1. In the late 1840s, what led to the question of whether slavery should expand to the territories?
   A. the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso  
   B. the violence of “Bleeding Kansas”  
   C. the results of the Mexican War  
   D. the attack at Harpers Ferry  
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.325|N.193|O.69  
   OBJ: S.10.1.3|O.3.1.3|N.6.1.3  NAT: S.10.1  STA: 2.II.B.3  
   TOP: political systems | slavery

2. In the election of 1848, the major parties were forced to take a stand on slavery because of
   A. the rise of the Republican Party  
   B. the rise of the Free-Soil Party  
   C. the rise of the American Party  
   D. the rise of the Whig party  
   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.326|N.194|O.70  
   OBJ: S.10.1.2|O.3.1.2|N.6.1.2  NAT: S.10.1.2  TOP: political systems | slavery

3. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 angered Northerners because
   A. it prioritized states’ rights over the rights of the federal government  
   B. it contradicted the Missouri Compromise  
   C. it contradicted the Wilmot Proviso  
   D. it increased federal intervention in the affairs of independent states  
   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.331|N.199|O.75  
   OBJ: S.10.2.1|O.3.2.1|N.6.2.1  NAT: S.10.2.1  STA: 2.II.B.3  
   TOP: political systems | slavery

4. Which of these were nullified by the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
   A. Missouri Compromise  
   B. personal liberties laws  
   C. idea of popular sovereignty  
   D. Crittenden Compromise  
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.334-337|N.202-205|O.78-81  
   OBJ: S.10.2.3|O.3.2.3|N.6.2.3  NAT: S.10.2.3  TOP: power and conflict | slavery

5. The term “Bleeding Kansas” can be attributed to
   A. the competition between farmers trying to settle the land  
   B. the blistering speech of Charles Sumner on the Senate floor  
   C. the competition of opposing political groups  
   D. Preston Brooks’s attack on Sumner  
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: challenging  REF: S.334-337|N.202-205|O.78-81  
   OBJ: S.10.2.3|O.3.2.3|N.6.2.3  NAT: S.10.2.3  TOP: political systems | Bleeding Kansas
6. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* infuriated the South because it
   A was a work of fiction by a Northern white woman.
   B spread anti-slavery sentiment in the North.
   C portrayed all slave owners as evil.
   D advocated a violent rebellion of slaves.

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.333|N.201|O.77
   OBJ: S.10.1.1|O.3.1.1|N.6.1.1  NAT: S.10.1.1  TOP: literature | slavery

7. Why was abolitionist John Brown executed?
   A for his attempt to seize the arsenal at Harpers Ferry
   B for his midnight massacre
   C for his part in “Bleeding Kansas”
   D for beating Charles Sumner with a cane

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average
   REF: S.344-345|N.212-213|O.88-89
   OBJ: S.10.3.3|O.3.3.3|N.6.3.3
   NAT: S.10.3.3  STA: 2.II.D.1.a  TOP: power and conflict | John Brown

8. Abolitionists believed that slavery
   A worked better than a free labor system.
   B threatened unskilled workers in the North.
   C was morally wrong and wanted to end it.
   D belonged only in the Southern states.

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average
   REF: S.325|N.193|O.69
   OBJ: S.10.1.1|O.3.1.1|N.6.1.1
   NAT: S.10.1.1
   TOP: social systems | slavery

9. Who was the Free-Soil Party’s candidate for president?
   A Zachary Taylor
   B Martin Van Buren
   C Lewis Cass
   D Henry Foote

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average
   REF: S.326|N.194|O.70
   OBJ: S.10.1.2|O.3.1.2|N.6.1.2
   NAT: S.10.1.2
   TOP: impact of individual | Free-Soil Party

10. What provision did the Compromise of 1850 include?
    A California would be admitted as a free state.
    B Slavery would be ended in Washington D.C.
    C Congress would abolish the Fugitive Slave Law.
    D Texas would gain New Mexico for $10 million.

    ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average
    REF: S.328|N.196|O.72
    OBJ: S.10.1.3|O.3.1.3|N.6.1.3
    NAT: S.10.1.3
    STA: 2.II.B.3
    TOP: geography | slavery
11. Under the new Fugitive Slave Act passed in 1850,
A Northerners could buy and sell slaves in Washington, D.C.
B Congress declared that slavery was morally wrong.
C popular sovereignty would decide the slave issue in New Mexico.
D citizens who helped a runaway slave could be imprisoned.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.327|N.195|O.73
OBJ: S.10.2.1|O.3.2.1|N.6.2.1 NAT: S.10.2.1 STA: 2.II.B.3
TOP: culture | slavery

Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

![Map of Underground Railroad Routes]

12. What was the final Northern destination for most people escaping slavery on the Underground Railroad?
A Mexico C Canada
B Ohio D Illinois

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.331-334|N.199-202|O.775-778
OBJ: S.10.2.1|O.3.2.1|N.6.2.1 NAT: S.10.2.1 STA: 2.II.B.3
TOP: history | Underground Railroad

13. What conductor on the Underground Railroad was known as “Black Moses”?
A Harriet Beecher Stowe C Martin Delany
B William Lloyd Garrison D Harriet Tubman

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.331-334|N.199-202|O.75-78
OBJ: S.10.2.1|O.3.2.1|N.6.2.1
TOP: history | Harriet Tubman
Use the quotation and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

“[T]he maintenance . . . of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment [alone], is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend. . . .”

—Abraham Lincoln, 1st inaugural address, March 4, 1861

14. What is the “domestic institution” that Lincoln is referring to in his inaugural address?
   A  slavery  
   B  the Civil War  
   C  secession from the Union  
   D  the attack on Fort Sumter  
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.348|N.216|O.92  
   OBJ: S.10.4.2|N.6.4.2|O.3.4.2  NAT: S.10.4.2  
   STA: 6.12.21.b | 2.II.D.1.b | 2.II.D.1.b  TOP: political speeches | presidency

15. Why did Lincoln refer to the right of each state to control its own affairs in his inaugural address?
   A  to assure the North that slavery would be abolished in all states  
   B  to affirm his belief in popular sovereignty  
   C  to assure the Confederate States of America that their decision to secede was valid  
   D  to assure the Southern states that they would make their own decisions about slavery  
   OBJ: S.10.4.|N.3.4.1|N.6.4.1  NAT: S.10.4.1  

16. A second reason the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 angered Northerners was that it
   A  contradicted pre-existing personal liberty laws.  
   B  required all citizens to support the slave system.  
   C  allowed states to arrest slave catchers for kidnapping.  
   D  gave states more power than the federal government.  
   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.329|N.197|O.73  
   OBJ: S.10.1.3|O.3.1.3|O.6.1.3  NAT: S.10.1.3 | S.10.1.1 | S.10.1.3  
   STA: 2.II.B.3  TOP: political systems | slavery

17. Who wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854?
   A  William Lloyd Garrison  
   B  Martin Delany  
   C  Stephen A. Douglas  
   D  Franklin Pierce  
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.334|N.202|O.78  
   OBJ: S.10.2.2|O.3.2.2|O.6.2.2  NAT: S.10.2.2  
   STA: 6.12.21.a | 2.II.D.1.a | 2.II.D.1.a  TOP: impact of individual | slavery

18. What event started “Bleeding Kansas”?
   A  Border ruffians raided the anti-slavery town of Lawrence, Kansas.  
   B  John Brown carried out midnight executions of pro-slavery settlers.  
   C  Charles Sumner delivered a speech called “The Crime Against Kansas.”  
   D  Preston Brooks beat Charles Sumner unconscious with a cane.  
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.334|N.202|O.78  
   OBJ: S.10.2.3|O.3.2.3|O.6.2.3  NAT: S.10.2.3  
   TOP: power and conflict | Bleeding Kansas

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19. “Bleeding Kansas” demonstrated that popular sovereignty was
A a peaceful way for voters to decide on the issue of slavery.
B an unworkable solution for the territories of Kansas and Nebraska.
C a good practice for pro-slavery territories applying for statehood.
D a pro-slavery policy that consistently angered Northerners.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.337|N.205|O.81
OBJ: S.10.2.3|O.3.2.3|N.6.2.3 NAT: S.10.2.3 TOP: geography | Bleeding Kansas

20. Which long-term cause directly influenced a short-term cause?
A Lincoln’s election
B Kansas-Nebraska Act
C Fugitive Slave Act
D Missouri Compromise

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.347|N.215|O.91
OBJ: S.10.4.3|O.3.4.3|N.6.4.3 NAT: S.10.4.3 STA: 2.II.D.1.b TOP: history | Civil War

21. Why did Crittenden’s Compromise fail?
A Southern states did not support Crittenden’s suggestions.
B Democrats refused to vote for the compromise.
C Northern states did not want to allow Southern states an opportunity to rejoin the Union without punishment.
D Lincoln convinced senators to vote against the compromise.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: moderate
REF: S.351-352|N.219-220|O.95-96
OBJ: S.10.4.3|O.3.4.3|N.6.4.3
NAT: S.10.4.3 STA: 2.II.D.1.b TOP: history | Civil War

Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of the Civil War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Long-term Causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectional economic and cultural differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debate over expansion of slavery into the territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political compromises failed to ease sectional differences and resolve questions of expanding slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Missouri Compromise (1820)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Compromise of 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws increased sectional tension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fugitive Slave Act (1850)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dred Scott decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tariff policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of the anti-slavery movement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uncle Tom’s Cabin
22. James Buchanan promised to
   A abolish slavery in all states of the Union.
   B support slavery to avoid a civil war.
   C oppose slavery in the western territories.
   D end the agitation over the issue of slavery.

   ANS: D   PTS: 1   DIF: average   REF: S.340|N.208|O.84
   OBJ: S.10.4.1|O.3.4.1|N.6.4.1   NAT: S.10.4.1
   TOP: impact of individual | slavery

23. The Dred Scott decision stated that slaves
   A were the property of their owners.  C should be made American citizens.
   B were free when living in a free territory.  D should have the right to sue in the courts.

   ANS: A   PTS: 1   DIF: average   REF: S.342|N.210|O.86
   OBJ: S.10.3.1|O.3.3.1|N.6.3.1   NAT: S.10.3.1
   TOP: social systems | slavery

24. What was Lincoln’s view on African Americans?
   A They were inferior and deserved be enslaved by whites.
   B They should have political and social equality with whites.
   C They were entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
   D They should have the right to citizenship and to sue in the courts.

   ANS: C   PTS: 1   DIF: average   REF: S.343|N.211|O.87
   OBJ: S.10.4.1|O.3.4.1|N.6.4.1   NAT: S.10.4.1
   TOP: political systems | slavery

25. Why did John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry fail?
   A Few escape routes were available to Brown’s men during the attack.
   B Brown lacked the military skill necessary to lead such an attack.
   C Brown was killed early on in the fight and his men lost courage.
   D Few Americans would join a rebellion organized by Brown.

   ANS: D   PTS: 1   DIF: average   REF: S.345|N.213|O.89
   OBJ: S.10.3.3|O.3.3.3|N.6.3.3   NAT: S.10.3.3
   TOP: impact of individual | Harpers Ferry

26. Why did South Carolina secede from the Union?
   A Lincoln stated that he wanted to support slavery.
   B The North no longer wanted it in the Union.
   C The Crittenden Compromise failed.
   D They believed that Lincoln was hostile to slavery.

   ANS: D   PTS: 1   DIF: average   REF: S.353|N.221|O.97
   OBJ: S.10.4.2|N.6.4.2|O.3.4.2   NAT: S.10.4.2
   STA: 6.12.21.b | 2.II.D.1.b | 2.II.D.1.b
   TOP: geography | Civil War
27. Seceding states believed that they had to leave the Union in order to
A protect their property and their way of life.
B have a stronger voice in United States government.
C make sure the Crittenden Compromise was adopted.
D oust President Lincoln from office.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.350|N.218|O.94
OBJ: S.10.4.2|O.3.4.2|N.6.4.2 NAT: S.10.4.2
STA: 6.12.21.b | 2.II.D.1.b | 2.II.D.1.b TOP: culture | Civil War

28. The election of 1860 showed that the North and the South were two distinct political entities because
A Lincoln vowed to abolish slavery in the South.
B Lincoln won 40% of the popular vote.
C Lincoln won without a single Southern electoral vote.
D Lincoln won 60% of the electoral vote.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.352|N.220|O.92
OBJ: S.10.4.1|O.3.4.1|N.6.4.1 NAT: S.10.4.1

29. Which of the following events directly caused the outbreak of the Civil War?
A the popularity of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
B the Dred Scott decision
C the growth of the anti-slavery movement
D the attack at Fort Sumter

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.353|N.221|O.97
OBJ: S.10.4.3|O.3.4.3|N.6.4.3 NAT: S.10.4.3 STA: 2.II.D.1.b
TOP: power and conflict | Civil War

30. In Abraham Lincoln’s inaugural address, he declared that
A he would abolish slavery.
B no state can lawfully leave the Union by its own action.
C there would be a war.
D the North would avenge the attack on Fort Sumter.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.352|N.220|O.96
OBJ: S.10.4.1|O.3.4.1|N.6.4.1 NAT: S.10.4.1
Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

31. How was the issue of slavery decided in the territory ceded by Mexico?
   A Congress declared the territory free.
   B Residents exercised popular sovereignty.
   C The new states’ constitutions permitted slavery.
   D Mexico required that the territory remain free.

   ANS: B       PTS: 1       DIF: moderate       REF: S.327|N.195|O.71
   OBJ: S.10.1.3|O.3.1.3|N.6.1.3       NAT: S.10.1.3       STA: 2.II.B.3
   TOP: history | westward expansion

32. What was one outcome of the Compromise of 1850?
   A Slavery was banned in Washington, D.C.
   B Stephen A. Douglas lost prestige.
   C Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act.
   D Northern and Southern tensions immediately increased.

   ANS: C       PTS: 1       DIF: moderate       REF: S.329|N.197|O.73
   OBJ: S.10.1.3|O.3.1.3|N.6.1.3       NAT: S.10.1.3       STA: 2.II.B.3
   TOP: history | Compromise of 1850

33. Why did the Confederate States of America write a constitution that prohibited importing slaves from other countries?
   A to appease President Lincoln
   B to appease the small Southern farmers
   C to win the support of Britain and France
   D to win the support of Italy and Germany

   ANS: C       PTS: 1       DIF: challenging       REF: S.350|N.218|O.94
   OBJ: S.10.4.2|O.3.4.2|N.6.4.2       NAT: S.10.4.2
   STA: 6.12.21.b | 2.II.D.1.b | 2.II.D.1.b       TOP: political systems | Confederate States of America
Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

“We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated, with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only, not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached, and passed. ‘A house divided against itself cannot stand.’ I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.”

—Abraham Lincoln, 1858

34. To what did Abraham Lincoln refer when he said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand”?
   A Slavery helped unite states in the Union.
   B The Union could not continue with both free states and slave states.
   C Compromise would continue to keep the issue of slavery at bay.
   D The Union would be dissolved over the issue of slavery.

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate
   REF: S.343-344\n.N.211-212\O.87-88  OBJ: S.10.3.1O.3.3.1lN.6.3.1
   NAT: S.10.3.1  TOP: culture | Abraham Lincoln

35. How did Lincoln approach the issue of slavery in his speeches?
   A He avoided slavery as a possible inflammatory topic.
   B He advocated for compromise and the status quo.
   C He urged the gradual westward spread of slavery through popular sovereignty.
   D He condemned slavery and affirmed the idea of African Americans’ natural rights.

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate
   REF: S.343-344\n.N.211-212\O.87-88  OBJ: S.10.3.1O.3.3.1lN.6.3.1
   NAT: S.10.3.1  TOP: impact of individual | Lincoln

Match the correct term or person with its definition. You will not use all of the terms and people.

A Crittenden Compromise  H John Brown
B Jefferson Davis  I Republican Party
C Wilmot Proviso  J Roger B. Taney
D Compromise of 1850  K Dred Scott
E Free-Soil Party  L Know-Nothings
F Harriet Tubman  M Kansas-Nebraska Act
G John C. Breckenridge  N Fort Sumter

36. proposed law prohibiting slavery in the territories
37. New York abolitionist who used violence to accomplish his goals
38. site surrendered after a Confederate attack
39. proposed as a last resort after seven Southern states seceded
40. chosen as president of the Confederate States of America
41. bill passed by Congress in 1854 that led to violence
42. Supreme Court Chief Justice when the Dred Scott case was decided
43. became the American Party
44. legislation that included a strict new fugitive slave law
45. group formed in 1854 that opposed slavery
Directions: Answer the following question about the image below on a separate sheet of paper.

46. **Detect Points of View** Why might Harriet Tubman have felt like a different person after she crossed the border to a free state? In your answer discuss how enslaved people were viewed and treated by Southerners and by Northerners. Support your answer with details and examples.

ANS:
Pro-slavery Southerners saw slaves as property as demonstrated by the Dred Scott decision. Anti-slavery Northerners viewed slaves as human beings. Harriet Tubman was born into slavery and never had any rights. She was treated like property and might have, to some extent, viewed herself that way because of her circumstances. Freedom gave her many rights she had never known and many possibilities, large and small, opened up to her. However, even Northerners did not see African Americans as equals to whites in society. Though Abraham Lincoln believed they deserved life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, he and other Northerners still saw African Americans as inferior, as demonstrated by laws in the North that gave African Americans fewer rights than whites. Still, the Northern view that African Americans were entitled to at least certain rights was sure to make people like Harriet Tubman feel freer and more privileged than she ever could have dreamed of being in the South.

PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.331-333 INN.199-201 O.77-79
OBJ: S.10.2.1 O.3.2.1 IN.6.2.1
TOP: social systems | slavery

NAT: S.10.2.1  STA: 2.II.B.3
47. **Analyze Cause and Effect** Why was the Compromise of 1850 controversial and what happened as a result of its passage? Provide details to support your answer.

**ANS:**
The Compromise of 1850 made the Fugitive Slave Act more stringent and required private citizens to capture and return runaway slaves. Northerners were outraged at being required to support the slave system. They also resented the federal government’s intervention in state affairs. Some Northern states reacted by enacting personal liberties laws which allowed them to arrest slave-catchers for kidnapping. Another result of the more stringent fugitive slave laws was that some of the captured African Americans were really free people who were captured and sold into slavery.

- **PTS:** 1  
- **DIF:** average  
- **REF:** S.331-333\|N.199-201\|O.77-79  
- **OBJ:** S.10.2.1\|O.3.2.1\|N.6.2.1  
- **NAT:** S.10.2.1  
- **STA:** 2.II.B.3  
- **TOP:** history \| Compromise of 1850

48. **Compare and Contrast** What economic and social factors in the United States led to differing ideas about slavery in the North and the South? Explain and support your answer with details.

**ANS:**
The South was primarily an agricultural society with cotton as its biggest crop. Southerners relied heavily on slave labor and stood to lose their livelihoods if slavery was abolished. They viewed the ownership of slaves as their God-given right. Many argued that slaves were healthier and happier than Northern wage workers. The North, on the other hand, developed busy cities, embraced technology and industry, and built factories staffed by paid workers. The arrival of immigrants made Northern cities diverse. Their economy didn’t rely on slave labor, and by 1860 slavery was almost non-existent in the North. Even so, Northerners viewed African Americans as inferior, and many Northern states severely limited their rights.

- **PTS:** 1  
- **DIF:** average  
- **REF:** S.324-325\|N.192-193\|O.68-69  
- **OBJ:** S.10.1.1\|N.6.1.1\|O.3.1.1  
- **NAT:** S.10.1.1  
- **TOP:** social systems \| slavery