

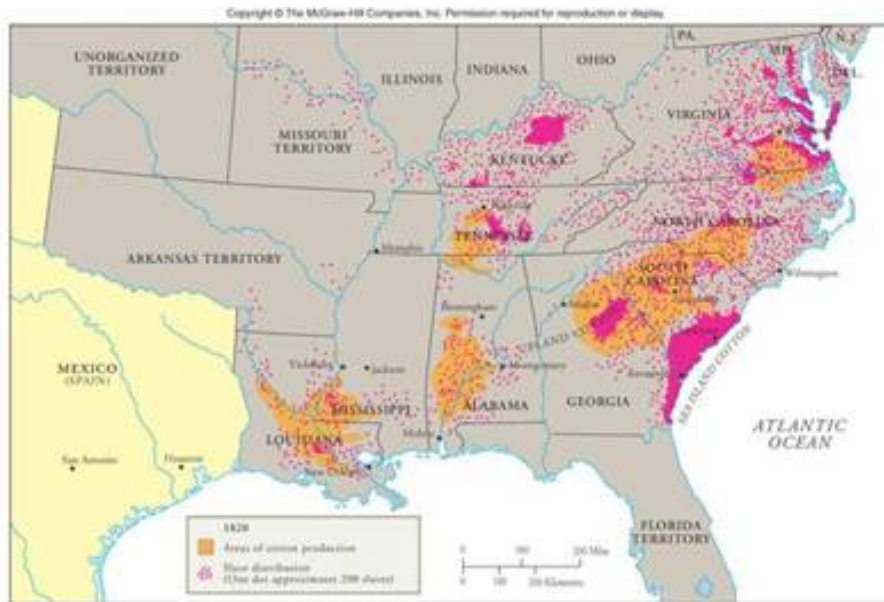
Practice review and Up to sectionalism

Student: _____

1. Many non-slave owning whites in the South were tied to the slave system by all of the following circumstances except
 - A. they depended on the plantations for economic favors
 - B. they often relied on planters for credit
 - C. they were often related by blood to wealthy slaveowners
 - D. they shared the Southern belief in white racial superiority
 - E. they feared the terrorist tactics that plantation owners used

2. According to some scholars, the material conditions of slaves in the South
 - A. were better than those of Southern yeomen farmers
 - B. may have been better than those of Northern industrial workers
 - C. were about the same as those of European industrial workers
 - D. were worse than those for slaves in the Caribbean
 - E. depended largely on each state's regulatory laws

3. The greatest disadvantage for crops that competed with cotton was that the other crops
 - A. had no foreign market
 - B. needed more extensive processing than cotton
 - C. made no profits in the domestic market
 - D. were limited by soil and climate conditions
 - E. did not show a profit for the growers

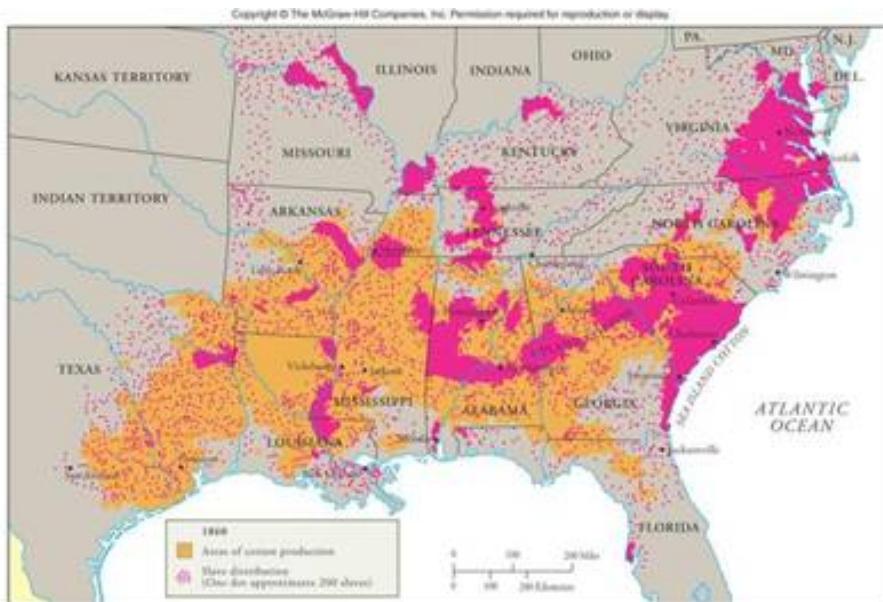


4. By 1860 cotton production had increased along with concentration of slaves in all states except
 - A. Alabama and Georgia
 - B. North and South Carolina
 - C. Arkansas and Mississippi
 - D. Virginia and Tennessee
 - E. Louisiana and Mississippi

5. Characteristics of slave families included
 - A. domination by the male members
 - B. the failure to establish nuclear families
 - C. an absence of African cultural influences
 - D. the breakup of families due to the slave trade
 - E. independence when it came to providing food and clothing

6. Southerners considered slavery incompatible with city life because they
 - A. feared possible educational opportunities for slaves in the cities
 - B. were suspicious of a union between slaves and poor white laborers
 - C. could not find employment for slaves there
 - D. feared possible slave conspiracies and insurrection
 - E. believed that slaves would not work without supervision

7. Slaves developed their own African-American versions of all of the following cultural forms except
- A. language
 - B. music
 - C. religion
 - D. school
 - E. family relations
8. The least common form of black resistance to slavery was
- A. trying to escape
 - B. performing tasks improperly
 - C. refusing to work hard
 - D. losing or breaking tools
 - E. revolting against masters
9. The percentage of white Southerners who were members of slave-owning families was approximately
- A. 10 percent
 - B. 25 percent
 - C. 40 percent
 - D. 55 percent
 - E. 65 percent



10. Between 1820 and 1860 cotton production and slave distributions shifted from
- A. scattered areas northward
 - B. coastal concentrations to blanket the entire South
 - C. isolated cities to rural western areas
 - D. from western isolation to blanket Southern states
 - E. isolated regions of the South to the North
11. An instrument that had its origins in Africa is the
- A. violin
 - B. bass guitar
 - C. cello
 - D. banjo
 - E. metal flute
12. The slave codes did all of the following things except
- A. prohibiting slaves from having legal rights
 - B. trying to protect slaves from abuses by their masters
 - C. requiring the courts to take action against only major crimes
 - D. setting harsh punishments for crimes by slaves
 - E. restricting congregation of slaves
13. Since the Civil War, a wide variety of historical interpretations of slavery have appeared. The following pairs match authors with the themes of their books. The incorrect pair is
- A. Eugene Genovese—slaves, developed a significant culture of their own
 - B. Kenneth Stampp—slavery was a harsh system, with slaves held as prisoners
 - C. Robert Fogel and Stanley Engemen—slavery was not economically beneficial, and was very harsh
 - D. Ulrich B. Phillips—slavery was a benign institution, and slaves often acted childlike
 - E. Stanley Elkins—slavery caused physical and psychological damage
14. Slavery in the South exhibited all of the following characteristics except
- A. the African slave trade grew larger each decade until the Civil War
 - B. the slave population increased through natural reproduction
 - C. growing cotton was much easier work than growing sugar
 - D. masters frequently protected young slave children from hard work
 - E. slaves generally had better living conditions than those of Caribbean slaves

15. In the 1850s, the price of a prime field hand slave was about
- A.\$100
 - B.\$1,000
 - C.\$5,000
 - D.\$10,000
 - E.\$100,000
16. The domestic slave trade in the period 1820-1860
- A.often included the separation of families
 - B.decreased due to a rise in the importation of African slaves
 - C.resulted in more slaves eventually receiving their freedom
 - D.caused a decline in the number of runaway slaves
 - E.managed to obliterate all traces of African culture
17. The slave system was characterized by
- A.generally good conditions for slaves
 - B.prison-like conditions for most slaves
 - C.a uniformly applied set of stern but fair slave codes
 - D.considerable variety in the conditions under which slaves lived
 - E.a concentration of labor in the Upper South
18. The "Southern lady" of the mid-1800s was taught to
- A.insist on her husband's fidelity
 - B.participate in reform movements
 - C.question traditional morality
 - D.obey her husband in all matters
 - E.voice her opinion in public
19. By 1820 concentration of slaves followed cotton production in all of the following states except
- A.Florida
 - B.South Carolina
 - C.Kentucky
 - D.Virginia
 - E.Georgia

20. Small farmers in the South possessed all of the following characteristics except
- A. a close relationship with their slaves
 - B. ownership of few, if any, slaves
 - C. limited access to educational opportunity
 - D. independence from the plantation system
 - E. low prospects for social mobility
21. The group in white Southern society that most objected to the institution of slavery was the
- A. hill people
 - B. plain folk
 - C. sand hillers
 - D. yeoman farmers
 - E. planter elite
22. The greatest unifying force in the South was
- A. cotton
 - B. plantations
 - C. race
 - D. slavery
 - E. class
23. The development of the North and the South differed in that the South
- A. did not expand to the West
 - B. had fewer cities
 - C. used more wage labor
 - D. became less agricultural
 - E. did not participate in international commerce
24. Slaves often disliked serving as household servants on large plantations for all of the following reasons except
- A. they were isolated from their fellow slaves
 - B. they lacked privacy from the watchful eyes of the master's family
 - C. they received punishments more than did other slaves
 - D. they were more likely to be sold to the owners of other plantations
 - E. they were especially vulnerable to sexual abuse

25. The Southern planter class
- A. constituted the majority of the population
 - B. had occupied its position of wealth and power for generations
 - C. did not dirty its hands by involving itself in the day-to-day affairs of business
 - D. lived in modest middle class homes
 - E. dominated the political, economic, and social life of the region
26. By 1860 the states with the largest slave population were
- A. Virginia and North Carolina
 - B. North and South Carolina
 - C. Alabama and South Carolina
 - D. Tennessee and Alabama
 - E. Virginia and South Carolina
27. From 1820 to 1860, the slave population
- A. decreased dramatically
 - B. experienced a huge increase in the lower South
 - C. increased, but only in the upper South
 - D. experienced a decrease on cotton plantations
 - E. remained close to population figures of the 1700s
28. For dangerous tasks, many plantation owners used
- A. immigrant labor
 - B. poor Southern whites
 - C. older slaves
 - D. troublemaking slaves
 - E. Native Americans
29. One effect of Nat Turner's rebellion was
- A. the U.S. Senate's call for an end to slavery
 - B. the establishment of mediation boards to hear slaves' complaints
 - C. the creation of antislavery societies throughout the lower South
 - D. the victory of the Whig party in the election of 1840
 - E. the decline in the number of slaves freed in the South

30. Which practice continued in the South long after it had largely vanished in the North?
- A. dueling
 - B. live minstrel shows
 - C. Shakespearean farces
 - D. boxing
 - E. merchant capitalism
31. The growth of cotton as the major crop for the South was enhanced by the
- A. thriving condition of the tobacco industry
 - B. success of a new variety of cotton
 - C. stabilization of the cotton market
 - D. concentration of the industry in only a few states
 - E. decline in the use of slave labor
32. The most important crop in the South of the 1850s was
- A. cotton
 - B. tobacco
 - C. rice
 - D. sugar
 - E. indigo
33. Compared with white women in the North, white women in the South had
- A. less access to education
 - B. a lower birth rate
 - C. more access to the public
 - D. more legal rights
 - E. greater access to personal income

34.



The business of slavery was profitable throughout the South and established centers like the one shown here indicated that slavery was

- A. Not likely to continue into the future
 - B. Controlled by the few wealthy plantation owners in the South
 - C. The only viable economic enterprise for the country
 - D. Soon to spread to the West
 - E. Woven into Southern economic life
35. By the 1850s, the South had large numbers of
- A. manufacturing plants
 - B. banks
 - C. professional people
 - D. canals and turnpikes
 - E. textile factories

36. Andrew Jackson could be described as a
- A. frontier aristocrat
 - B. southern plantation owner
 - C. poor western farmer
 - D. wealthy eastern merchant
 - E. champion of the oppressed classes
37. Before the democratization of the 1820s and 1830s, states restricted the influence of the ordinary citizen in politics by all of the following methods except
- A. selecting presidential electors in legislatures
 - B. placing property requirements on voters
 - C. restricting voting to members of a specific church
 - D. requiring voters to be taxpayers
 - E. having legislators represent property rather than people
38. During Andrew Jackson's presidency, the common people gained political power through all of the following means except
- A. creation of national nominating conventions
 - B. enfranchisement of women and free blacks
 - C. elimination of property qualifications for voting
 - D. increase in opportunity to hold political office
 - E. challenge of entrenched office holders
39. The oldest political party in the United States is the
- A. Whig party
 - B. Democratic party
 - C. Federalist party
 - D. National Republican party
 - E. Populist party
40. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the "spoils system" was used to replace
- A. the majority of federal officeholders
 - B. one out of two federal officeholders
 - C. one out of three federal officeholders
 - D. one of three Supreme Court justices
 - E. one out of five federal officeholders

41. Significant conflict arose between Jackson and his cabinet over
- A.the spoils system
 - B.his office appointments
 - C.the Kitchen Cabinet
 - D.Indian removal policies
 - E.the Eaton affair
42. The Webster-Hayne debates began over one issue but quickly switched to another. They switched from
- A.the tariff of 1828 to national power
 - B.national power to the sale of public lands
 - C.the sale of public lands to states' rights
 - D.states' rights to the tariff of 1828
 - E.the tariff of 1828 to the sale of public lands
43. The Bank of the United States benefited the U.S. economy by
- A.all of the choices are correct
 - B.issuing bank notes
 - C.holding government funds
 - D.restraining policies of state banks
 - E.providing credit to growing enterprises
44. The creation of a second party system in the 1830s produced competition between the
- A.Democrats and Federalists
 - B.Federalists and Republicans
 - C.Republicans and Whigs
 - D.Democrats and Republicans
 - E. Whigs and Democrats
45. The philosophy of the Whig party supported
- A.decrease in federal government power
 - B.growth of the slave economy
 - C.use of fewer technological advances
 - D.reduction in the number of business charters
 - E.control of westward expansion

46. In the 1830s, the supporters of the Whigs included all of the following groups except
- A. Irish and German Catholics
 - B. wealthy northeastern industrialists and merchants
 - C. wealthy southern planters
 - D. western pro-commerce merchants and farmers
 - E. anti-Masons in New York
47. Van Buren responded to the Panic of 1837 with the idea of the independent treasury, which was
- A. a system of depositing money in select independent banks
 - B. designed to keep government funds out of private banks
 - C. helpful to people wanting to borrow money
 - D. popular with Whigs and conservative Democrats
 - E. intended to bolster the interests of small planters
48. After Harrison's death, the office of president was taken over by
- A. Daniel Webster
 - B. Henry Clay
 - C. John C. Calhoun
 - D. James Polk
 - E. John Tyler



49. Increases in voter participation occurred in the 1820s due to
- A. Better candidates running for office
 - B. Larger numbers of immigrants from the United Kingdom
 - C. Improvements in voting techniques
 - D. Lowering the voting age to 18
 - E. Universal white manhood suffrage
50. Alexander Hamilton believed in all of the following ideas except
- A. the country should be governed by an elite ruling class
 - B. a large and permanent national debt is a good idea
 - C. the federal government should assume state debts incurred during the war
 - D. one bank should have a monopoly of the federal government's own banking business
 - E. the national government should reward only those who had originally loaned it money during the Revolution
51. The start of the French Revolution caused the Republicans in the United States to
- A. turn against the French because they overthrew the monarchy and executed the king and queen
 - B. applaud the revolution as being democratic and copy French fashions and forms of address
 - C. join with the Federalists in opposition to France
 - D. decide to withhold judgment until they saw what the final outcome of the Revolution would be
 - E. urge an alliance and free-trade treaty with England
52. Alexander Hamilton's programs and influence led to the creation of an opposition group known as the
- A. Federalist party
 - B. Republican party
 - C. Liberty party
 - D. Whig party
 - E. Antifederalist party
53. By creating a federal system, the framers of the Constitution
- A. insured the election of John Adams
 - B. stopped all talk about the power of states' rights
 - C. showed that they were heavily influenced by the two-house system of Great Britain
 - D. rejected the ideals of *The Federalist Papers*
 - E. created a system of divided authority among national and state governments

54. The element of the Constitution most representative of the anti-federalist perspective is the
- A. three-fifths provision
 - B. Bill of Rights
 - C. doctrine of judicial review
 - D. Thirteenth Amendment
 - E. concept of strong centralization
55. One of the major differences between the Virginia and New Jersey plans for the new United States Constitution was whether
- A. the way slaves would be counted
 - B. states would have equal representation in Congress
 - C. the national government would have the authority to levy taxes directly
 - D. Congress would be able to regulate commerce between the states
 - E. the president would be elected or appointed
56. The "Great Compromise" at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 resulted in all of the following agreements except
- A. representation in the lower house of Congress would be based on population
 - B. each slave would be counted as three-fifths of a free person in the determination of representation and direct taxation
 - C. the national government would be prohibited from exercising any powers not specifically granted to it
 - D. each state would have an equal number of votes in the upper house of Congress
 - E. an assumption that slave labor was not as productive as free labor
57. When war broke out in Europe in 1793 between France and Great Britain, the U.S. government
- A. took no action, instead waiting to see how the war would go
 - B. declared the country neutral and tried to keep the country out of it
 - C. sided with the French and declared war on Great Britain
 - D. decided that the British were right and went to war against France
 - E. attempted to make a protective alliance with Spain

58. The Constitution failed to address an issue concerning the Native Americans that would dictate their future relationship with the whites. This issue was
- A.the legitimacy of the treaties negotiated by the Confederacy
 - B.regulation of commerce with the Indians
 - C.the right of the federal government to tax the Native Americans
 - D.tribal sovereignty over their lands
 - E.the Indians' rights to representation in Congress
59. The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 resulted in
- A.President Adams ordering the deportation of large numbers of aliens
 - B.the government imprisoning over fifty Republican politicians
 - C.sharp criticism of the legislation by George Washington
 - D.the state legislatures ruling the acts null and void
 - E.the Federalist administration convicting ten Republicans of criticizing the government
60. In the election of 1800, the man who won the presidency was
- A.Alexander Hamilton
 - B.John Adams
 - C.James Madison
 - D.Thomas Jefferson
 - E.George Washington
61. The Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was significant to the distribution of power because it
- A.gave the federal government permission to exercise some undelegated powers
 - B.granted the president certain emergency powers
 - C.reserved to the states and the people all powers not specifically delegated to the federal government
 - D.provided the president with the authority to appoint a cabinet
 - E.designated the Supreme Court as the interpreter of the Constitution
62. By 1786, even those who feared a strong centralized government agreed that the Confederation needed the power to
- A.pass taxes
 - B.make war
 - C.negotiate treaties
 - D.regulate federal lands
 - E.sign a new peace treaty with England

63. The Federalists gradually declined as a political force because they
- A. did not have capable leaders at a time when the country faced serious international problems
 - B. preferred preserving political stability over protecting individual liberty
 - C. tried to undermine popular respect for the institutions of the federal government
 - D. refused to use the power of the government against their political opponents
 - E. promoted a weakening of central power in the government
64. To protect the nation from the "tyranny of the people," the original U.S. Constitution provided that the people would directly elect only one part of the national government, the
- A. president
 - B. Senate
 - C. House of Representatives
 - D. Supreme Court
 - E. Joint chiefs of staff
65. The intellectual products of the rational skepticism of the late 1700s included all the following except
- A. the philosophy of deism
 - B. the idea of universalism
 - C. the Second Great Awakening
 - D. attacks on religious superstition
 - E. the rejection of the idea of the Holy Trinity
66. In both England and the United States, the Industrial Revolution began in
- A. the mining industry
 - B. the textile industry
 - C. the coal industry
 - D. the shipbuilding industry
 - E. the iron industry
67. President Jefferson initially tried to purchase the city of New Orleans because
- A. the citizens of Louisiana sought annexation by the United States
 - B. French troops had occupied New Orleans
 - C. England was on the verge of purchasing the city
 - D. the port of New Orleans had been closed to western farmers
 - E. the French seized American citizens and illegally held them prisoner

68. Most of the Louisiana Territory was
- A. east of New Orleans
 - B. west of New Orleans
 - C. north of St. Louis
 - D. south of St. Louis
 - E. east of the Mississippi River
69. The Second Great Awakening resulted in all of the following developments except
- A. an increased membership in the churches embracing revivalism
 - B. active participation by women who flocked to revivals in large numbers
 - C. an acceleration of the growth of new Protestant sects
 - D. a renewal of belief in the idea of predestination
 - E. the emergence of black preachers who became important leaders of the slave communities
70. One of the most prestigious positions in the American sports spectrum for an African-American in the early nineteenth century was as
- A. jockey or trainer in horse racing
 - B. professional football player
 - C. professional boxer
 - D. player in segregated baseball leagues
 - E. golfer in integrated leagues
71. President Jefferson was reluctant to accept the treaty for purchasing the Louisiana Territory because
- A. the purchase price was too high
 - B. he feared that the Senate would embarrass him by rejecting the treaty
 - C. he doubted that he had constitutional authority for such a purchase
 - D. his secretary of state recommended that the treaty be scrapped
 - E. he saw no economic potential in the new territory
72. In 1800, education for African-Americans was most available
- A. in Jefferson's University of Virginia
 - B. in remote rural areas
 - C. in a few northern segregated schools
 - D. through benevolent slave masters
 - E. for all African-Americans in church

73. Governor William Harrison severely damaged the influence of Tecumseh and the Prophet by
- A. winning the Battle of Horseshoe Bend
 - B. forcibly moving them south of the Northwest Territory
 - C. destroying their hunting grounds
 - D. creating an alliance between the United States and Britain
 - E. driving the Indians out of Prophetstown
74. During American participation in the War of 1812, the best known obstructionist to administration policy was
- A. Daniel Webster
 - B. James Monroe
 - C. John C. Calhoun
 - D. Henry Clay
 - E. Andrew Jackson
75. The invention of the cotton gin led to the
- A. decline of plantations in the West
 - B. spread of cotton growing into the upland South
 - C. decline of slavery in the South
 - D. development of a textile industry in the South
 - E. decline of cotton as an export
76. The War of 1812 occurred as a result of
- A. the European conflict on the seas and American westward expansion
 - B. British aggression against the American Indians
 - C. the impressment of American sailors by the French
 - D. the British blockade of the American east coast
 - E. the closing of the port of New Orleans to American shipping
77. In the early 1800s, women were
- A. mostly trained in Europe
 - B. commonly encouraged to join the professional fields
 - C. frequently admitted to secondary schools
 - D. occasionally admitted to colleges and universities
 - E. often educated to be better wives and mothers



78. According to the cartoonists those supporting the Hartford Convention are portrayed as
- A. British sympathizers
 - B. Fearful of the war
 - C. Only from Massachusetts
 - D. Representative of all the states
 - E. U.S. patriots
79. The beginning of the American Industrial Revolution during the early 1800s resulted from all of the following developments except
- A. monetary assistance from the federal government to new factories
 - B. technological advances imported from England
 - C. the appearance of better transportation systems
 - D. new inventions such as the cotton gin
 - E. the development of advanced steam engines

Practice review and Up to sectionalism **Key**

1.
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2.
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