

Chapter 14 Quiz

- In 1856, Congressman Preston Brooks of South Carolina, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, almost beat Senator _____ of Massachusetts to death.
 - William Graham Sumner
 - Zachary Taylor
 - Charles Sumner
 - Thaddeus Stevens
 - John C. Calhoun
- The *second party system* describes
 - the political party not in power in government.
 - the vigorous competition between Whigs and Democrats.
 - the creation of a new, third, political party.
 - the splinter parties of the 1840s and 1850s.
 - a total shift in American politics.
- The Free Soil movement supported the exclusion of slavery from the territories because of
 - its belief in the immorality of slavery.
 - its belief in racial justice.
 - racial prejudice and fear of labor competition from slaves.
 - its desire to dominate the political process.
 - the abundance of land that was unsuited for plantation agriculture\
- Which one of the following individuals was most responsible for coming up with the idea of popular sovereignty?
 - Charles Sumner
 - James Buchanan
 - William Jennings Bryan
 - David Wilmot
 - Lewis Cass
- The winner of the election of 1848 was
 - Millard Fillmore.
 - Franklin Pierce.
 - Zachary Taylor.
 - Martin Van Buren.
 - James K. Polk.
- The Compromise of 1850
 - drove the South to a new extremist position.
 - prohibited slavery in the New Mexico territory.
 - abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
 - was revised in 1851.
 - served as the basis for lasting sectional peace.
- The political party known especially for its anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic philosophy was the
 - Free Soil Party.
 - Democratic Party.
 - Liberty Party.
 - Whig Party.
 - Know-Nothing Party.
- To gain southern support for the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Douglas had to support
 - the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.
 - raising tariffs on agricultural commodities.
 - expansion of the railroads in the South.
 - lowering tariffs on agricultural equipment.
 - cropping the policy of popular sovereignty.
- Which of the following, more than anything else, gave birth to the Republican Party in the North?
 - the Liberty Party
 - the caning of Senator Charles Sumner on the floor of the U. S. Senate
 - John C. Calhoun's withdrawal from the Whig party
 - the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - the Missouri Compromise
- 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?
 - Tennessee
 - South Carolina
 - Texas
 - Missouri
 - Kansas
- In the 1850s, the most important example of literary abolitionism was
 - Moby Dick*
 - Walden*
 - Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*
 - The Raven*
 - Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- The *Dred Scott Decision*
 - was looked upon favorably by abolitionists.
 - reinforced the principles of the Missouri Compromise.
 - helped reduce sectional tensions.
 - was looked upon favorably by the South.
 - supported the gradual emancipation of slaves

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