civil War?
- A) It was too expensive to buy goods from the North anymore.
 - B) The war forbade trade with the North for goods.
 - C) Europe refused to trade with the South at all.
 - D) The South had a surplus of labor and supplies.
25. What was the United States' largest employer at the end of the Civil War?
- A) The shipping industry
 - B) The manufacturing industry
 - C) The agricultural industry
 - D) The federal government
26. Why was the secession of Virginia so significant?
- A) Virginia was the first state to secede from the North.
 - B) Virginia was home to the South's largest iron manufacturer.
 - C) Virginia had the largest, most established state militia.
 - D) Virginia was the birthplace of President Lincoln.
27. During the Civil War, American Indians were
- A) neutral and managed to stay out of the war by migrating farther west.
 - B) divided and various tribes fought on either side.
 - C) against the Confederacy because slavery weakened their own economic opportunities.
 - D) against the Union because the federal government violated their rights repeatedly.

28. Why were southern slaveholders anxious about the loyalty of white southerners who did not own slaves?
- A) Non-slaveholders not only did not benefit from slavery, but slavery actually undermined their economic opportunities.
 - B) Non-slaveholders were susceptible to bribery by northern merchants.
 - C) Slaveholders believed that poor whites were stupid and might not understand their place.
 - D) White southerners had a history of betraying elite planters.
29. What consequence would secession have for the relationship between whites and blacks in the South?
- A) Whites would have total control over blacks.
 - B) Elite whites and free blacks would be empowered.
 - C) Secession would inspire cross-race alliances among the poor.
 - D) Secession threatened to undermine slaveholder authority.
30. With the election of Abraham Lincoln, southern slaveholders
- A) were relieved that a wealthy man from the Midwest was elected.
 - B) were cautiously hopeful that his moderate views of slavery would protect slavery.
 - C) felt he jeopardized the future of slavery.
 - D) were fiercely divided over his candidacy and election.
31. What event effectively brought Reconstruction to an end?
- A) The destruction of the Ku Klux Klan in 1872
 - B) The ruling in *Slaughterhouse* in 1875
 - C) The presidential election of 1876
 - D) The election of Redeemers in 1874
32. President Lincoln's approach to Reconstruction was motivated by a desire to
- A) punish the South and help southern blacks.
 - B) heal the Union and help southern blacks.
 - C) heal the Union and punish the South.
 - D) win reelection and punish the South.
33. Taxes rose sharply during Reconstruction in order to
- A) pay off the many war debts.
 - B) subsidize the federal government.
 - C) support education and social services.
 - D) subsidize industry in the South.

34. How was the former Confederate president, Jefferson Davis, punished following the war?
- A) Execution
 - B) Jail
 - C) Fines
 - D) No punishment
35. What compelled free blacks to want to read the Bible themselves?
- A) White preachers had claimed that the Bible taught black slavery was God's will.
 - B) The Bible was the only book that was widely available at the time.
 - C) Free blacks were more religious than poor whites.
 - D) White ministers long claimed that blacks could not be saved.
36. Which group was disproportionately blamed for increasing taxes during Reconstruction?
- A) Black officials
 - B) Northern Republicans
 - C) Southern Democrats
 - D) White officials
37. What message was sent by Lincoln's plan for reunion and reconstruction?
- A) Women and men of all races should now be granted citizenship.
 - B) The war was a necessary evil that revealed the horrors of racism.
 - C) The North best ensure the South was properly penitent so as to deter future rebellions.
 - D) The country best move forward and minimize conflict between North and South.
38. Why did black churches become such important community institutions following the Civil War?
- A) Churches were one place where whites served blacks.
 - B) Whites refused to allow blacks in the South to congregate any other way.
 - C) Faith was more important in black communities than work or education.
 - D) Black churches were large structures that hosted many other organizations.
39. The term *scalawag*, an unflattering term meaning "scoundrels," was applied to whom during Reconstruction?
- A) Northern soldiers who supported Democrats
 - B) Northern elites who supported Republicans
 - C) Southern whites who supported Republicans
 - D) Southern whites who supported Democrats

40. Which group seemed to benefit from continual racial antagonism between blacks and whites in the South?
- A) Rich whites
 - B) Poor whites
 - C) Rich blacks
 - D) Poor blacks
41. Which event forced the Lakota Indians to give up their land in the Black Hills during the 1870s?
- A) The decimation of the bison population
 - B) The discovery of gold
 - C) The Battle of Little Bighorn
 - D) The arrival of white homesteaders
42. How did corn farmers respond to falling prices during the 1880s and 1890s?
- A) They grew less corn to force prices up.
 - B) They grew more corn to compensate for lower profits.
 - C) They used corn for hog feed to reduce the supply.
 - D) They sold their farms to commercial growers.
43. The Mormon Church eventually abandoned polygamy in response to
- A) the protests of Mormon women.
 - B) the opposition of the women's suffrage movement.
 - C) legislation that instituted harsh punishment for polygamous men.
 - D) an anti-polygamy pronouncement by Brigham Young.
44. Californios were granted U.S. citizenship under the
- A) Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
 - B) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
 - C) Dawes Act.
 - D) Treaty of Fort Laramie.
45. In popular culture, the cowboy has come to represent the
- A) American spirit of independence.
 - B) ethnic and racial diversity of the American West.
 - C) aggressor in violent conflicts.
 - D) type of man who took advantage of women's innocence.

46. In what state did women win the right to vote and run for office in local elections in 1887?
- A) Colorado
 - B) Kansas
 - C) Utah
 - D) Minnesota
47. What was the intent of the Treaty of Fort Laramie?
- A) To preserve designated areas of the Plains for Indian habitation
 - B) To open the Plains to white settlers
 - C) To turn over the area's mining rights to white prospectors
 - D) To destroy Indian hunting grounds
48. Why did Native Americans oppose private ownership of land?
- A) They believed that humans are tied to the natural world around them.
 - B) They privately owned neither land nor property.
 - C) They did not want white Americans to venture west and make claims to tribal lands.
 - D) They believed that the natural environment belonged to animals and birds, not humans.
49. The Great Plains become the center of the American cattle industry because
- A) ranchers benefited from the economic incentives provided by the Homestead Act.
 - B) new immigrants from Northern Europe were unwilling to settle there.
 - C) ranches could be established without relocating the Indian population.
 - D) the dry climate limited the productivity of small farms.
50. Which of the following characterizes the role of gender differences in Native American hunting societies?
- A) Men were the hunters and therefore considered superior to women.
 - B) Women were the hunters and therefore considered superior to men.
 - C) Women did not hunt, but they did work, producing food, clothing, and shelter for their tribes.
 - D) Women were passive consumers of the goods men provided.