

**CGI • War & Conflict**  
**Antebellum America, The Civil War & the “Old West” Take Home Test - AP**

1. A major agricultural product of the Old Northwest was

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| [A] wheat.   | [D] corn.   |
| [B] cotton.  | [E] apples. |
| [C] oranges. |             |

2. A major agricultural product of the Old Southwest was

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| [A] cotton. | [D] oranges. |
| [B] corn.   | [E] apples.  |
| [C] wheat.  |              |

3. Which of the following was most responsible for the spread of cotton growing into the Old Southwest?

- [A] the spread of the Cotton Weevil, and destruction of the cotton crop, in the older cotton-growing areas in the Old Northwest
- [B] the removal of the Five Civilized Tribes
- [C] Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin
- [D] the adoption of a homestead law making the land available free to qualified settlers
- [E] the discovery of methods for getting sea-island cotton to flourish in the interior uplands

4. Which of the following best describes crop and land use patterns in the United States by the 1830s?

- [A] The Old Northwest boomed with land development and corn and wheat production.
- [B] Small farmers moved to the South and large planters moved to the Old Northwest.
- [C] The 1830s saw a revival of the small family farm.
- [D] In New England, industry languished in the post-war depression, causing a revival of New England agriculture.
- [E] In the Old Southwest, cotton growing skyrocketed while land prices plummeted.

5. What did the presidential election of 1828 demonstrate?

- [A] that the ghost of George Washington loomed large over the political landscape
- [B] that first-term presidents usually can be reelected
- [C] that supporters of common people would have difficulty being elected
- [D] that New Englanders would never vote for a southerner for president
- [E] that the new political parties were strongly sectional in their sources of strength

6. Which section of the country tended to oppose tariffs?

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| [A] New England | [D] Pacific Coast   |
| [B] South       | [E] Middle Atlantic |
| [C] West        |                     |

7. The theory that the Union is a compact among the states and that a state has the right to override a federal law is known as

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| [A] constitutionalism. | [D] sectionalism.  |
| [B] statism.           | [E] nullification. |
| [C] division.          |                    |

8. The *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* was drawn up in opposition to the

- [A] "Tariff of Abominations."
- [B] Compromise of 1833.
- [C] election of 1828.

- [D] Missouri Compromise.
- [E] spoils system.

9. The Force Bill authorized President Jackson to

- [A] use arms to collect customs duties in South Carolina.
- [B] negotiate new terms in the treaty of friendship between the United States and Britain.
- [C] force the Congress to pass an acceptable tariff bill.
- [D] appoint a secretary of the treasury who would do the president's bidding.
- [E] raise an army to put down an Indian insurrection.

10. The tariff controversy of the early 1830s showed that

- [A] the West had growing political and economic power.
- [B] Henry Clay could never be elected president.
- [C] Andrew Jackson was too stubborn to compromise on matters of high principle.
- [D] the nation faced serious and growing sectional pressures in the years ahead.
- [E] the nation was united in the pursuit of economic nationalism.

11. The period of revivalism that swept the nation in the early years of the nineteenth century is known as the

- [A] Second Great Awakening.
- [B] Methodist Rebirth.
- [C] Camp Meeting Era.

- [D] Democratic Vistas.
- [E] Great National Circuit Ride.

12. Who was the most famous and controversial white abolitionist?

- [A] Denmark Vesey
- [B] John C. Calhoun
- [C] Horace Mann

- [D] Frederick Douglass
- [E] William Lloyd Garrison

13. What did most white abolitionists want?

- [A] colonization of freed slaves in Africa
- [B] legal but not necessarily social equality
- [C] use of federal force to end slave uprisings
- [D] immediate emancipation
- [E] confiscation and redistribution of southern plantation lands

14. The "gag rule" was repealed in 1845 largely because of the efforts of

- [A] Theodore Weld.
- [B] Andrew Jackson.
- [C] Horace Mann.

- [D] Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- [E] John Quincy Adams.

15. American railroads contributed to all of the following events *except* the

- [A] eventual decline of canals.
- [B] rise of Chicago.
- [C] forging of east-west agricultural ties.

- [D] rise of new southern cotton-growing areas.
- [E] stimulation of midwestern settlement.

16. Compared with the North, the Old South had a higher

[A] murder rate.

[B] proportion of its white population working for other whites.

[C] literacy rate.

[D] rate of out-of-wedlock births.

[E] proportion of its people living in cities.

17. Which of the following is a crop that was *not* associated with the Old South?

[A] rice

[B] cotton

[C] wheat

[D] tobacco

[E] They were all crops associated with the Old South.

18. Which of the following was *not* one of the reasons that cotton became “king” in the South?

[A] It could be grown profitably on any scale, not just on large plantations.

[B] It required the use of slaves.

[C] It was convenient to grow corn with cotton.

[D] Indian removals had made way for southern expansion into the “Cotton Kingdom.”

[E] Southern climate was suited to cotton cultivation.

19. Which of the following accurately describes the Upper South and the Lower South?

[A] Both sections were beginning to industrialize.

[B] After about 1830, both were united in their defense of slavery.

[C] Both sections aggressively advocated secession.

[D] The Upper South tended to identify more with the North than with the Lower South.

[E] The Upper South depended entirely on cotton, while the Lower South had a diversified economy.

20. One of the ways in which the North and the South were different was

[A] southern factories were smaller and more closely tied to agriculture.

[B] the North was more rural.

[C] southern industry was growing more rapidly.

[D] illiteracy rates in the North remained high, while they were declining in the South.

[E] all of these

21. Factories developed slowly in the South for all the following reasons *except* that

[A] the economic rewards of agriculture were more certain.

[B] southerners had no source of capital.

[C] slave discipline was difficult to maintain in a factory system.

[D] industrialization might have disrupted the traditional southern social structure.

[E] industrial slavery troubled southerners.

22. By 1860 what percentage of white southern families owned slaves?

[A] 100%

[B] 25%

[C] 50%

[D] 75%

[E] 2%

23. How would you describe antebellum southern politics?

[A] Serious and divisive issues caused fragmentation.

[B] Only the Democratic party had any support in the South.

- [C] An underlying political unity reigned despite conflicts.
- [D] The political structure was controlled by one social group.
- [E] none of these.

24. In 1857 a book calling upon nonslaveowning whites of the South to abolish slavery in their own interest was published by

- [A] Gabriel Prosser.
- [B] George Fitzhugh.
- [C] James Henry Hammond.
- [D] Hinton R. Helper.
- [E] Cassius Marcellus Clay.

25. What shaped relations among whites in the Old South?

- [A] a historic code of morality
- [B] an ancient list of dos and don'ts
- [C] a strict set of state regulations
- [D] a federal code of laws
- [E] a complex code of honor

26. Which statement best describes the work of plantation slaves?

- [A] They usually were supervised in the field by the plantation master.
- [B] Males and females were separated when they worked in the field.
- [C] They worked long hours throughout the year and were subject to brutal discipline.
- [D] Male plantation slaves were employed in unskilled field work.
- [E] They were fed four large meals a day and tended to grow fat and develop heart disease as a result.

27. Which profession was open to free blacks in the Old South?

- [A] barrel making
- [B] barbering
- [C] small traders
- [D] carpentry
- [E] all of these

28. Which of the following was a common form of slave resistance?

- [A] murder
- [B] work stoppages, arson, theft, or negligence
- [C] escape to freedom in the North
- [D] frequent armed uprisings
- [E] refusal to marry

29. Why weren't there more slave revolts in the Old South?

- [A] Blacks had no inspired leaders.
- [B] Blacks had no strong desire for freedom, which they did not understand.
- [C] Blacks were outnumbered by whites almost everywhere in the South and lacked allies and guns.
- [D] Blacks had been brainwashed by northern propaganda about the importance of law and order.
- [E] Blacks were restrained by strong bonds of loyalty to masters who treated them fairly.

30. Who was the leader of a slave uprising?

- [A] Nat Turner
- [B] George Fitzhugh
- [C] Hinton R. Helper
- [D] Frederick Law Olmstead
- [E] Cassius Marcellus Clay

31. Which of the following is an accurate statement about slave uprisings in the antebellum South?
- [A] Slaveowners had no fear of them.
  - [B] There were only three, and only one resulted in white deaths.
  - [C] No slave uprising occurred after 1787.
  - [D] They were infrequent but usually bloody.
  - [E] They occurred frequently.
32. What lesson did white southerners learn from the Nat Turner rebellion?
- [A] that slaves should not be allowed to read the Bible
  - [B] that gradual emancipation was inevitable
  - [C] that slaves should not be allowed to work in cities
  - [D] that vengeance was counter-productive
  - [E] that slave insurrection was an ever-present threat
33. Which of the following was *not* one of the reasons why some antislavery northerners believed there was a southern conspiracy to extend slavery into the Southwest?
- [A] President Tyler, a states' rights Democrat from Virginia, maneuvered to arrange the annexation of Texas.
  - [B] Texas was being settled by slaveholders.
  - [C] Abolitionists had uncovered a plot by southerners to invade Mexico and reinstitute slavery.
  - [D] Slaveholder Andrew Jackson had accepted southern participation in the Battle of San Jacinto.
  - [E] There was southern talk of creating four or five slave states out of the Texas Territory.
34. The Senate rejected the treaty annexing Texas drawn up by Secretary of State Calhoun because
- [A] Mexico threatened to declare war if the United States stole its province.
  - [B] the boundaries of the territory had not yet been mapped.
  - [C] he defended annexation as a way to protect and defend slavery.
  - [D] the British threatened to break off diplomatic relations if the United States took the territory without compensating them.
  - [E] the Texans were not yet ready to give up their independence and join the United States.
35. In the 1840s, which of the following groups was *not* likely to support territorial expansion?
- [A] Irish immigrants
  - [B] members of the Whig party
  - [C] land speculators
  - [D] poor urban laborers
  - [E] southern slaveholders
36. The Wilmot Proviso was a
- [A] law that provided free Texas land to former slaves who were willing to relocate.
  - [B] request to outlaw slavery in Texas if the United States won the Mexican-American War.
  - [C] stipulation that slavery be prohibited in any territory acquired in the negotiations with Mexico.
  - [D] plea to apply the terms of the Missouri Compromise to any territory acquired from Mexico.
  - [E] legislative amendment that said that the United States should acquire only Texas as a result of the Mexican-American War.
37. Why did John C. Calhoun believe that the federal government had no power to prohibit slavery in the Mexican Cession?
- [A] He believed that free states already had enough territory.
  - [B] He believed that slaves were property, and the Constitution protected the right to property.
  - [C] He said that no federal rules or regulations had ever addressed the issue of slavery in American territories.
  - [D] He argued that the resolution by Congressman David Wilmot had specifically settled the issue.
  - [E] He said that since slavery had been legal in the territory when it was Mexican, slavery should continue to be legal now.

38. The phrases “squatter sovereignty” and “popular sovereignty” refer to

- [A] the right of the native Indian peoples to hold on to the lands they were already cultivating.
- [B] deciding the ownership of a territory by vote of its residents.
- [C] extending the right to vote to all male settlers in the Far West.
- [D] the popularity among Americans for direct U.S. rule of Mexico.
- [E] allowing residents of a territory to decide whether or not to permit slavery.

39. Which of the following was *not* one of the groups that formed the 1848 Free-Soil party and nominated Martin Van Buren for president?

- [A] antislavery “Conscience” Whigs
- [B] New York Democrats who favored the Wilmot Proviso
- [C] former supporters of John C. Calhoun
- [D] Barnburners
- [E] former Liberty party abolitionists

40. Why were northerners interested in both the economic development of the western territories and the extension of slavery into them?

- [A] They believed that slavery would help to bring about early economic development in the western territories.
- [B] They believed that a state with slavery would also be a state that favored low taxes and an unregulated business environment.
- [C] They believed that slavery would provide a large pool of potential factory workers.
- [D] They believed that slavery in the western territories would force free workers to compete with slaves for jobs.
- [E] all of these

41. The issues behind the Compromise of 1850 included all of the following *except*

- [A] the ruling in the *Dred Scott* case.
- [B] enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act.
- [C] the policy regarding slavery in the territories.
- [D] the balance between slave states and free states.
- [E] the sale of slaves in the District of Columbia.

42. What was the cornerstone of the southern defense of slavery?

- [A] Northern factories employed wage slaves, so southern planters should be allowed to have plantation slavery.
- [B] The future of American economic development depended upon the maintenance of the southern slave system.
- [C] It was up to *states* to deal with slavery because there was nothing in the Constitution to forbid it.
- [D] It had been good enough for the Founding Fathers, and so it should be good enough for the generation of the 1850s.
- [E] Slavery was a humane and socially beneficial system for millions of black Americans.

43. Henry Clay’s “Omnibus Bill” included all of the following provisions *except*

- [A] a new fugitive slave law.
- [B] abolition of slavery in states west of the Mississippi.
- [C] federal assumption of the Texas debt.
- [D] admission of California as a free state.
- [E] abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

44. Which of the following statements about the Compromise of 1850 is correct?

- [A] It ended slavery in Washington, D.C.
- [B] Its passage was helped by Stephen Douglas's strategy of breaking up Clay's Omnibus Bill into separate measures.
- [C] It had the backing of John C. Calhoun and almost all southerners but was opposed by Daniel Webster and most northerners.
- [D] It allowed the people of California to decide on whether to have slavery by popular sovereignty.
- [E] It effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise.

45. The failure of the Compromise of 1850 to bridge the underlying differences regarding slavery could be seen in the fact that

- [A] Southerners still talked of the possibility of secession.
- [B] each bill was opposed by the majority of congressmen in one section or the other, and passed only with the support of a determined minority who favored compromise.
- [C] most southern congressmen voted against the admission of California and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
- [D] most northern congressmen voted against the Fugitive Slave Bill and popular sovereignty for New Mexico and Utah.
- [E] all of these

46. A provision of the Fugitive Slave Act was that

- [A] alleged fugitive slaves would be returned to slavery if the claimant presented at least six witnesses.
- [B] only state law enforcement officials could pursue runaway slaves.
- [C] alleged fugitive slaves had no right to a jury trial.
- [D] slaves who had escaped prior to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo were exempt from capture.
- [E] alleged fugitive slaves had to take the witness stand in their own defense.

47. What was the reaction of many northerners to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850?

- [A] They became more vehement abolitionists.
- [B] In Boston and other northern cities, mobs surrounded houses where runaway slaves were hiding, and forced the owners to surrender the fugitives.
- [C] They joined with southerners to prevent runaway slaves from escaping to Canada.
- [D] They built special jails to accommodate slaves captured on northern soil.
- [E] They began campaigns to repeal the old "personal-liberty laws" that had been passed under the Articles of Confederation.

48. "Personal-liberty laws" were

- [A] federal laws guaranteeing that states would not deny any person life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
- [B] state laws aimed at hampering enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act.
- [C] local laws conveying special rights and protections on designated minorities.
- [D] federal laws guaranteeing the right of slaveholders to protection of their slave property.
- [E] state laws prohibiting blacks, free or slave, from entering a state.

49. What was the significance of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?

- [A] It strengthened the southern defense of slavery by reinforcing stereotypes of blacks as docile and inferior.
- [B] It provoked a more aggressive antisouthern and antislavery position in those who were uncertain on the slavery issue.
- [C] It contradicted prevailing stereotypes that described dark-skinned blacks as docile and submissive and light-skinned blacks as aggressive and intelligent.
- [D] By presenting a dynamic slave society, the book challenged the common notion that slavery tore apart the black family.
- [E] all of these

50. Stephen Douglas's motives in sponsoring the Kansas-Nebraska Act included

- [A] uniting the Democratic party around a single issue.
- [B] preserving the Union by enabling the Midwest to hold the balance of political power.
- [C] encouraging construction of a railroad from Chicago to the West.
- [D] all of these
- [E] None of these choices, because Douglas voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

51. Which of the following is *not* true about the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

- [A] It superseded the Missouri Compromise.
- [B] It rendered the terms of the Compromise of 1850 void.
- [C] It applied the principle of popular sovereignty to Nebraska and Kansas.
- [D] It split the Nebraska Territory into Kansas and Nebraska.
- [E] It was sponsored by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois.

52. Which of the following was *not* a free-soil position on slavery?

- [A] Free-soilers objected to slavery because of their racist hatred of blacks.
- [B] Free-soilers believed that wherever slavery appeared, labor loses its dignity.
- [C] Free-soilers believed that the presence of slavery impeded the progress of white civilization.
- [D] Free-soilers believed that American slavery had natural geographic limits beyond which it would not spread.
- [E] Free-soilers thought that slavery should be abolished simply because it was immoral.

53. The Ostend Manifesto pertained to

- [A] Mexico.
- [B] Florida.
- [C] Cuba.
- [D] Utah.
- [E] California.

54. The success of the Know-Nothings suggested that

- [A] politics in the 1850s was increasingly turbulent and unpredictable.
- [B] there was significant antislavery sentiment in the Northeast.
- [C] the voters of the Northeast were looking for alternatives to the two main political parties.
- [D] there was significant nativist sentiment in the Northeast.
- [E] all of these

55. The new Republican party derived support from all of the following groups *except* former

- [A] southern Democrats.
- [B] northern Whigs.
- [C] northern Democrats.
- [D] Liberty party abolitionists.
- [E] Know-Nothings.

56. The main issue unifying the otherwise diverse elements of the new Republican party was

- [A] U.S. expansion into the Caribbean.
- [B] nativism.
- [C] abolitionism.
- [D] "Bleeding Kansas."
- [E] national economic policy relating to the tariff, banking, and internal improvements.

57. "Bleeding Kansas" was brought about because

- [A] John Brown led a brutal murder of five proslavery men.
- [B] antislavery forces took up "Beecher's Bibles."
- [C] the nation's precarious sectional balance was in danger.
- [D] proslavery forces stole the election for the state legislature.
- [E] all of these

58. The situation in Kansas in the mid-1850s demonstrated that

- [A] extremist actions by fanatics like John Brown were irrelevant to the debate over slavery.
- [B] popular sovereignty institutionalized the divisions over slavery rather than resolved them.
- [C] the compromise of 1850 had resolved the most contentious issues, and sectionalism was on the decline.
- [D] the solution to the slavery controversy would be found once the morality of slavery had been determined.
- [E] only in the United States Senate could men of vision continue to discuss the problem of slavery dispassionately.

59. The *Dred Scott* decision declared that Congress could not

- [A] prohibit slaveholders from taking slaves into northern states.
- [B] admit new slave states.
- [C] pass personal-liberty laws.
- [D] bar slavery in the territories.
- [E] pass a fugitive slave law.

60. The Lecompton Constitution

- [A] outlawed slavery in Kansas and petitioned Congress for statehood.
- [B] was adopted by a convention that was boycotted by proslavery forces who believed it would be rigged by free-soilers.
- [C] protected the property rights of Kansas slaveholders and provided for a referendum on the admission of more slaves.
- [D] repealed the Missouri Compromise and officially adopted the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
- [E] rejected the Kansas-Nebraska Act and proclaimed the *Dred Scott* decision to be the state's new guideline on slavery.

61. In the course of his campaign against Stephen Douglas in 1858, Abraham Lincoln declared that

- [A] this nation cannot exist permanently half slave and half free.
- [B] Congress had no constitutional authority to abolish slavery in the South.
- [C] social and political equality between blacks and whites was not desirable.
- [D] the *Dred Scott* decision rendered popular sovereignty "as thin as soup boiled from the shadow of a pigeon that had starved to death."
- [E] all of these

62. According to Stephen Douglas's "Freeport doctrine,"

- [A] a house divided against itself could not stand.
- [B] the Missouri Compromise was still *in effect* despite the Supreme Court's ruling.
- [C] popular sovereignty and the *Dred Scott* decision were compatible because states could in effect exclude slavery by refusing to protect the property of slaveowners.
- [D] a territorial legislature could not prohibit slavery because the legislature was created by Congress, which itself could not prohibit slavery.
- [E] the *Dred Scott* decision had been superseded by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

63. As a result of John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry,

- [A] southerners realized that extremists like John Brown had no ties to northern abolitionists.
- [B] the states of the Upper South seceded from the Union.
- [C] southern slaveowners were convinced that a slave uprising could never be successful.
- [D] northern moderates formed vigilante committees to ensure civil peace in the southern states.
- [E] both northern abolitionists and southern fire-eaters were incensed.

64. After the mid-1850s, southerners began to speak increasingly of secession for all of the following reasons *except* their

- [A] belief that the North was complicit in John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.
- [B] thinking that the North had deserted the fundamental principles of the Union.
- [C] belief that northerners were treating the South as an inferior section of the country.
- [D] interpretation of the actions and words of northerners as declarations of war on the South.
- [E] long-standing yearnings for independence.

65. Which statement best describes the Republican party position in the election of 1860?

- [A] There should be no further extension of slavery into the territories.
- [B] The principle of popular sovereignty should be honestly applied in the remaining territories.
- [C] There should be immediate emancipation of slaves in the South.
- [D] A program of gradual compensated emancipation should be started.
- [E] The constitutionality of slavery should be decided by the Supreme Court.

66. Which 1860 presidential candidate is correctly paired with his position on slavery?

- [A] Seward: The nation should focus on its economic challenges, since slavery was no longer an important issue.
- [B] Douglas: Preservation of the Union was more important than extension of slavery.
- [C] Lincoln: Popular sovereignty should determine the status of slavery in the territories.
- [D] Breckenridge: Congress had to protect slavery in any territory that contained slaves.
- [E] Bell: The South had a constitutional right to slavery, but Congress should prohibit its extension.

67. Although the states of the Lower South had seceded by February 1, 1861, why were the states of the Upper South more reluctant to secede?

- [A] They doubted that their sizable nonslaveholding population would accept secession.
- [B] They knew that if war came they would end up being the battleground.
- [C] They recalled what Hinton R. Helper had written in *The Impending Crisis of the South*.
- [D] They had more vital economic ties to the North.
- [E] all of these

68. Which statement is an element of the compromise proposed by John Crittenden?

- [A] The Missouri Compromise should be repealed.
- [B] There should be a constitutional amendment to prohibit federal interference with southern slavery.
- [C] There should be another constitutional amendment declaring the Kansas-Nebraska Act as the guide for future slavery extension.
- [D] The principle of popular sovereignty should be applied to states' personal-liberty laws.
- [E] Southerners would have to accept the personal economic loss if one of their slaves ran away.

69. In his first two months as president, Lincoln

- [A] brokered a deal whereby the Upper South could retain slavery if it remained loyal to the Union.
- [B] abandoned any attempt to defend federal forts located in the seceded states.
- [C] declared war on the Confederate States of America.
- [D] devised a scheme to reunify the nation by provoking a war with France and Spain.
- [E] appealed for 75,000 militiamen to suppress an insurrection in the Lower South.

70. The states of the Upper South joined the Confederacy only when

- [A] Lincoln proclaimed that an insurrection existed in the Lower South.
- [B] Richmond was designated the capital of the Confederacy.
- [C] northern troops were defeated at the first battle of Manassas.
- [D] the Crittenden compromises had been rejected.
- [E] Lincoln had announced his intention of appointing William Seward as secretary of state.

71. Which of the following was *not* one of the reasons why both the North and the South were unprepared for war?

- [A] The South had poor railroads and virtually no navy.
- [B] Neither the North nor the South had the necessary tax structure to finance the war.
- [C] Northerners were uncertain about Lincoln's ability to lead the nation.
- [D] The Union had only a small army, and one third of its officers had joined the Confederacy.
- [E] No one in either section had expected hostilities.

72. Initially, what method did both the North and the South use to raise their armies?

- [A] calling up state militias
- [B] national conscription
- [C] local rallies to sign up volunteers
- [D] raising the pay of officers
- [E] none of these

73. Conscription was

- [A] unnecessary during the Civil War.
- [B] possible in the Union but constitutionally prohibited in the Confederacy.
- [C] already in place nationally when the Civil War began.
- [D] instituted first by the Union.
- [E] instituted first by the Confederacy.

74. Who was exempted from conscription during the Civil War?

- [A] northerners who objected to war on moral grounds
- [B] all white southerners
- [C] southerners who sent their slaves to fight as substitutes
- [D] northerners who paid the government \$300
- [E] southerners who could not afford the \$300 conscription fee

75. During the Civil War, most of the soldiers in both the Union and Confederate armies were

- [A] political appointees.
- [B] immigrants.
- [C] volunteers.
- [D] convicts.
- [E] conscripts

76. How did the Confederacy provide for its ordnance needs during the Civil War?
- [A] government-owned factories [D] private firms  
 [B] imports from Europe [E] all of these  
 [C] munitions captured on the battlefield
77. What was most difficult for the North and the South to supply to their armies during the war?
- [A] both North and South: munitions  
 [B] North: food and clothing; South: soldiers  
 [C] North: soldiers; South: food and clothing  
 [D] North: food and clothing; South: munitions  
 [E] none of these
78. Of all the methods the northern and southern governments used to finance the war, which was the most effective in raising revenue?
- [A] sales taxes [D] property taxes  
 [B] printing paper money [E] income taxes  
 [C] government war bonds
79. What happened to consumer prices during the Civil War?
- [A] The South experienced a drastic downward spiral of deflation, while northern prices skyrocketed.  
 [B] Both the northern and southern economies suffered from crippling declines in prices and wages.  
 [C] Both the northern and southern economies boomed, as prices rose slowly and modestly.  
 [D] Prices remained relatively stable in both the North and the South because of government controls.  
 [E] The North had an inflation rate of 80%, while the South had an inflation rate of 9,000%.
80. Why was the Union more politically cohesive than the Confederacy?
- [A] The South had no tradition of vigorous politics or strong political leadership.  
 [B] Jefferson Davis encouraged dissent as a way of sharpening Confederate resolve.  
 [C] The multiplicity of political parties in the South made Confederate party politics vicious and divisive.  
 [D] The presence of a vocal and politically powerful opposition in the North forced the Republicans to unite behind their leader.  
 [E] There was little political dissent in the North because northerners were united in a crusade against slavery.
81. Which border state is correctly matched with its reason for refusing to join the Confederacy?
- [A] Maryland: Its most popular politician, Hannibal Hamlin, had just been elected vice president.  
 [B] Missouri: The citizens of this slave state were united in their loyalty to the Union and in their belief that an independent slave confederacy could not survive.  
 [C] Delaware: It was mainly a nonslaveholding state that had no desire to be part of a slave Confederacy.  
 [D] Kentucky: It had a Unionist legislature whose resolve was strengthened by the presence of Grant's troops across the river in Illinois.  
 [E] Virginia: The nonslaveholding eastern part of the state refused to secede with the western part—which named itself West Virginia when it joined the Confederacy.
82. In the case of *Ex parte Merryman*
- [A] President Lincoln agreed to abide by Supreme Court decisions on questions of presidential power.  
 [B] the Supreme Court ruled that President Lincoln had exceeded his authority in suspending habeas corpus in Maryland.  
 [C] President Lincoln was indicted for violating the Tenure of Office Act.  
 [D] the Supreme Court ruled that in wartime the president had the authority to banish anyone making treasonable statements.  
 [E] the Supreme Court ruled that civilians could not be tried by military tribunals when the civil courts were open.

83. The Civil War can be considered the first modern war for all of the following reasons *except* the

- [A] extensive reliance on technology such as the telegraph, iron-plated warships, and mass-produced weapons.
- [B] large-scale use of trench warfare by armies on both sides.
- [C] extensive army and navy cooperation in planning and executing the war.
- [D] vastly improved military tactics and fighting conditions for the soldiers.
- [E] size of the armies on both sides.

84. The South was superior to the North in which of the following?

- [A] capital generation
- [B] firearm production
- [C] population
- [D] farm acreage
- [E] none of these

85. The development of the rifle was important because it

- [A] meant that cavalry could be more lethal.
- [B] enabled generals to rely less on cavalry.
- [C] permitted more effective use of the bayonet.
- [D] eliminated the value of trenches in defensive action.
- [E] invalidated traditional military tactics.

86. The purpose of the Anaconda plan was to

- [A] seal off the Confederacy along the Mississippi and the coast through a blockade.
- [B] infiltrate the South in a "snake-like" fashion and incite antisecession sentiment.
- [C] elect George B. McClellan, nicknamed "Anaconda," as an antiwar candidate in 1864.
- [D] seal off the Union along the Ohio River and along the Atlantic coast.
- [E] encircle Washington, D.C., and starve the Union government into submission.

87. George B. McClellan

- [A] was a Union general.
- [B] was a proslavery Democrat.
- [C] had "the slows."
- [D] ran for president.
- [E] all of these

88. Which of the following is *not* associated with the Peninsula Campaign of 1862?

- [A] George B. McClellan, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee
- [B] a virtual slaughter of Confederates
- [C] the Union generals' boldness and willingness to accept casualties
- [D] aiming for the Confederate capital rather than the Confederate army
- [E] massive movement of Union troops by water

89. The Battle of Antietam in September 1862

- [A] was a strategic victory for the South because General Grant called off his invasion of Richmond.
- [B] encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- [C] encouraged Great Britain and France to recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation.
- [D] was General Ambrose Burnside's most famous victory
- [E] a. and c.

90. Which of the following is *not* true regarding naval activity during the Civil War?

- [A] The Confederacy tried to have some of its vessels built in Europe.
- [B] During the war, the world's first engagement between two ironclad warships took place.
- [C] The Confederacy achieved its greatest successes in commerce raiding—harassing and destroying Union merchant shipping.
- [D] The Union had overwhelming naval superiority throughout the entire war and bolstered its fleet with tugs, whalers, and ferries.
- [E] The Union used its superior navy to impose a watertight blockade of the southern coast and prevent virtually all blockade runners from making it through.

91. The Confederacy failed to receive diplomatic recognition by England or France for all of the following factors *except*

- [A] the skillful diplomacy of the Union, which avoided diplomatic conflicts and tension with both England and France.
- [B] the timing for diplomatic recognition never seemed quite right.
- [C] Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which dampened Europe's enthusiasm for Confederate recognition.
- [D] the British awareness that their true diplomatic interest lay in supporting the Union blockade, in principle.
- [E] the failure of "King Cotton Diplomacy."

92. Why did the Confederacy expect assistance, or at least diplomatic recognition, from France or Great Britain?

- [A] The French and British upper classes were thought to be sympathetic to the South.
- [B] A permanent division of the United States would benefit European colonial designs in the Western Hemisphere.
- [C] Britain depended on the South for four-fifths of its cotton.
- [D] all of these
- [E] none of these

93. The Emancipation Proclamation

- [A] was issued twenty-four hours after General Lee surrendered.
- [B] freed slaves only in areas in rebellion against the United States but not in areas that remained loyal.
- [C] freed the slaves and abolished slavery in all the states of the Union and the Confederacy.
- [D] was formulated by the Radical Republicans and issued by Lincoln despite his strong personal objections.
- [E] convinced England and France to enter the war on behalf of the Union in order to win the crusade against slavery.

94. President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation for all of the following reasons *except*

- [A] his acceptance of the Radicals' conviction that the constitutional protection of property rights was, under the circumstances, no longer relevant.
- [B] the desire to injure the Confederacy, threaten its property, heighten its dread, sap its morale, and hasten its demise.
- [C] the need to gain the support of European liberals who wanted a crusade against slavery.
- [D] his realization that he needed to take advantage of the Union victory at Antietam.
- [E] his intention to steal the political initiative from the Radical Republicans in Congress.

95. Slaves during the Civil War

- [A] often served as officers in the Union army over other blacks.
- [B] were never allowed to enlist as soldiers in either the Union or the Confederate army.
- [C] comprised nearly one-third of the Confederate army by the end of the war.
- [D] ran to Union lines when they could and worked for or fought for the North.
- [E] mostly remained loyal to their masters and the South.

96. During the Civil War, northern black leaders such as Frederick Douglass worked as army recruiting agents because they believed that

- [A] black participation in the army would be a step toward black citizenship.
- [B] blacks were more resistant to the diseases that ravaged white soldiers in the garrisons.
- [C] blacks would get to see their loved ones in the South only by fighting for the Union.
- [D] by cooperating during the war they would be rewarded with greater civil rights after the war.
- [E] it was the best way to prevent blacks from being drafted.

97. Which of the following describes the experience of black soldiers in the Union army?

- [A] They comprised nearly one-quarter of the Union army by the end of the war
- [B] They were more likely than whites to be killed or wounded in battle.
- [C] They were usually treated as prisoners of war when captured by Confederate troops.
- [D] From the start, Congress mandated that black soldiers be paid the same as white soldiers.
- [E] none of these

98. Union capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson was strategically important because it

- [A] completed Union control over the Atlantic coast.
- [B] stopped Britain from extending diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy.
- [C] opened the way to Richmond.
- [D] gave Lincoln the victories he was waiting for to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- [E] gave the North control over the whole Mississippi River.

99. The Republican administration in Washington sponsored all of the following economic measures during the Civil War *except*

- [A] institution of a free-trade policy of low tariffs.
- [B] creation of a national banking system.
- [C] development of a transcontinental railroad.
- [D] issuance of greenbacks.
- [E] granting of free public land to western settlers.

100. How did the Civil War affect ordinary workers in the North?

- [A] Income for ordinary workers in defense plants soared.
- [B] Because of the wartime emergency, national unions were able to win sizable wage increases for many workers.
- [C] Because of general prosperity, a smaller proportion of women had to work outside the home.
- [D] Most suffered from higher prices, increased taxes, and lagging wages.
- [E] Setbacks in the clothing industry caused large numbers of garment workers and seamstresses to lose their jobs.

101. One of the features of the southern economy during the Civil War was

- [A] flourishing trade with the North.
- [B] an end to industrial growth.
- [C] bumper cotton crops.
- [D] huge food supplies.
- [E] rapid and extensive railroad growth.

102. What happened to southern agriculture during the Civil War?

- [A] Planters continued to plant cotton rather than grow food.
- [B] Wheat and corn production declined.
- [C] There was a serious shortage of agricultural workers.
- [D] Cotton production declined.
- [E] all of these

103. How did the Union and Confederate governments compare in their handling of dissent?

- [A] Because both governments originated from the same political tradition, they both viewed dissent the same way.
- [B] The Confederate government was prepared to act swiftly and harshly to stamp out dissent, which it equated with treason.
- [C] Abraham Lincoln was far less hesitant about imposing martial law and suspending the fundamental right of habeas corpus than was Jefferson Davis.
- [D] Compared with Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln had greater faith in democracy and therefore thought that dissent was a beneficial part of the political process.
- [E] Because of the Confederacy's belief in states' rights, dissent was expected and encouraged.

104. The Supreme Court ruled in *Ex parte* Milligan that

- [A] Congress rather than the president had the right to direct reconstruction of the South.
- [B] the Union had no right to confiscate the property of rebel leaders.
- [C] the blockade had no legal standing because it was not completely effective.
- [D] civilians could not be tried by military tribunals when the civil courts were open.
- [E] Lincoln had no constitutional right to free slaves in the Confederacy.

105. Which of the following is an accurate generalization about health and sanitation at the Civil War battlefield?

- [A] Because of the large number of volunteer nurses in northern hospitals, army camps were free from typhoid, malaria, diarrhea, and dysentery.
- [B] Neither the Union nor the Confederate government devoted much energy to sanitary measures in hospitals.
- [C] Health conditions at the battlefield were so horrific that women were prohibited from coming within five miles of battlefields.
- [D] Although the ratio of disease to battle deaths was much better than during the Mexican War, two-thirds of deaths came from disease rather than battle wounds.
- [E] none of these

106. Which of the following statements about women in the Civil War is correct?

- [A] Women were not allowed to enter army camps to nurse soldiers.
- [B] Northern missionary and freedmen's aid societies refused to use women volunteers.
- [C] Loyal Unionist women were allowed to vote and run for political office.
- [D] Women replaced draftees in many of the industrial jobs in the North.
- [E] all of these.

107. Which of the following Union military objectives proved the hardest and took the longest to accomplish?

- [A] capturing Fredericksburg
- [B] gaining control of the Mississippi River
- [C] taking New Orleans
- [D] taking Richmond
- [E] seizing the islands off the South's Atlantic coast in order to strengthen the blockade

108. The *most* important factor in Abraham Lincoln's 1864 reelection victory was

- [A] the lack of any organized political opposition.
- [B] his furlough of Union soldiers so that they could vote for him.
- [C] the fall of Atlanta in September 1864.
- [D] the split between Lincoln and the Radicals over plans for postwar reconstruction.
- [E] the Emancipation Proclamation.

109. In 1864 General William T. Sherman pursued a policy of mass destruction as he moved his army through the South because he

- [A] had lost control over his troops.
- [B] could think of no other way for his troops to survive.
- [C] was a ruthless and heartless military leader.
- [D] had been ordered to do so by President Lincoln.
- [E] wanted to break the South's will and its ability to resist.

110. Which person is correctly paired with his plan or technique for military victory?

- [A] George McClellan: surround the Confederacy and choke it into submission
- [B] Abraham Lincoln: a bloodless defeat followed by a negotiated peace that would leave slavery intact
- [C] William T. Sherman: "total war"
- [D] George G. Meade: "victory at any cost"
- [E] Winfield Scott: simultaneous, coordinated attacks on several fronts

111. Which group of battles is correctly identified as Union or Confederate victories?

- [A] Confederate victories: Shiloh, New Orleans, and Fredericksburg
- [B] Union victories: Vicksburg, Shiloh, and Chickamauga
- [C] Union victories: Antietam, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg
- [D] Confederate victories: Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, and Antietam
- [E] none of these

112. The Civil War resulted in the end of slavery, the weakening of states' rights, the creation of a national banking system, promotion of large-scale business, and expanded federal powers. What conclusion can you draw from those facts?

- [A] The North changed more than the South as a result of the war.
- [B] The war initiated a new American revolution.
- [C] The war had staggering economic cost.
- [D] It was good that the war occurred.
- [E] The South would have changed even without the war.

113. Why did the typical volunteer join the army, either north or south?

- [A] ideals of honor and valor.
- [B] local loyalties.
- [C] expectations of military glory.
- [D] the desire to achieve "manhood."
- [E] all of these.

114. Which of the following is an example of a new technology that played a significant role during the Civil War?

- [A] the telephone.
- [B] the guided missile.
- [C] the electric light.
- [D] the camera.
- [E] none of these.

115. Which of the following was *not* a feature of Lincoln's "10 percent plan"?

- [A] Freedmen were excluded from participation because they had not been voters in 1860.
- [B] Southern plantations were to be confiscated and divided among the blacks who had formerly worked there as slaves.
- [C] Confederate army and naval officers needed presidential pardons before they could participate in the new governments.
- [D] State governments could be formed when at least 10 percent of those who had voted in 1860 had sworn allegiance to the Union and accepted emancipation.
- [E] Confederate officials needed presidential pardons before they could participate in the new governments.

116. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution

- [A] disqualified former confederates from running for office.
- [B] abolished slavery.

- [C] declared former slaves to be citizens.
- [D] guaranteed freedmen the right to vote.
- [E] declared secession illegal.

117. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution included all of the following provisions *except*

- [A] disqualification from state and national office of all prewar officeholders.
- [B] citizenship in both the nation and its states for all persons born or naturalized in the United States.
- [C] the guaranteed right to vote for male blacks.
- [D] explicit repudiation of the Confederate debt.
- [E] loss of representation in Congress for states that denied qualified citizens the right to vote.

118. The Fifteenth Amendment

- [A] gives Congress the power to deny seats in the House to states that do not allow black men to vote.
- [B] extends the suffrage to all citizens over twenty-one years of age.
- [C] defines citizenship and requires states to extend to all persons equal protection under the law.
- [D] states that no one shall be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
- [E] abolished slavery.

119. Which of the following contributed to the fighting style of the Plains Indians?

- [A] gunpowder introduced by Chinese immigrants in the nineteenth century
- [B] horses introduced by the Spanish in the sixteenth century
- [C] firearms introduced by Hessian soldiers in the eighteenth century
- [D] swords introduced by the Spanish in the sixteenth century
- [E] none of these

120. Most Great Plains Indians in the mid-nineteenth century

- [A] lived in cities with populations of 50,000 to 75,000.
- [B] adjusted quickly to reservation life because they were used to living in tribal communities.
- [C] lived in semipermanent villages and did some farming.
- [D] lived in nuclear family units and seldom saw others beyond their immediate relatives.
- [E] hunted the migratory buffalo herds and utilized the animals' meat, hides, bones, and skulls.

121. White settlers migrating to the West gave the Plains Indians

- [A] smallpox.
- [B] syphilis.
- [C] opium.
- [D] quinine.
- [E] knowledge of fire.

122. Lakota Sioux culture included

- [A] the belief that life is a series of circles—the circles of relatives, band, tribe, and nation.
- [B] belief in a hierarchy of plant and animal spirits whose help could be invoked through the Sun Dance.
- [C] ceremonies in which young men “sacrificed” themselves through self-torture to gain access to spiritual power.
- [D] A and C
- [E] A, B, and C

123. Why did Plains Indians tribes traditionally follow the buffalo migration?
- [A] primarily for sport
  - [B] to domesticate the bison for agriculture
  - [C] to enable young men to practice the skills necessary for warfare
  - [D] to supply the demand for hides for the buffalo robes popular in eastern carriages and sleighs
  - [E] to provide for food, shelter, fuel, tools, weapons, and other necessary items
124. The Treaty of Fort Laramie resulted in
- [A] protection of the Bozeman Trail, which guaranteed that Indians could continue traditional nomadic migration patterns.
  - [B] the surrender of Sitting Bull and his exile to a reservation in Florida.
  - [C] the relocation of Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés Indians to land in Canada.
  - [D] the creation of a network of boarding schools whose purpose was to Americanize and uplift the Indian.
  - [E] the end of the Powder River War and the setting aside of the Great Sioux Reserve "in perpetuity."
125. General George Armstrong Custer's real purpose in bringing his troops into the Black Hills of South Dakota was to
- [A] Christianize the Indians, using force if necessary.
  - [B] destroy the Sioux.
  - [C] negotiate a peace treaty with the Sioux at Little Bighorn.
  - [D] find a location for a new fort.
  - [E] confirm rumors about the existence of gold.
126. When army officer Richard H. Pratt said he wanted to "kill the Indian and save the man," he meant that
- [A] he wanted to equip Indians with the skills necessary to live in modern American society, which meant Indians had to give up their own culture.
  - [B] killing heathen Indians would save their souls.
  - [C] he wanted to kill Geronimo for kidnapping one of Pratt's fellow officers.
  - [D] Indians had to be killed in order to save white men who were settling the frontier.
  - [E] he did not view the Indian as human.
127. What was the Ghost Dance?
- [A] a performance by "Princess Wovoka" that became popular in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show
  - [B] a "shaking" circle dance taught to Indians by Shakers in order to convert them to the Shaker religion
  - [C] the term used by American soldiers to describe the methods by which Indians surrounded them in a battle
  - [D] a traditional wedding dance in which Sioux women asked the ghosts of their ancestors to ensure fertility
  - [E] a ritual where Indians danced until they were dizzy and fell into a trance in which they saw visions of the future
128. An Indian people who adjusted somewhat more successfully than others to the reservation system, preserving traditional ways while selectively incorporating elements of the new order, were the
- [A] Sioux.
  - [B] Nez Percés.
  - [C] Five Civilized Tribes.
  - [D] Navajo.
  - [E] Maya.
129. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the federal government attempted to confine all Plains Indian tribes on two big reservations located in
- [A] Texas and Arizona.
  - [B] Nebraska and Kansas.
  - [C] Oklahoma and South Dakota.
  - [D] Utah and Montana.
  - [E] California and Oregon.

130. The Five Civilized Tribes were

- [A] punished for siding with the Confederacy during the Civil War by the relocation to their reservations of thousands of Indians from other tribes.
- [B] Christian Indians who could read and write and had adopted the ways of white men.
- [C] rewarded for siding with the Union during the Civil War by being granted exclusive use of the Indian Territory.
- [D] destroyed at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
- [E] the only Indians granted the right to vote along with black freedmen.

131. In post-Civil War America, Indians surrendered their lands only when they

- [A] Chose to migrate further west
- [B] Received solemn promises from the government that they would be left alone and provided with supplies
- [C] Lost their mobility as the whites killed their horses
- [D] Were allowed to control the supply of food and other staples to the reservations
- [E] Realized they had to take an AP History test that was 140 questions long

132. The Indians battled whites for all of the following reasons *except* to

- [A] Rescue their women who had been exiled to Florida
- [B] Avenge savage massacres of Indians by whites
- [C] Punish whites for breaking treaties
- [D] Defend their lands against whites
- [E] All of these are reasons Indians fought whites

133. As a result of the defeat of Captain William Fetterman's command,

- [A] The government built new forts on the Bozeman Trail
- [B] The Great Sioux Reservation was guaranteed to the Sioux tribes
- [C] The Bozeman Trail was reopened
- [D] White settlers abandoned the Dakota Territory
- [E] The Apache regained much of their ancestral land

134. The Plains Indians were nearly exterminated

- [A] By their constant intertribal warfare
- [B] When they settled on reservations
- [C] After such famous leaders as Geronimo and Sitting Bull were killed
- [D] By virtual extermination of the buffalo
- [E] From exhaustion after completing a 140 question AP History test

135. The Nez Perce Indians of Idaho were goaded into war when

- [A] The Sioux sought their land
- [B] Gold was discovered on their reservation
- [C] The federal government attempted to put them on a reservation
- [D] The Canadian government attempted to force their return to the US
- [E] None of the above

136. The buffalo were nearly exterminated

- [A] As a result of being overhunted by the Indians
- [B] By trains racing across the Great Plains
- [C] Through systematic, wholesale butchery by whites
- [D] By disease
- [E] By the Giant Plains Condor, a predatory bird with a 30-ft wingspan and razor sharp talons

137. *A Century of Dishonor* (1881), which chronicled the dismal history of Indian-white relations, was authored by

- [A] Harriet Beecher Stowe
- [B] Helen Hunt Jackson
- [C] Chief Joseph

- [D] Joseph F. Glidden
- [E] Upton Sinclair

138. The humanitarians who wanted to treat the Indians kindly

- [A] Had little respect for traditional Indian culture
- [B] Advocated allowing the Ghost Dance to continue
- [C] Opposed passage of the Dawes Act
- [D] Believed that Indians should not be forced to “walk the white man’s way”
- [E] All of the above

139. To assimilate into American society, the Dawes Act did all of the following *except*

- [A] Dissolve many tribes as legal entities
- [B] Try to make rugged individualists of the Indians
- [C] Wipe out tribal ownership of land
- [D] Outlaw the sacred Sun Dance
- [E] No, I’m pretty sure it did all of these

140. The US government’s outlawing of the Indian Ghost Dance in 1890 resulted in the

- [A] Battle of Wounded Knee
- [B] Sand Creek Massacre
- [C] Battle of Little Big Horn
- [D] Dawes Severalty Act
- [E] This question being the last of a very lengthy AP History test

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