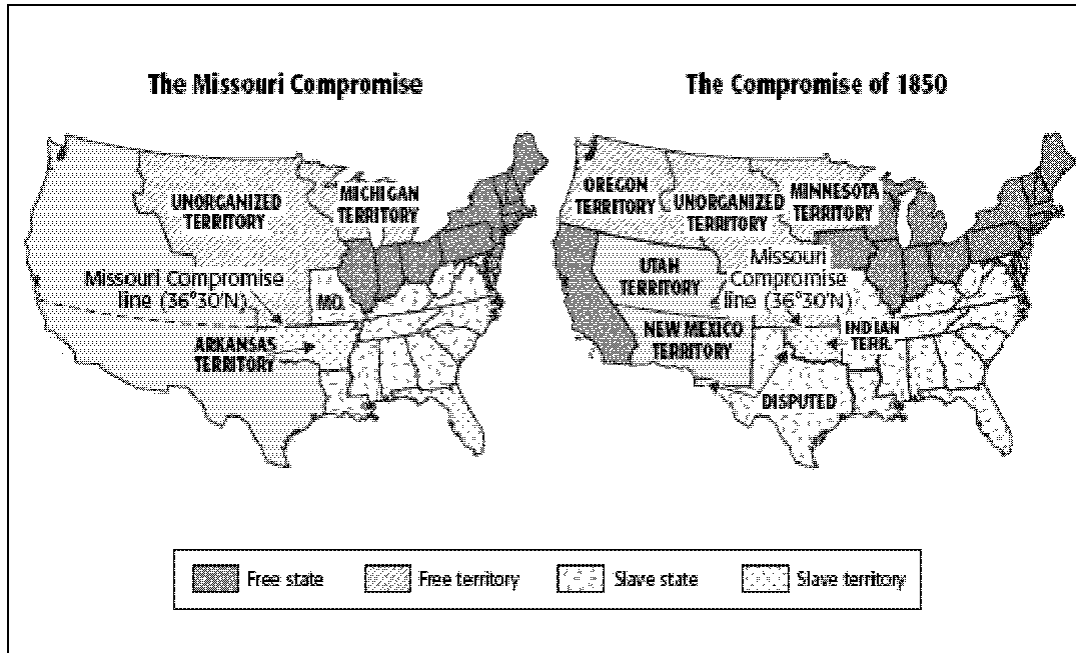


## Chapter 15 Test "A Divided Nation" REVIEW test

Answer the following questions

- \_\_\_ 1. The Wilmot Proviso spurred a debate that showed growing sectionalism, which refers to
  - a. taking advantage of loopholes in state and federal laws.
  - b. favoring the interests of a region over those of the country.
  - c. paying attention to just one part of a problem.
- \_\_\_ 2. How did the idea of popular sovereignty affect slavery in the United States?
  - a. Slavery would not be permitted in unofficial states.
  - b. States or territories would decide whether to permit slavery.
  - c. Slavery would not be permitted anywhere in the country.
- \_\_\_ 3. What was a consequence of the Compromise of 1850?
  - a. The balance between free and slave states ended in the Union.
  - b. The federal government was losing power over the states.
  - c. Economic benefits of the slave trade were destroyed in all parts of the nation.
- \_\_\_ 4. What was the position of South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun in the debate for the Compromise of 1850?
  - a. Slave states should separate peacefully from the Union.
  - b. Slavery should end in the nation's capital.
  - c. The federal government should ban the slave trade.
- \_\_\_ 5. Which of the following statements about the Fugitive Slave Act is true?
  - a. The law permitted fugitives to testify on their own behalf.
  - b. People who helped runaways often served as defense witnesses.
  - c. Commissioners benefited from returning slaves to slaveholders.
- \_\_\_ 6. Why was the case of Anthony Burns significant?
  - a. It persuaded many to join the abolitionist cause.
  - b. It led to a harsher version of the Fugitive Slave Act.
  - c. It was the first case of a fugitive being declared free.
- \_\_\_ 7. What did Harriet Beecher Stowe do to influence the debate over slavery?
  - a. pushed for the start of the Civil War
  - b. exposed the harsh reality of slave life
  - c. accused the federal government of obeying the southern states
- \_\_\_ 8. Southern Democrats trusted Franklin Pierce to represent their party in the election of 1852 because he
  - a. disagreed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
  - b. believed that slavery should extend into the northern states.
  - c. promised to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act.
- \_\_\_ 9. Study the maps below and answer the question that follows.



According to the maps, which of the following is true?

- a. The number of slave states diminished between 1820 and 1850.
  - b. There were many new slave territories after the Compromise of 1850.
  - c. After 1850, the northwestern part of the nation was all free territories.
- \_\_\_ 10. The Kansas-Nebraska Act led to the
    - a. prohibition of the practice of slavery in the territories.
    - b. return of the slavery issue between the North and South.
    - c. reinforcement of ideas introduced in the Missouri Compromise.
  - \_\_\_ 11. Which of these was a result of the Pottawatomie Massacre?
    - a. Kansas's citizens began a mass migration to northern states.
    - b. Kansas collapsed into a civil war and many citizens were killed.
    - c. Kansas's government was no longer divided over the issue of slavery.
  - \_\_\_ 12. On the night of May 24, 1856, five pro-slavery men were killed in Kansas. What is this event called?
    - a. the Pottawatomie Massacre
    - b. Brown's Raid
    - c. the Sack of Lawrence
  - \_\_\_ 13. Democrats nominated James Buchanan to run in the 1856 presidential election because he was
    - a. Stephen Douglas's Vice President.
    - b. not involved in the Kansas-Nebraska debate.
    - c. politically inexperienced, but stood for slavery.
  - \_\_\_ 14. In 1854 the Republican Party rallied around the
    - a. enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act.
    - b. spread of slavery in the West.
    - c. idea of popular sovereignty in U.S. territories.
  - \_\_\_ 15. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* established that
    - a. slaves were not allowed to accuse slaveholders.

- b. the Missouri Compromise's restriction on slavery was unconstitutional.
  - c. establishing a residence on free soil makes a slave free.
- \_\_\_ 16. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Abraham Lincoln accused Democrats of wanting to
- a. overturn the Dred Scott decision.
  - b. spread slavery in the West.
  - c. reestablish slavery in the North.
- \_\_\_ 17. What did the Freeport Doctrine, proposed by Stephen Douglas, state?
- a. The decision to practice slavery in the territories belonged to the people.
  - b. Slaves should be given the same rights as white citizens.
  - c. Slaves living in slave states should be given their freedom.
- \_\_\_ 18. In leading an armed resistance in Virginia in 1859 John Brown was attempting to
- a. steal weapons and bring them to local slaves.
  - b. fight the work of antislavery supporters in Virginia.
  - c. control the slaves that had escaped in Virginia.
- \_\_\_ 19. Why was John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry a failure?
- a. His supporters did not follow his plan.
  - b. He did not have enough supporters for his cause.
  - c. His men turned on him before the raid began.
- \_\_\_ 20. Study the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<b>The Election of 1860</b>			
	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	% of Pop. Vote
Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
Brekinridge	72	848,536	18.1
Bell	39	592,906	12.6

- Which of the following statements about the election of 1860 is true?
- a. John C. Breckenridge had the second most electoral votes and the second most popular votes.
  - b. Senator Douglas was the least popular candidate.
  - c. Abraham Lincoln won both the electoral and the popular votes.
- \_\_\_ 21. Which statement best expresses the reason why the southern states decided to secede from the Union after the election of 1860?
- a. The southern economy and way of life would be destroyed.
  - b. Slaves would begin an uprising if the states did not secede.
  - c. Seceding from the Union would end the possibility of war.
- \_\_\_ 22. John Crittenden wanted to change this to preserve the Union.
- a. the Constitution
  - b. the Freeport Doctrine
  - c. the federal government

## Matching

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. Pottawatomie Massacre
- b. Stephen Douglas
- c. Wilmot Proviso
- d. Jefferson Davis
- e. Stephen Douglas
- f. Freeport Doctrine
- g. Free-Soil Party
- h. secession

- \_\_\_ 23. Mississippi native elected president of the Confederacy
- \_\_\_ 24. violent response by abolitionists to the Sack of Lawrence
- \_\_\_ 25. rebellion staged by a group of abolitionists at Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- \_\_\_ 26. document that stated that slavery could not exist in any part of the Mexican Cession
- \_\_\_ 27. U.S. senator from Illinois who proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- \_\_\_ 28. act of formally withdrawing from the Union
- \_\_\_ 29. idea that political power belongs to the people
- \_\_\_ 30. political group formed by antislavery northerners who supported the Wilmot Proviso

31. Explain why Uncle Tom's Cabin outraged the North. Give examples from the movie.

32. Make a timeline of major events found in THIS TEST starting with the Compromise of 1850 and ending with shots fired at Fort Sumter in 1861.

**THIS IS ALL DUE ON MONDAY!!!!!!!!!!!!**

