

Teacher

Name: _____

Class: _____

US History Unit 3 Test-A Version

Part I: Multiple Choice- Answer 10 of the 15 questions by circling the corresponding letter of the correct answer. CROSS OUT THE QUESTIONS YOU ARE NOT ANSWERING. (10 points)

1. Manifest Destiny is the belief that

- a. the territorial expansion of the United States was inevitable, divinely ordained and just.
- b. the United States should fulfill its mission as expressed in the Declaration of Independence
- c. the United States should support oppressed people everywhere
- d. war with Canada and Mexico was necessary and desirable.

2. Which of the following is NOT true of the US-Mexican War?

- a. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo officially ended the war where the USA gained large land from Mexico
- b. It is often called "The USA Invasion of Mexico" in Mexican History books
- c. It was a warm-up at war for many future Civil War officers such as Robert E Lee and US Grant.
- d. One cause of the war was that Mexican law allowed slavery in the 1840s

3. All of the following are true of the changes in slavery in the USA from 1800-1850 EXCEPT....

- a. The slave population will boom in the USA from around 700,00 in 1790 to 4,000,000 by 1860
- b. Around 1820-1850 the majority of slaves are eventually 'sold up the river' to meet the demand of cotton expanding into the Midwest and Texas
- c. 75% of all slaves were 'field slaves', and valuable 'field hand slaves' could easily sell for over \$1000
- d. Northern Industry (especially textile factories) also benefitted from the growth of slavery and cotton plantations in the USA

4. According to the idea of popular sovereignty, which of the following would decide whether slavery would be allowed to expand into a new territory or state?
- a. the Senate
 - b. the President
 - c. the residents of the territory
 - d. the House of Representatives
5. One of the most active conductors on the Underground Railroad was
- a. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - b. Harriet Tubman
 - c. Charlotte Forten
 - d. Horace Greeley
6. The *Dred Scott* decision
- a. allowed slavery in the Kansas Territory
 - b. made the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional
 - c. banned slavery in all territories acquired from Mexico
 - d. led to the Fugitive Slave Act
7. Lincoln won the election of 1860 because
- a. he was able to win a few electoral votes from the South
 - b. the Democratic Party was split between a northern party and a southern party.
 - c. he won a majority in the House of Representatives after failing to win a majority in the Electoral College
 - d. a majority of Americans supported his views on the slavery issue.

8. Due to advancements in weaponry, the total number of deaths for the Civil War was

a. Two times the total deaths from the American Revolutionary War

b. More than the combined total of the next four wars the U.S.A. fought in

c. Smaller than the total deaths from the American Revolutionary War.

d. Equal to the number of deaths from both the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

9. In which area did the South have an advantage over the North in the Civil War?

a. food production

b. total population

c. industrial capacity

d. military leadership

10. The Emancipation Proclamation

a. was largely symbolic because it applied only to slaves held behind Confederate Army lines

b. provided more motivation for some Northerners & Southerners to fight for their cause

c. freed all the slaves in the USA

d. both a and b

11. In order to get the 13th Amendment through Congress, Lincoln

a. Refused to use lobbying techniques such as offering patronage jobs to gain Congressional votes

b. Reached out to members of the Confederate Congress to quickly create and sign a peace treaty to end the Civil War

c. Worked with Rep. Thaddeus Stevens to secure the necessary votes for passage

d. Refused to use the Constitutional laws requiring $\frac{2}{3}$ of the House and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Senate to pass the Amendment

12. Gettysburg is regarded as a turning point for the Civil War because

- a. Lee had the opportunity to move his troops toward Washington D.C. without resistance
- b. The battle cleared the way for General McClellan to move towards Antietam
- c. It markedly depleted the number of southern troops, limiting their effectiveness in war
- d. It led to the South's decisive victory at Appomattox

13. The idea of "total war" was practiced by

- a. Gen. Sherman in his march from Nashville, TN to Savannah, GA
- b. Gen. Lee in his retreat from Pennsylvania to Virginia
- c. Gen. Grant in his efforts to seize the city of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River
- d. Gen. Grant in his efforts to chase Gen. Lee back to Virginia

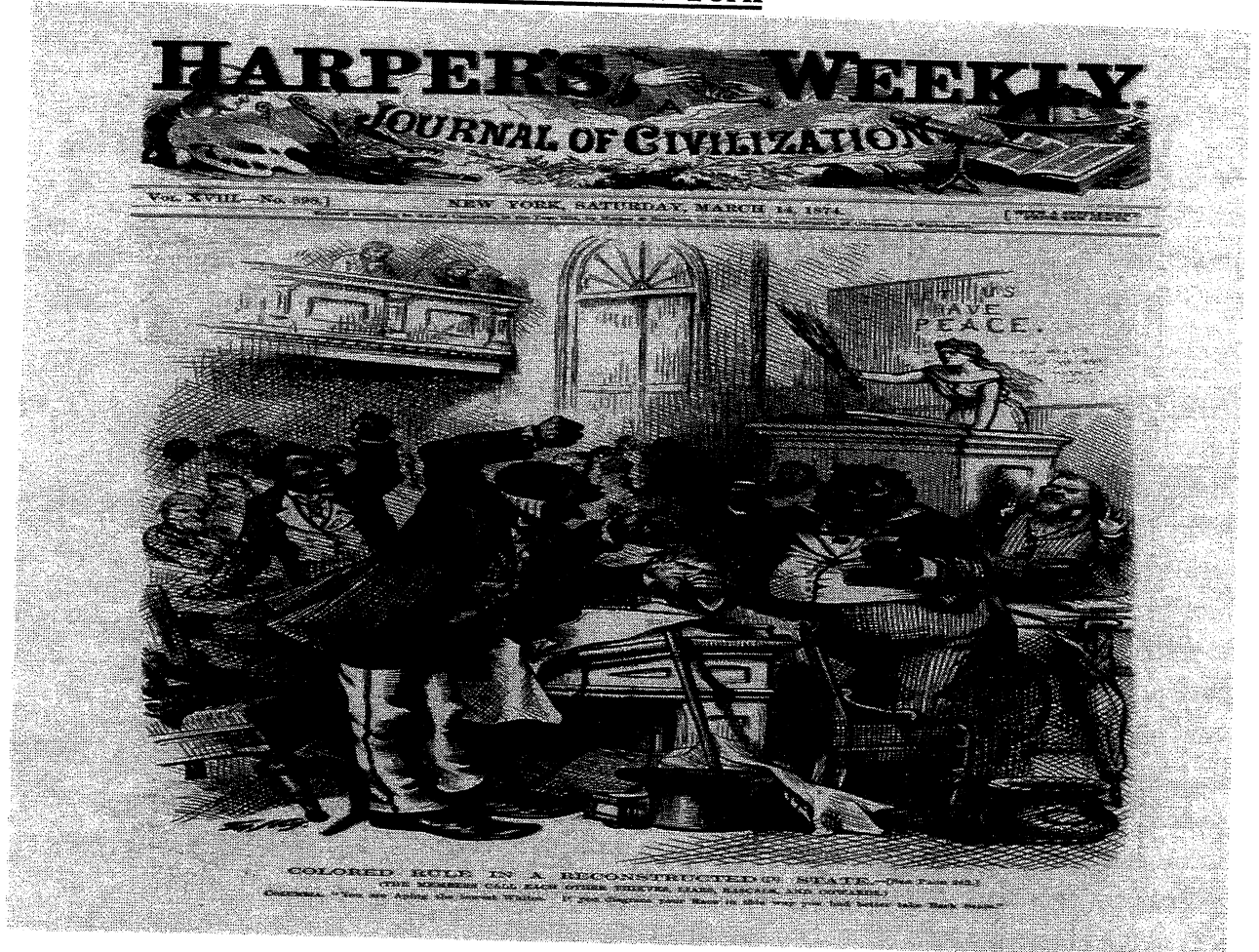
14. In President Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address in 1865...

- a. Unlike the First Inaugural Address in 1861, Lincoln now calls the South Confederates 'traitors' who must be punished after the Civil War
- b. Unlike the Gettysburg Address in 1863, Lincoln now starts to question if democracy is maybe not the best system anymore
- c. Unlike the First Inaugural Address in 1861, Lincoln now starts to say the Civil War really is all about US slavery and is even God's punishment for slavery.
- d. Lincoln is famous for saying we must have "malice towards all" who are traitors to the USA

15. Which action best showed that President Johnson did not support greater rights for African Americans in the South?

- a. He allowed many high-ranking confederates to vote without swearing allegiance to the United States
- b. He vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1866
- c. He fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton
- d. He supported a Reconstruction plan similar to President Lincoln's plan.

Option B: Newspaper Cartoon from New York



1. What was the purpose of this cartoon or reading? (5)

The reading is the speech that Lincoln gave as his inaugural speech when he was first elected. The purpose was to ~~state~~ ~~that~~ calm the South and state that the ~~North~~ Americans don't want a Civil War. Lincoln also said that the Union would not interfere with slavery, to try to maintain or improve the Union's relationship with the South.

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2. Explain, in complete sentences, what words or parts of the poster or paragraph support your answer to the first question? (5)

Lincoln says that he "has no purpose... to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States". This ~~indicates~~ means that he has no reason to interfere with the South's slavery systems. He says this to try to ~~prevent a future war with the South~~ maintain a good relationship with the South and to prevent a war. He also ~~says~~ ^{said}, ~~that~~ "we are not enemies, but friends". Similarly, he said this to try to bring the North and South back together and to prevent war. He ~~knew~~ ^{knew} that the South ~~was~~ ^{was} very threatened ~~by~~ ^{when} he ~~became~~ ^{became} ~~the~~ ^{the} president because he ~~is~~ ^{is} against slavery. As a result, he ~~said~~ ^{said} these things to reassure the South and to try to lower the tensions between the North and South. — ○

3. Put that poster or paragraph into historical context--why would it have appeared when it did? You MUST say when it appeared. Use contextual clues to figure that out. (10)

This speech was given in 1861 ¹⁸⁶¹ when Lincoln was first elected as president. When Lincoln was elected president, the Southern states became scared that Lincoln would ~~take away~~ abolish slavery because he is against slavery. As a result, ~~the~~ ^{some} of the Southern states ~~threatened~~ ^{threatened} to secede to form the Confederate States. The secession means that the war is becoming more inevitable, so Lincoln gave this speech, saying ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Union~~ ^{the} Union is a friend not an enemy, to reassure the South and to try to prevent a war. However, Lincoln also predicted that there would ~~most~~ ^{most} likely be a war. As a result, he also said ~~these things~~ that he is not going to take away slavery to gain the support of border states, which would determine the results of the war, good

4. From what you know about the history we have studied, what evidence can you give to support the success or failure of this poster's or paragraph's purpose? (10)

The speech was not really successful with ~~it~~ diminishing the tension between the North and South. There were other ^{good} events, such as the Fugitive Slave Act, Pro-Salt Decisions, slave ^{good} revolts, and others ~~which~~ which eventually ~~caused the start~~ caused the Civil War. However, the speech probably helped the border states remain more neutral during the war. ^{good} It ~~was~~ ^{was} Lincoln ^{sure} that he would abolish slavery during his first inaugural speech, all of the border states would probably ~~switch~~ switch to the Confederate side and the Union would have lost. However, ~~if~~ due to Lincoln's speech, the border states remained more neutral and ~~thus~~ the Union won eventually. The neutrality of the border states also helped Lincoln when in ~~the~~ establishing the 13th Amendment to abolish slavery. If Lincoln scared the ~~border~~ border state at the beginning with his inaugural speech, he would have as much support ~~th~~ throughout the war and for the ~~the~~ voting of the 13th Amendment.

Great
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