

13. The Union in Peril, 1848–1861

- Which of the following most accurately describes Stephen Douglas' idea of popular sovereignty?
 - A section of western land would be given free to anyone who would homestead it for a certain number of years.
 - Only citizens of the United States would be permitted to settle territories acquired from Mexico.
 - Public lands in the new territories would be open on a first-come first-served basis.
 - The status of slavery in a territory would be determined by the voters in the territory.
 - 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
 - provision for a new Fugitive Slave Law
 - slave trade in the District of Columbia
 - admission of California into the Union as a free state
 - future of slavery in the Mexican Cession territories
 - 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 1850s?
 - death of John Calhoun
 - election of Zachary Taylor
 - Lincoln-Douglas debates
 - Know-Nothing movement
 - "bleeding Kansas"
- A political effect of the fighting in Kansas in 1855 and 1856 was to
 - further divide the Democratic party
 - cause the founding of the Republican party
 - gain increased congressional support for proslavery forces in Kansas
 - unite northern and southern Democrats against Republicans
 - elect a Republican president in 1856
- The Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case outraged public opinion in the North chiefly because it
 - declared the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional
 - guaranteed citizenship to free blacks
 - removed restrictions against the spread of slavery into the western territories
 - failed to abolish slavery in the South
 - challenged California's status as a free state
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 increased sectional tension because it
 - enriched northern railroad investors at the expense of the South
 - reopened the issue of slavery in a territory north of 36°30'
 - supported proslavery state constitutions in Kansas and Nebraska
 - repealed the Compromise of 1850
 - persuaded the Whig party to side with the South
- The Lincoln-Douglas debates resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
 - Lincoln's emergence as a national political figure
 - increased support for Douglas in the South
 - Douglas' reelection to the Senate
 - Douglas' attempt to reconcile popular sovereignty with the Dred Scott decision
 - increased public awareness of slavery as a moral issue
- John Brown's primary purpose in attacking Harpers Ferry was to
 - gain contributions from northern abolitionists
 - take revenge for the death of antislavery settlers in Kansas
 - start a slave rebellion in Virginia
 - open up a new path for the underground railroad

(E) destroy the federal arsenal in Virginia

9. 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 in the states.
 - (E) The federal government should act to bring about the gradual emancipation of slaves in the South.
10. All of the following statements about the election of 1860 are accurate EXCEPT:
- (A) The Republicans 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 among 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.