**Chapter 8 - Land and the Early Western Movements**

1. Thomas Jefferson’s main goals for land policy included all of the following *except*:

a. To assure clear property rights to the land owned by individuals

b. To establish a system for collecting property taxes on land owned by individuals.

c. To provide revenues to the federal government through land sales.

d. To encourage the spread of democratic institutions.

2. Which was *not* one of the main U.S. land acquisitions?

a. The Oregon Country.

b. The Texas Annexation.

c. The Florida Acquisition.

d. The Gadsden Purchase.

e. All of the above are U.S. land acquisitions.

3. The congressional committee headed by Thomas Jefferson proposed a method for disposing of the public domain that was based on

a. the New England township system.

b. the Southern tract system.

c. the Virginia plan.

d. English common law.

4. Under the system of "township planning"

a. no one could own land that had not been previously surveyed.

b. settlers chose their own plots of land, under the supervision of a county surveyor.

c. legal descriptions of property made reference to permanent natural objects.

d. gaps between unsettled and settled land were encouraged.

5. The Northwest Land Ordinance of 1785 provided for western lands to be divided into townships, each of which covered

a. 100 acres.

b. all of the land between any two identifiable natural objects, such as streams, trees or rocks.

c. enough land to support 10 families.

d. 36 square miles.

6. A conservative philosophy of land distribution would support which of the following?

a. High minimum acreage rules for people buying land.

b. High minimum prices for land.

c. Credit payments for the land.

d. a and b were both supported

7. A liberal philosophy of land distribution would support which of the following rules about paying for western land?

a. High minimum acreage rules for people buying land.

b. High minimum prices for land.

c. Credit payments for the land.

8. Land “liberals” in the 19th century

a. believed that the sale of the public domain should provide substantial government revenue.

b. voted against the Homestead Act of 1862.

c. supported the sale of the public domain in small plots.

d. were against the extension of credit to land buyers.

9. Land “conservatives” in the 19th century

a. believed that the sale of the public domain should provide substantial government revenue.

b. believed that the U.S. should subsidize the production of certain agricultural products, including corn and wheat.

c. supported the sale of the public domain in small plots.

d. supported the rights of “squatters.”

e. All of the above.

10. The Land Ordinance of 1787 provided that a state would be admitted to the Union when it's population reached

a. 5,000.

b. 30,000.

c. 60,000.

d. 100,000.

11. The Land Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 included provisions for all of the following *except*:

a. surveys prior to sale of Western land.

b. the number of states that could be created from the Northwest Territory.

c. guidelines for the eventual creation of Western states.

d. sale of the land in plots of one square mile.

e. All of the above were provisions of the ordinances.

12. Which statement best describes the trend in land allocation laws from the Land Ordinance of 1785 to the Homestead Act of 1862?

a. The changes were more favorable to those who held a conservative belief about land allocation.

b. The changes were more favorable to those who held a liberal belief about land allocation.

c. There was no consistent trend in the changes; some changes favored the conservatives and others favored the liberals.

13. For a decade after the Land Ordinance of 1785, pioneering in parts of the Northwest Territory was restricted by all of the following *except*

a. Indian troubles.

b. French interference.

c. English interference.

d. high prices of land.

14. Between 1800 and 1840, land laws became increasingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , primarily due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. conservative; increases in the price per acre of available land.

b. conservative; legal limits on the sale of land to farmers.

c. liberal; the extension of long-term credit by the federal government to land buyers.

d. liberal; decreases in the minimum acreage required for purchase.

15. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes the Homestead Act of 1862?

a. Southerner plantation owners were strongly opposed to the passage of this legislation.

b. This legislation outlined the legal means by which a territory could become a state.

c. Only farmers with families could purchase land made available by this legislation.

d. This legislation made available some of the most fertile farming land in the U.S., yielding great benefits for small farmers.

16. U.S. citizens migrating to Illinois in the first half of the 19th century would *most* likely have come from:

a. Massachusetts and New Jersey.

b. California and Oregon.

c. North and South Carolina.

d. Up the Mississippi River from Louisiana and Mississippi.

17. The immigrants most likely to go *directly* to the lands in the West, rather than be absorbed into the eastern city populations, were from

a. England and Scotland.

b. Germany

c. Ireland.

d. France.

18. The majority of immigrants coming to the U.S. in the 1840s and 1850s were from

a. England and Scotland.

b. Italy.

c. Germany and Ireland.

d. France.

19. During the antebellum period, the “Old Northwest” became the leading producer of

a. corn.

b. wheat.

c. hogs.

d. All of the above.

20. Northeastern farmers responded to increasing western competition in the 1800s by

a. reducing grain cultivation.

b. increasing production of dairy products.

c. growing hay to feed city horses.

d. moving to the city or the West.

e. All of the above.

21. Eli Whitney is *most* noted for

a. inventing the steam engine.

b. inventing the cotton gin.

c. inventing the technology for the first railroad engine.

d. developing the Erie Canal.

22. U.S. cotton production

a. remained concentrated in Georgia and South Carolina until after 1860.

b. was unable to compete with wool production in the antebellum textile industry.

c. accounted for more than half of the dollar value of US exports between 1800 and 1850.

d. faced declining world demand for most of the antebellum period.

23. Which of the following was the most important factor determining the volume of land sales in the Midwest and South during the antebellum period?

a. Immigration.

b. Indian resistance to settlement.

c. Agricultural prices.

d. Governmental road building.

24. What best describes Thomas Jefferson’s view of how American Indians should be treated?

a. Tribes should be forced to leave their native lands in the east and move west.

b. Indians should have full property rights that should be respected by whites.

c. Indians could continue to live on their reservations but the federal government should have access to all mining and natural resources on their land.

25. What industry was the main economic impetus behind antebellum migration to the West Coast?

a. Fishing.

b. Cattle.

c. Fruit.

d. Mining.

26. One interesting aspect of the California Gold Rush was

a. the initial absence of property rights to land.

b. the use of indentured servants as a labor force in mines.

c. the absence of violence in the gold fields.

d. the formation of unions that negotiated wages and hours on behalf of miners.

e. Both a and c are correct.

27. The pace of settlement of the Old Northwest (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, ...) was determined primarily by the prices of

a. soybeans, sorghum, and potatoes.

b. gold and silver.

c. corn, hogs, and wheat.

d. cattle, leather, and cheese.

28. What best describes the impact of the cotton gin?

a. A decrease in the price and an increase in the quantity of cotton.

b. An increase in the price and a decrease in the quantity of cotton.

c. Decreases in both the price and quantity of cotton.

d. Increases in both the price and quantity of cotton.