

APUSH Time Period 5 Exam**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

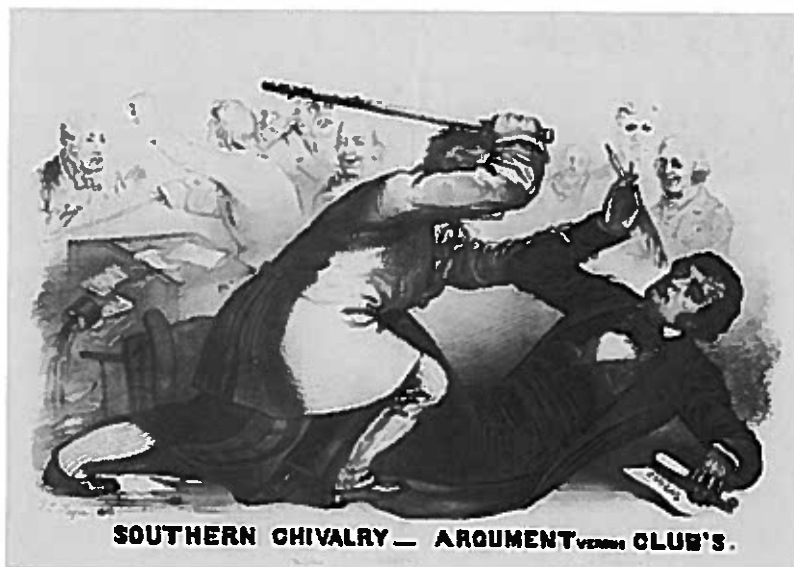
- _____ 1. The belief that the United States had a special mission to expand over the entire North American continent was known as
- divine providence.
 - Manifest Destiny.
 - nullification.
 - American exceptionalism.
- _____ 2. With regard to the Oregon Territory, in 1846, the United States
- provoked a shooting war to acquire the lands it sought.
 - concluded a peace treaty with Britain which established the United States' northern border at 54°40' north latitude.
 - hammered out a compromise agreement with the British Empire.
 - denied any further Asian immigration into the region.
- _____ 3. The Wilmot Proviso
- encouraged slavery's expansion westward.
 - called for American annexation of lands conquered from Mexico as free territory.
 - successfully postponed the outbreak of the Civil War for 10 years.
 - proclaimed that western territories would be open to slavery if their citizens voted to allow it.
- _____ 4. A central element in the conquest and submission of the American Indians of the West was the
- decision of many western tribes to side with the Confederacy during the Civil War.
 - rapid growth of cities and population on the California coast.
 - destruction of the buffalo herds.
 - prolonged drought and harsh winters of the 1860s and 1870s.
- _____ 5. The American or "Know-Nothing" Party of the 1850s
- gave birth to the free-soil movement.
 - sought to limit the rights of immigrants.
 - gained support as the result of fierce opposition to the Compromise of 1850 on the western frontier.
 - sought to challenge British domination of the Canadian Northwest.

- _____ 6. Which of the following was the MOST important reason why immigrants tended to cluster in ethnic communities in urban areas during the antebellum period?
- Native-born whites had already settled the majority of America's productive farmland.
 - Local and state laws restricted their movements.
 - The majority of immigrants came from urban areas of Europe.
 - It allowed immigrants to retain their languages and customs to a greater degree.
- _____ 7. Which of the following was NOT a cause of increased American settlement of the West after the Civil War?
- The construction of a transcontinental railroad
 - Passage of the Homestead Act
 - The deployment of the Army in the region
 - Sharp increases in urban food prices
- _____ 8. Southern critics of slavery most often asserted that
- slavery was immoral.
 - the plantation economy made the South a colony of the North.
 - mass insurrection by slave populations was only a matter of time.
 - global demand for cotton was so great that the Southern economy would remain profitable with white wageworkers in the fields.
- _____ 9. Who advocated for the immediate and uncompensated release of all slaves held in the United States?
- William Lloyd Garrison
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - John C. Calhoun
 - Henry Clay
- _____ 10. As a result of the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852,
- calls for political compromise over the issue of slavery increased.
 - the American Colonization Society began transporting ex-slaves back to Africa.
 - the Underground Railroad was formed.
 - abolitionism gained ground in the North.
- _____ 11. The theory that individual states do not necessarily have to carry out any federal laws with which they disagree is known as
- popular sovereignty.
 - federalism.
 - nullification.
 - the reserved powers clause of the Constitution.

- _____ 12. What became the most controversial element of the Compromise of 1850?
- a. The admission of California as a free state
 - b. The Fugitive Slave Act
 - c. The banning of the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
 - d. The potential opening up of Utah and New Mexico territories to slavery
- _____ 13. In the 19th century, Southerners used all of the following arguments to justify slavery EXCEPT
- a. slavery was in the Bible.
 - b. slavery provided a civilizing influence for the slave.
 - c. the international slave trade was highly profitable for all regions of the country.
 - d. keeping slaves was fully constitutional and thus perfectly legal.
- _____ 14. Which of the following was NOT a result or consequence of the *Dred Scott* decision of 1857?
- a. Free states in the North saw the need to speak politically with one voice.
 - b. Congress had no right to restrict slavery in the territories.
 - c. The Fugitive Slave Act was repealed.
 - d. The Democratic Party became divided along sectional lines.
- _____ 15. The Republican Party campaign platform of 1860 called for
- a. the restriction of slavery from the territories.
 - b. restoration of the old 36°30' free state–slave state boundary line from the Missouri Compromise.
 - c. the immediate abolition of slavery.
 - d. the use of popular sovereignty to determine the fate of slavery on the frontier.
- _____ 16. The faction of Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War became known as the
- a. Know-Nothings.
 - b. National Unionists.
 - c. Scalawags.
 - d. Copperheads.
- _____ 17. The Emancipation Proclamation had which of the following effects?
- a. It freed all the slaves in the South.
 - b. It prevented England and France from joining the conflict.
 - c. It only freed slaves in the border states.
 - d. It led the South to enlist and arm slaves in the Confederate Army.
- _____ 18. At the outset of the war, which of the following was the greatest advantage possessed by the Confederacy?
- a. Powerful foreign allies
 - b. Access to natural resources
 - c. Superior military leadership
 - d. Its influence in the border states

- _____ 19. All of the following were major elements of the Union strategy for victory in the Civil War EXCEPT
- a. gaining full control of the Mississippi River.
 - b. preventing European powers from entering the conflict.
 - c. destroying the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.
 - d. impressing ex-slaves into the Union army.
- _____ 20. The ultimate consequence of the sharecropping system for the South was
- a. economic independence from the North.
 - b. an increase in poverty for both blacks and whites.
 - c. an awareness of the need for wise stewardship of the region's environment.
 - d. a gradual increase in the region's overall crop yields and productivity.
- _____ 21. The term "redemption" as used in the Reconstruction era refers to
- a. the post-Reconstruction return of the South to white rule.
 - b. ambitions on the part of some Southerners to make the region the economic equal of the North.
 - c. programs that were introduced in the period to integrate ex-slaves into Southern society as citizens.
 - d. a national movement that stressed that Northern and Southern war dead were heroes who did not die in vain.
- _____ 22. The primary focus of women's reform movements in the fifty years after the Civil War was the struggle for
- a. national prohibition.
 - b. suffrage.
 - c. the establishment of settlement houses.
 - d. obtaining wage equality with men.
- _____ 23. Which of the following refers to the Southern culture of segregation that existed for almost a century after the Civil War?
- a. Dixiecrat Populism
 - b. The Solid South
 - c. Uncle Tom
 - d. Jim Crow

This question is based on the 1856 political cartoon below.



Sumner-Brooks Cartoon

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA / The Bridgeman Art Library

- _____ 24. The sentiments such as those depicted in the cartoon above most directly contributed to which of the following?
- a. Breakdown in trust between sectional leaders
 - b. The willingness of abolitionists to use violence to achieve their goals
 - c. Repeated attempts at political compromise
 - d. The secession of Southern states
- _____ 25. Which group was most likely the intended audience of the cartoon above?
- a. White Americans in the South
 - b. State governments in the North
 - c. Members of the Republican Party
 - d. Voluntary organizations promoting religious and secular reforms
- _____ 26. The cartoon above is best understood in the context of the
- a. North's increasing reliance on a free-labor manufacturing economy.
 - b. variety of proposals leaders made that ultimately failed to reduce sectional conflict.
 - c. willingness of abolitionists to use violence to achieve their goals.
 - d. weakening of loyalties to the two major parties.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“Thomas J. Ross agrees to employ the Freedmen to plant and raise a crop on his Rosstown Plantation...on the following Rules, Regulations and Remunerations. The said Ross agrees to furnish the land to cultivate,...and to give unto said Freedmen...one half of all the cotton, corn and wheat that is raised on said place for the year 1866 after all the necessary expenses are deducted out that accrues on said crop. Outside of the Freedmen’s labor in harvesting, carrying to market and selling the same the said Freedmen...agrees to and with said Thomas J. Ross that for and in consideration of one half of the crop before mentioned that they will plant, cultivate, and raise under the management control and Superintendence of said Ross, in good faith, a cotton, corn and oat crop under his management for the year 1866.... We furthermore bind ourselves to and with said Ross that we will do good work and labor ten hours a day on an average, winter and summer.... We furthermore bind ourselves that we will obey the orders of said Ross in all things in carrying out and managing said crop for said year and be docked for disobedience. All is responsible for all farming utensils that is on hand or may be placed in care of said Freedmen for the year 1866 to said Ross and are also responsible to said Ross if we carelessly, maliciously maltreat any of his stock for said year to said Ross for damages to be assessed out of our wages.”

Labor Contract, Shelby County, Tennessee, 1866
Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen,
and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1869, No. M-999.

- _____ 27. The excerpt above would best serve as evidence of which of the following?
- a. The social and economic continuities that characterized the antebellum and post-Civil War South
 - b. The wartime destruction of the South’s environment and infrastructure
 - c. The short-term successes brought about by Reconstruction
 - d. The opening up of leadership roles to former slaves
- _____ 28. The practices described in the excerpt above most directly led to
- a. the judicial principles of the Civil War Amendments.
 - b. the abolition of slavery.
 - c. freed blacks’ development of cultures that reflected their interests and experiences.
 - d. the progressive stripping away of the rights of African Americans.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“In the spring of 1853 we grew tired of our diggings because we were entirely dependent on the rains for water and determined to seek a better place to mine. So James, Rezin Anderson, and I took our respective rolls of bedding on our backs and our rifles on our shoulders and started for Rabbit Creek in Sierra country. We arrived at Rabbit Creek when the snow was sixteen feet deep. All of the miners’ cabins had steps cut in the snow down to the doors...The mines were all deep gravel channels from 25 to 125 feet deep on mountain spurs and ridges, and were worked by hydraulic pipes in which water was piped down into the cuts and thrown against the banks which were composed of quartz, gravel and sand. These immense gravel beds were once ancient river beds before the mountains and ridges upheaved, and all contained enough fine gold to pay richly for washing them away by hydraulic process. Through lines of sluice boxes the sand and gravel was dumped into the surrounding canyons which drained into the North fork of the Yuba River. Here the claims were 200 feet square. No man could have more than one claim. Every mining district in California in those days had their own laws made by the miners and by them enforced.”

Granville Stuart, *A Memoir from California*, 1852–1853
Granville Stuart, *Forty Years on the Frontier*, edited by Paul C. Phillips (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1925).

- _____ 29. The ideas expressed in the excerpt above reflect which of the following continuities in United States history?
- a. Individuals challenging their prescribed “place” in society
 - b. The competition for land in the West leading to increasingly violent conflict
 - c. Battles between business interests and conservationists over unspoiled wilderness
 - d. The desire for resources causing environmental transformation
- _____ 30. The passage above best reflects which of the following historical trends or patterns?
- a. The acquisition and settlement of new territory in the West
 - b. The expansion of the industrial workforce through internal migration
 - c. Whites, Asians, and African Americans seeking new economic opportunities
 - d. Increased questions about the status and legal rights of American Indian groups

This question is based on the following passage.

“We assert that fourteen of the states have deliberately refused for years past to fulfill their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for proof.... Those states have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established...and recognized by the Constitution...they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace of and eloin [take away] the property of citizens of other States.... A sectional party has found within...the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself.... On the 4th of March next this party will take possession of the Government.... The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.”

South Carolina Declaration of the Causes of Secession, December 24, 1860
Frank Moore, ed., *The Rebellion Record*, Volume I (New York: G.P. Putnam, 1861).

- _____ 31. The ideas expressed in the passage above most clearly show the influence of which of the following?
- a. The principles of federalism and separation of powers
 - b. The use of states' rights for the defense of slavery
 - c. Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion
 - d. Public debates about how to set national goals and priorities
- _____ 32. The sentiments expressed in the excerpt above were most directly a result of which the following?
- a. The end of the second party system
 - b. The election of Lincoln in 1860
 - c. The secession of the Southern states from the Union
 - d. The highly visible campaign of abolitionists against slavery

This question refers to the following 1874 political cartoon by Thomas Nast.



Library of Congress.

33. The controversy highlighted in the cartoon above was most directly a result of
- Radical Republicans' efforts to establish a base for their party in the South.
 - temporary rearrangements in the relationships between black and white people in the South.
 - unresolved questions about the power of the federal government.
 - determined Southern resistance to Northern efforts to change its culture.
34. Which of the following groups was most likely the intended audience of the cartoon above?
- The Confederate leadership
 - Moderate Republicans
 - Former slaves
 - The Supreme Court

This question refers to the following excerpt.

“Section 1. Be it ordained by the police jury of the parish of St. Landry, that no negro shall be allowed to pass within the limits of said parish without special permit in writing from his employer...

Section 3... no negro shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within said parish...

Section 4...Every negro is required to be in the regular service of some white person or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said negro...

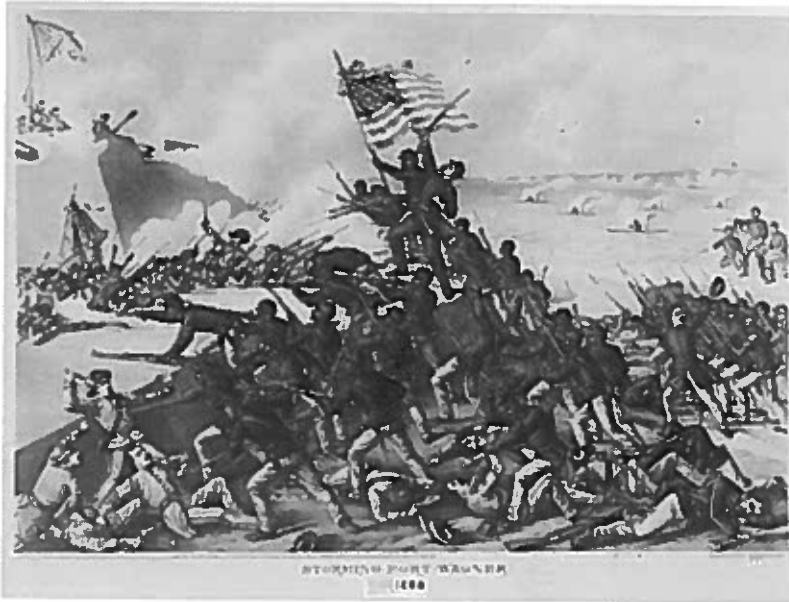
Section 7...No negro who is not in the military service shall be allowed to carry fire-arms, or any kind of weapons, within the parish...

Section 11...It shall be the duty of every citizen to act as a police officer for the detection of offences and the apprehension of offenders, who shall immediately be handed over to the proper captain or chief of patrol.”

The Louisiana Black Code, 1865
Senate Executive Document No. 2, 39th Cong., 1st Sess.

- _____ 35. Which 19th-century group would most likely oppose the regulations in the legislation above?
- a. New international migrants
 - b. The Supreme Court
 - c. Republican Party members
 - d. Supporters of Social Darwinism
- _____ 36. The excerpt above is best understood in the context of
- a. a Northern idea of American identity.
 - b. altered power relationships between the states and the federal government in the post-Civil War period.
 - c. the temporary rearrangement of relationships between white and black people in the South.
 - d. Southern resistance to Radical Republicans' efforts to change Southern attitudes.

This question refers to the following 1890 lithograph, *Storming Fort Wagner, July 8th, 1863*.



Kurz and Allison, *Storming Fort Wagner, July 8th, 1863*
Library of Congress

- _____ 37. The scene depicted in the image above was most directly a result of
- a rearrangement of the relationships between black and white people in the South.
 - the North's greater manpower and resources.
 - the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery.
 - Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- _____ 38. The image above best serves as evidence of which of the following?
- The changing purpose of the Civil War
 - Unresolved questions of power and social patterns
 - The mobilization of Union society to wage the war
 - The opening up of political opportunities to former slaves

This question refers to the following excerpt.

- “2. The perpetuation of the Federal Union and Constitution, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwarks of American Independence.
3. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices of government employment, in preference to all others...
7. The recognition of the right of native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution.
8. An enforcement of the principles that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political offices of the United States.
9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.”

The American Party's Platform of Principles, 1856

“American Platform of Principles,” *The True American's Almanac and Politician's Manual for 1857*. ed. Tisdale. New York: 1857.

- _____ 39. Which of the following groups most strongly supported the sentiments in the excerpt above?
- a. Catholics
 - b. Nativists
 - c. Democrats
 - d. Women
- _____ 40. Which of the following 20th-century events or movements compares most closely with the ideas expressed in the excerpt above?
- a. The promotion of the counterculture by young people in the 1960s
 - b. The Red Scare of the 1920s
 - c. The rapid growth of evangelical and fundamentalist Christian churches in the 1980s
 - d. The efforts to “contain” communism abroad in the 1950s

This question refers to the following quotation.

“The van of the Caucasian race now atop the Rocky Mountains, and spread down upon the shores of the Pacific. In a few years a great population will grow up there, luminous with the accumulated lights of European and American civilization. Their presence in such a position cannot be without its influence upon eastern Asia.... Civilization, or extinction has been the fate of all people who found themselves in the track of the advancing Whites, and civilization, always the preference of the Whites, has been pressed as an object, while extinction has followed as a consequence of its resistance. The Black and Red races have often felt their ameliorating influence.”

Congressional Speech by Senator Thomas Hart Benton, 1846
Congressional Globe, May 28, 1846.

- _____ 41. The passage above was most likely a reaction to which of the following events or processes?
- a. The controversy over whether to allow slavery in the western territories
 - b. The assertion of U.S. power in the Western Hemisphere
 - c. Debates over whether slavery should be abolished
 - d. The desire for access to western resources
- _____ 42. Which of the following 20th-century ideas or developments were most similar to those described in the excerpt above?
- a. Arguments that Americans were destined to expand their culture and norms to non-white nations prior to World War I
 - b. The isolationist foreign policy pursued by the United States after World War I
 - c. The ideological and economic concerns that shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East in the mid- and later 20th century
 - d. The assertion of global leadership by the United States after World War II
- _____ 43. The excerpt above is best understood in the context of the
- a. policies of imperialism.
 - b. theory of Social Darwinism.
 - c. idea of Manifest Destiny.
 - d. U.S. interest in expanding trade westward to Asia.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure....It is for us, the living...to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us...that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

President Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, July 1863

- _____ 44. The passage above best serves as evidence of which of the following?
- a. Union victory in the Civil War
 - b. The mobilization of the Union economy and society to wage the war
 - c. Unresolved questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights
 - d. The changing purpose of the Civil War
- _____ 45. Which of the following actions of the Lincoln administration best exemplified the belief expressed in the quotation above?
- a. The altering of the power relationships between states and the federal government
 - b. The waging of war even while facing considerable home front opposition
 - c. The decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
 - d. Their efforts to prevent the Confederacy from gaining diplomatic support from European powers
- _____ 46. The ideas expressed in the passage above most directly led to political controversies in the 1870s and 1880s over
- a. new definitions of citizenship.
 - b. the expansion of slavery into western territories.
 - c. the proper balance between liberty and order.
 - d. a sense of American cultural superiority.

This question refers to the following quotation.

“GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my orders.... We must have peace, not only at Atlanta but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey.... You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty and you cannot refine it.... But you cannot have peace and a division of our country.... We don't want your negroes or your horses or your houses or your lands or anything you have, but we do want, and will have, a just obedience to the laws of the United States.... I want peace, and believe it can now only be reached through union and war, and I will ever conduct war with a view to perfect an early success. But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now you must go, and take with you the old and feeble, feed and nurse them and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather until the mad passions of men cool down and allow the Union and peace once more to settle over your old homes at Atlanta.”

Letter from General **William T. Sherman** to the Atlanta Mayor and City Council, 1864
United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1892).

- _____ 47. Which of the following most directly resulted from the excerpt above?
- a. The Confederacy was prevented from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers.
 - b. President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - c. The South's environment and infrastructure was increasingly destroyed.
 - d. The Confederacy faced considerable home front opposition to the mobilization of their society to wage the war.
- _____ 48. The message in the letter above best reflects which of the following continuities in U.S. history?
- a. The application of effective economic and industrial strategies to warfare
 - b. Arguments over the proper relationship between the federal government and the states
 - c. Debates over how to properly interpret the Constitution
 - d. A popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals
- _____ 49. The excerpt above would be most useful to historians analyzing the
- a. initiative and daring of Confederate leadership in the war.
 - b. ways that the purposes of the Civil War changed over time.
 - c. strategies and leadership of the Union Army.
 - d. Northern idea of national identity and national purpose.