

Chapter 15, 16, 17 TEST

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. The tendency toward rationalism and indifference in religion was reversed beginning about 1800 by
 - a. the rise of Deism and Unitarianism.
 - b. the rise of new groups like the Mormons and Christian Scientists.
 - c. the revivalist movement called the Second Great Awakening.
 - d. a large influx of religiously traditional immigrants.
 - e. the emergence of Roman Catholicism.
2. Two denominations that became the dominant faiths among the common people of the West and South were
 - a. Episcopalians and Unitarians.
 - b. Congregationalists and Presbyterians.
 - c. Quakers and Seventh Day Adventists
 - d. Lutherans and Catholics.
 - e. Methodists and Baptists.
3. Which of the following was *not* characteristic of the Second Great Awakening?
 - a. Enormous revival gatherings, over several days, featuring famous evangelical preachers
 - b. A movement to overcome denominational divisions through a united Christian church
 - c. The spilling over of religious fervor into missionary activity and social reform
 - d. The prominent role of women in sustaining the mission of the evangelical churches
 - e. An intense focus on emotional, personal conversion and a democratic spiritual equality
4. Evangelical preachers like Charles Grandison Finney linked personal religious conversion to
 - a. the construction of large church buildings throughout the Midwest.
 - b. the expansion of American political power across the North American continent.
 - c. the Christian reform of social problems in order to build the Kingdom of God on earth.
 - d. the organization of effective economic development and industrialization.
 - e. a call for Christians to withdraw from worldly materialism and politics.
5. The term *Burned-Over District* refers to
 - a. an area where fires were used to clear land for frontier revivals.
 - b. areas where Baptist and Methodist revivalists fiercely battled one another for converts.
 - c. the region of western New York State that experienced especially frequent and intense revivals.
 - d. the areas of Missouri and Illinois where the Mormon settlements were attacked and destroyed.
 - e. the church conventions where Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians split over slavery.
6. The major effect of the growing slavery controversy on the churches was
 - a. a major missionary effort directed at converting African American slaves.
 - b. the organization of the churches to lobby for the abolition of slavery.
 - c. an agreement to keep political issues like slavery out of the religious area.
 - d. a prohibition on slaveowning by clergy.
 - e. a split of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians into separate northern and southern churches.

7. Besides their practice of polygamy, the Mormons aroused hostility from many Americans because of
 - a. their cooperative economic practices that ran contrary to American economic individualism.
 - b. their efforts to convert members of other denominations to Mormonism.
 - c. their populous settlement in Utah , which posed the threat of a breakaway republic in the West.
 - d. their practice of baptizing the dead without the permission of living relatives.
 - e. the political ambitions of their leaders Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.
8. The major promoter of an effective tax-supported system of free public education for all American children was
 - a. Mary Lyons.
 - b. Horace Mann.
 - c. Noah Webster.
 - d. Susan B. Anthony.
 - e. Abraham Lincoln.
9. Reformer Dorothea Dix worked for the cause of
 - a. women's right to higher education and voting.
 - b. international peace.
 - c. better treatment of the mentally ill.
 - d. temperance.
 - e. antislavery.
10. One primary cause of women's subordination in nineteenth-century America was
 - a. the cult of domesticity that sharply separated women's sphere of the home from that of men in the workplace.
 - b. women's primary involvement in a host of causes other than that of their own rights.
 - c. the higher ratio of females to males in many communities.
 - d. the prohibition against women's participation in religious activities.
 - e. the widespread belief that women were morally inferior to men.
11. Besides the hostility and ridicule it suffered from most men, the pre-Civil War women's movement failed to make large gains because
 - a. it was overshadowed by the larger and seemingly more urgent antislavery movement.
 - b. women were unable to establish any effective organization to advance their cause.
 - c. several prominent feminist leaders were caught up in personal and sexual scandals.
 - d. it became bogged down in pursuing trivial issues like changing women's fashions.
 - e. most ordinary women could not see any advantage to gaining equal rights.
12. Many of the American utopian experiments of the early nineteenth century focused on all of the following except for
 - a. communal economics and alternative sexual arrangements.
 - b. temperance and diet reforms.
 - c. advanced scientific and technological ways of producing and consuming.
 - d. developing small-business enterprises and advanced marketing techniques.
 - e. doctrines of reincarnation and transcendental meditation.
13. Two leading female imaginative writers who added luster to New England's literary reputation were
 - a. Sarah Orne Jewett and Kate Chopin.
 - b. Toni Morrison and Mary McCarthy.
 - c. Sarah Grimké and Susan B. Anthony.
 - d. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Abigail Adams.
 - e. Louisa May Alcott and Emily Dickinson.

14. The Knickerbocker Group of American writers included
 - a. Henry David Thoreau, Thomas Jefferson, and Susan B. Anthony.
 - b. George Bancroft, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Herman Melville.
 - c. Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and William Cullen Bryant.
 - d. Walt Whitman, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Edgar Allan Poe.
 - e. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edith Wharton, and Henry James
15. The transcendentalist writers such as Emerson, Thoreau, and Fuller stressed the ideas of
 - a. inner truth and individual self-reliance.
 - b. political democracy and economic progress.
 - c. personal guilt and fear of death.
 - d. love of chivalry and return to the medieval past.
 - e. religious tradition and social reform.

B. Multiple Choice

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16. By 1840, cotton had become central to the whole American economy because
 - a. the United States was still largely an agricultural nation.
 - b. cotton exports provided much of the capital that fueled American economic growth.
 - c. the North became the largest market for southern cotton production.
 - d. western expansion depended on continually increasing the acreage devoted to cotton.
 - e. northern agricultural products like wheat and corn could not be grown for a profit.
17. A large portion of the profits from the South's cotton growing went to
 - a. northern traders and European cloth manufacturers.
 - b. southern and northern slave traders.
 - c. southern textile industrialists.
 - d. Midwestern farmers and cattlemen.
 - e. small cotton growers.
18. Which of the following was *not* characteristic of the few thousand wealthiest southern plantation owners holding a hundred or more slaves?
 - a. They promoted the ideals of feudal, hierarchical medieval Europe.
 - b. They provided their children with elite private educations in Europe or the North.
 - c. They controlled a large proportion of the wealth and power of the entire South.
 - d. They felt a large sense of public obligation to pursue education and statecraft.
 - e. They did not permit their wives to have any role in managing their slaves and plantations.
19. Most southern slaveowners held
 - a. over a hundred slaves.
 - b. over fifty slaves.
 - c. about twenty slaves.
 - d. fewer than ten slaves.
 - e. only one slave.
20. Even though they owned no slaves, most southern whites strongly supported the slave system because they
 - a. were bribed by the planter class.
 - b. enjoyed the economic benefits of slavery.
 - c. felt racially superior to blacks and hoped to be able to buy slaves.
 - d. disliked the northern abolitionists.
 - e. accepted the idea that slavery was approved in the Bible.

- 21 The only group of white southerners who hated both slaveowners and blacks were
- poor southern whites in the frontier areas of Texas and Arkansas.
 - urban merchants and manufacturers.
 - religious leaders.
 - Appalachian mountain whites.
 - women.
- 22 The condition of the 500,000 or so free blacks was
- considerably better in the North than in the South.
 - notably improving in the decades before the Civil War.
 - causing a majority of them to favor emigration to Africa or the West Indies.
 - politically threatened but economically secure.
 - as bad or worse in the North than in the South.
- 23 One major consequence of the outlawing of the international slave trade by Britain and the United States was
- a boom in slave trading inside the United States.
 - a complete end to the importation of any slaves from African into the United States.
 - a decline in the growth of the American slave population.
 - slaveowners' growing support for black family life so that natural reproduction would increase.
 - a movement to end the domestic U.S. slave trade as well.
- 24 Most slaveowners treated their slaves as
- objects to be beaten and brutalized as often as possible.
 - economically profitable investments.
 - members of their extended family.
 - potential converts to evangelical Christianity.
 - sexual objects.
- 25 The African American family under slavery was
- generally stable and mutually supportive.
 - almost nonexistent.
 - largely female-dominated.
 - seldom able to raise children to adulthood.
 - more stable on the small farms of the upper South than on large plantations.
- 26 Most of the early abolitionists were motivated by
- a desire to send African Americans back to Africa.
 - anger at the negative economic impact of slavery on poorer whites.
 - a belief that slavery violated the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.
 - a philosophical commitment to racial equality.
 - religious feeling against the sin of slavery.
- 27 Frederick Douglass and some other black and white abolitionists sought to end slavery by
- encouraging slave rebellions in the South.
 - calling on the North to secede from the Union and invade the South.
 - getting northern churches to condemn the sin of slavery.
 - promoting antislavery political movements like the Free Soil and Republican parties.
 - promoting education and economic opportunity for free blacks.

- 28 The last open debate inside the South regarding proposals to gradually abolish slavery occurred in
- southern colleges in the 1830s.
 - the Southern Baptist Convention in 1850.
 - the Tennessee Appalachian Mountain areas in 1840–1841.
 - the Virginia state legislature in 1830–1831.
 - the Texas state legislature in 1848–1850.
- 29 The northern political leader who successfully defended the *Amistad* slave rebels and overturned the Gag Resolution in Congress was
- congressman and former president John Quincy Adams.
 - black abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass.
 - Senator Daniel Webster.
 - religious revivalist Theodore Dwight Weld.
 - Illinois state legislator and congressman Abraham Lincoln.
- 30 By the 1850s, most northerners could be described as
- opposed to slavery but also hostile to immediate abolitionists.
 - fervently in favor of immediate abolition.
 - sympathetic to white southern arguments in defense of slavery.
 - eager to let the slaveholding South break apart the Union.
 - hostile to the slave trade but tolerant of slavery.

Chapter 17 and 18 Test

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- 31 The conflict between President Tyler and Whig leaders like Henry Clay took place over issues of
- slavery and expansion.
 - banking and tariff policy.
 - foreign policy.
 - agriculture and transportation policy.
 - Whig party leadership and patronage.
- 32 Among the major sources of the tension between Britain and the United States in the 1840s was
- American involvement in Canadian rebellions and border disputes.
 - British support for American abolitionists.
 - American anger at British default on canal and railroad loans.
 - American intervention in the British West Indies.
 - American involvement in the prohibited international slave trade.
- 33 The Aroostook War involved a
- battle between American and French fishermen over Newfoundland fishing rights.
 - conflict over fugitive slaves escaping across the Canadian border.
 - battle between British and American sailors over impressment.
 - battle between Americans and Mexicans over the western boundary of Louisiana.
 - battle between American and Canadian lumberjacks over the northern Maine boundary.
- 34 During the early 1840s, Texas maintained its independence by
- waging constant small-scale wars with Mexico.
 - refusing to sign treaties with any outside powers.
 - relying on the military power of the United States.
 - establishing friendly relations with Britain and other European powers.
 - declaring absolute neutrality in the conflicts between the United States, Britain, and Mexico.
- 35 Which of the following was *not* among the reasons why Britain strongly supported an independent Texas?
- Britain was interested in eventually incorporating Texas into the British Empire.
 - British abolitionists hoped to make Texas an antislavery bastion.
 - British manufacturers looked to Texas as a way to reduce their dependence on American cotton.
 - A puppet Texas nation could be used to check the power of the United States.
 - An independent Texas would provide a shield for European powers to re-enter the Americas and overturn the Monroe Doctrine.
- 36 Texas was finally admitted to the Union in 1844 as a result of
- the Mexican War.
 - the Texans' willingness to abandon slavery.
 - an agreement that Texas would eventually be divided into five smaller states.
 - a compromise agreement with Britain.
 - President Tyler's interpretation of the election of 1844 as a mandate to acquire Texas.

- 37 Manifest Destiny represented the widespread nineteenth-century American belief that
- Americans were destined to uphold democracy and freedom.
 - the irrepressible conflict over slavery was destined to result in a Civil War.
 - Mexico was destined to be acquired by the United States.
 - the American Indians were doomed to disappear as white settlement advanced.
 - God had destined the United States to expand across the whole North American continent.
- 38 The British finally agreed to concede to the United States the disputed Oregon territory between the Columbia River and the forty-ninth parallel because
- they did not really want to fight a war over territory that American settlers might overrun.
 - they recognized that the Lewis and Clark expedition has established America's prior claim to the territory.
 - they determined that their own harbors at Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, were superior to those on Puget Sound.
 - the Americans had concentrated superior military and naval forces in the region.
 - the Hudson's Bay Company no longer considered the area economically valuable.
- 39 Henry Clay lost the election of 1844 to James Polk primarily because
- his attempt to straddle the Texas annexation issue lost him votes to the antislavery Liberty party in New York.
 - his strong stand for expansion in Texas and Oregon raised fears of war with Britain.
 - he supported lower tariffs and an independent Treasury system.
 - he lacked experience in presidential politics.
 - Polk persuaded voters that Clay would not aggressively seek to acquire California for the United States.
- 40 The direct cause of the Mexican War was
- American refusal to pay Mexican claims for damages caused by the Texas war for independence.
 - Mexico's refusal to sell California to the United States.
 - Mexican support for the antislavery movement in Texas.
 - American determination to conquer and annex northern Mexico.
 - Mexican anger at American discrimination against Latinos in Texas.
- 41 President Polk was especially determined that the United States must acquire San Francisco from Mexico because
- it was the most strategic fort on the entire Pacific Coast.
 - it was the home of most of the American settlers in Mexican California.
 - the discovery of gold in California meant that San Francisco would be the gateway to the gold fields.
 - the harbor of San Francisco Bay was considered the crucial gateway to the entire Pacific Ocean.
 - the Franciscan Catholic missionaries there were using it as a base to counteract American Protestant missions in Oregon.
- 42 The phrase "spot resolutions" refers to
- President Polk's message asking Congress to declare war on Mexico on the spot.
 - the amendment introduced after the Mexican War declaring that not one new spot of land could be opened to slavery.
 - Congressman Abraham Lincoln's resolution demanding that President Polk specify the exact spot, on American soil, where American blood had supposedly been shed.
 - the congressional act determining which spots of Mexican land should be ceded to the United States.
 - Congress's resolution declaring that the key spot America should seize from Mexico was San Francisco Bay.

43 The brilliant American military campaign that finally captured Mexico City was commanded by General

- a. Stephen W. Kearny.
- b. John C. Frémont.
- c. Zachary Taylor.
- d. Robert E. Lee.
- e. Winfield Scott.

44 The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican War provided for

- a. a return to the status quo that had existed before the war.
- b. the eventual American acquisition of all of Mexico.
- c. American acquisition of about half of Mexico and payment of several million dollars in compensation.
- d. the acquisition of California and joint U.S.-Mexican control of Arizona and New Mexico.
- e. American guarantees of fair treatment for the Mexican citizens annexed by the United States.

45 The major domestic consequence of the Mexican War was

- a. the decline of the Democratic party.
- b. a sharp revival of the issue of slavery.
- c. a large influx of Mexican immigrants into the southwestern United States.
- d. a significant increase in taxes to pay the costs of the war.
- e. a public revulsion against the doctrines of Manifest Destiny and expansionism.