

Princeton Period 5 (1844-1877)

Questions 23--27 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Frederick Douglass, "The Dred Scott Decision," 1857

"In one view the slaveholders have a decided advantage over all opposition. It is well to notice this advantage—the advantage of complete organization. They are organized; and yet were not at the pains of creating their organizations. The State governments, where the system of slavery exists, are complete slavery organizations. The church organizations in those States are equally at the service of slavery; while the Federal Government, with its army and navy, from the chief magistracy in Washington, to the Supreme Court, and thence to the chief marshalship at New York, is pledged to support, defend, and propagate the crying curse of human bondage. The pen, the purse, and the sword, are united against the simple truth, preached by humble men in obscure places."

23. In his opinion on the case *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, Chief Justice Roger Taney upheld the sentiment above by stating that
- (A) the existence of "separate but equal" facilities for people of different races was constitutional
 - (B) corporations were entitled to the same protections guaranteed to individuals under the Fourteenth Amendment
 - (C) school prayer violated the principle of "separation of church and state"
 - (D) Congress had no right to regulate slavery in United States territories
24. In what way did the actions of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 contradict Douglass's sentiments in the excerpt above?
- (A) Lincoln promoted the freedom of settlers within territories to determine the slave status of their new state.
 - (B) Lincoln passed the Homestead Act to give free land to all western settlers.
 - (C) Lincoln favored the exclusion of slavery from any of the new territories.
 - (D) Lincoln enacted the policy of giving newly freed enslaved people "forty acres and a mule."
25. The excerpt from Frederick Douglass is most clearly an example of which of the following developments in the mid-19th century?
- (A) The gradual replacement of indentured servants with enslaved Africans
 - (B) The preservation of African culture through cultural adaptation
 - (C) Southern influence upon the federal government to defend the institution of slavery
 - (D) The success of abolitionists to sway majority public opinion
26. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the perspective of Frederick Douglass?
- (A) Southern Democrats in the 1880s
 - (B) Western ranchers in the 1850s
 - (C) Southern farmers in the 1830s
 - (D) Northern Republicans in the 1860s
27. Frederick Douglass was most influenced by which of the following social movements?
- (A) First Great Awakening
 - (B) Second Great Awakening
 - (C) Manifest Destiny
 - (D) Popular Sovereignty

Questions 33 and 34 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: "1864: *Lincoln v. McClellan*," Harpweek.com

"With 78 percent of the Union electorate casting ballots, Lincoln was reelected in an Electoral College landslide, 212 to McClellan's 21. The 55% popular vote for the president was the third largest in the nineteenth century, surpassed only by Jackson's first victory in 1828 and Grant's reelection in 1872. McClellan won only New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky. Republicans drew support from native-born farmers, skilled and professional workers, those of New England descent, younger voters, and military personnel. Democrats were strongest in the cities and among Irish- and German-Americans (the most populous immigrant groups). It has been estimated that Lincoln received 78% of the vote of Union soldiers and sailors. The figure was not necessary for his reelection, but was perhaps the margin of victory in a few close states and, more importantly, of great symbolic value. Republicans also gained seats in Congress to retain unassailable control, 149 to 42 in the House and 42 to 10 in the Senate; took back several state legislatures; and lost only the governorship of New Jersey (McClellan's home state)."

33. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by
- (A) Lincoln received more votes in the heavily populated states of the North, while McClellan won more sparsely populated states.
 - (B) Lincoln won the Election of 1864 because of Union successes during the Civil War.
 - (C) The Emancipation Proclamation mobilized Black voters in the South to vote for Lincoln in the Election of 1864.
 - (D) Republicans managed to gain control of Congress through the efforts of Lincoln to campaign on their behalf.
34. Which of the following provides the best explanation for the excerpt above? why Radical Republicans opposed Lincoln in 1861?
- (A) Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation was done without congressional oversight.
 - (B) The Radical Republicans wanted immediate emancipation of enslaved people, but Lincoln refused to cooperate.
 - (C) Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan provided no assurance of Black suffrage.
 - (D) Lincoln's appointment of Andrew Johnson as vice president clashed with the Reconstruction goals of the Senate.

Questions 22-25 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: "Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union" 1860

"On the 4th day of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

"The guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slave-holding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

"Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanction of more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the People of South Carolina...have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State."

22. Which of the following was an immediate consequence of the secession of South Carolina?
- (A) Southern Democrats appealed to the powers of Congress to stop military action against South Carolina.
 - (B) Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - (C) Other Southern states seceded from the Union, forming the Confederacy.
 - (D) Jefferson Davis drafted Confederate soldiers into war, defending the siege on Fort Sumter.
23. The sentiments above are most consistent with which of the following ideologies?
- (A) States' rights
 - (B) Nullification
 - (C) Neutrality
 - (D) Civil disobedience
24. In the excerpt above, the reference to "the sanction of more erroneous religious belief" most probably refers to
- (A) Southern Baptist justification of slavery on the grounds of white racial superiority
 - (B) the Puritan abolition of slavery in New England states
 - (C) Jewish acceptance of slavery in the Torah
 - (D) Christian abolitionist rejection of slavery on moral grounds
25. Which of the following best explains why South Carolina chose to secede from the Union in 1860?
- (A) The failures of the Compromise of 1850 hindered South Carolina's trade relationships with Western states, leading to severe economic recession.
 - (B) The Battle of Fort Sumter occurred in Charleston, prompting public outrage over Union aggression.
 - (C) President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, thus undermining slavery in the South.
 - (D) Lincoln's election on a Free-Soil platform led southern politicians to conclude that secession was necessary.