

Ch 13

Which of the following most accurately describes Stephen Douglas' idea of popular sovereignty

- A) A section of western land would be given free to anyone who would homestead it for a certain number of years
- B) Only citizens of the United States would be permitted to settle territories acquired from Mexico.
- C) Public lands in the new territories would be open on a first-come first-served basis
- D) The status of slavery in a territory would be determined by the voters in the territory.
- E) New territories would be closed to both slaves and free blacks

All of the following figured prominently in debates over the Compromise of 1850 EXCEPT the

- A) provision for a new Fugitive Slave Law
- B) slave trade in the District of Columbia
- C) admission of California into the Union as a free state
- D) future of slavery in the Mexican cession territories
- E) extension of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska territories

Which of the following was a major factor in the decline of the Whig party in the 1850's

- A) death of John Calhoun
- B) election of Zachary Taylor
- C) Lincoln-Douglas debates
- D) Know-Nothing movement
- E) bleeding Kansas

A political effect of the fighting in Kansas in 1855 and 1856 was to

- A) further divide the Democratic party**
- B) cause the founding of the Republican party**
- C) gain increased congressional support for proslavery forces in Kansas**
- D) unite northern and southern Democrats against Republicans**
- E) elect a Republican President in 1856**

The Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case outraged public opinion in the North chiefly because

- A) declared the fugitive slave law unconstitutional
- B) guaranteed citizenship to free blacks
- C) removed restrictions against the spread of slavery into the western territories
- D) failed to abolish slavery in the South
- E) challenged California's status as a free state

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 increased sectional tension because it

- A) enriched northern railroad investors at the expense of the South
- B) reopened the issue of slavery in a territory north of 36°30'
- C) supported proslavery state constitutions in Kansas and Nebraska
- D) repealed the Compromise of 1850
- E) persuaded the Whig party to side with the South

The Lincoln-Douglas debates resulted in all of the following EXCEPT

- A) Lincoln's emergence as a national political figure
- B) increased support for Douglas in the South
- C) Douglas' reelection to the Senate
- D) Douglas' attempt to reconcile popular sovereignty with the Dred Scott case
- E) increased public awareness of slavery as a moral issue

John Brown's primary purpose in attacking Harpers Ferry was to

- A) gain contributions from northern abolitionists
- B) take revenge for the death of antislavery settlers in Kansas
- C) start a slave rebellion in Virginia
- D) open up a new path for the underground railroad
- E) destroy the federal arsenal in Virginia

In the 1860 election, what was the position of Lincoln and the Republican party on slavery?

- A) Slavery was immoral and should be abolished immediately
- B) Slavery should not be allowed to expand into the territories
- C) Popular sovereignty would be allowed in the New Territories North of 36°30'
- D) The Dred Scott decision should be supported in the territories but not the states
- E) The Federal Gov should act to bring about the gradual emancipation of slaves in the South

All of the following statements about the election of 1860 are accurate EXCEPT

- A) The republican won control of the presidency but not Congress
- B) No candidate received a majority of the popular vote
- C) The popular and electoral votes were divided amongst four candidates
- D) Lincoln won election because of the split in the Democratic party.
- E) A major consequence of the election was that several southern states seceded from the Union.

