Chapter 14 Quiz

1. In 1856, Congressman Preston Brooks of South Carolina, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, almost beat Senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Massachusetts to death.

A. William Graham Sumner

B. Zachary Taylor

C. Charles Sumner

D. Thaddeus Stevens

E. John C. Calhoun

2. The *second party system describes*

A. the political party not in power in government.

B. the vigorous competition between Whigs and Democrats.

C. the creation of a new, third, political party.

D. the splinter parties of the 1840s and 1850s.

E. a total shift in American politics.

3. The Free Soil movement supported the exclusion of slavery from the territories because of

A its belief in the immorality of slavery.

B. its belief in racial justice.

C. racial prejudice and fear of labor competition from slaves.

D. its desire to dominate the political process.

E. the abundance of land that was unsuited for plantation agriculture\

4. Which one of the following individuals was most responsible for coming up with the idea of popular sovereignty?

A. Charles Sumner

B. James Buchanan

C. William Jennings Bryan

D. David Wilmot

E. Lewis Cass

5. The winner of the election of 1848 was

A. Millard Fillmore.

B. Franklin Pierce.

C. Zachary Taylor.

D. Martin Van Buren.

E. James K. Polk.

6. The Compromise of 1850

A. drove the South to a new extremist position.

B. prohibited slavery in the New Mexico territory.

C. abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

D. was revised in 1851.

E. served as the basis for lasting sectional peace.

7. The political party known especially for its anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic philosophy was the

A. Free Soil Party.

B. Democratic Party.

C. Liberty Party.

D. Whig Party.

E. Know-Nothing Party.

8. To gain southern support for the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Douglas had to support

A. the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

B. raising tariffs on agricultural commodities.

C. expansion of the railroads in the South.

D. lowering tariffs on agricultural equipment.

E. cropping the policy of popular sovereignty.

9. Which of the following, more than anything else, gave birth to the Republican Party in the North?

A. the Liberty Party

B. the caning of Senator Charles Sumner on the floor of the U. S. Senate

C. John C. Calhoun's withdrawal from the Whig party

D. the Kansas-Nebraska Act

E. the Missouri Compromise

10. A smaller civil war, which was a rehearsal for the later political disaster in the United States, was fought in which state during the late 1850s?

A. Tennessee

B. South Carolina

C. Texas

D. Missouri

E. Kansas

11. In the 1850s, the most important example of literary abolitionism was

A. *Moby Dick*

B. *Walden*

C. *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*

D. *The Raven*

E. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

12. The *Dred Scott Decision*

A. was looked upon favorably by abolitionists.

B. reinforced the principles of the Missouri Compromise.

C. helped reduce sectional tensions.

D. was looked upon favorably by the South.

E. supported the gradual emancipation of slaves

13) The Republicans were successful in the election of 1860 because

A) they were able to win decisively in the North.

B) the Democrats ran a sloppy campaign.

C) they compromised on the issue of slavery.

D) they won significant, southern support.

E) Abraham Lincoln offered the potential for sectional harmony.

14. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry

A. had little effect on sectional tensions.

B. increased southern fears of northern hostility.

C. has been exaggerated by historians.

D. was condemned by most northerners.

E. was intended as a statement against the government of the United States.

15. Which of the following was not a presidential candidate in the 1860 election?

A. John Breckinridge

B. Abraham Lincoln

C. Stephen Douglas

D. Millard Fillmore

E. John Bell