**Exam 1: Antebellum Era**

**Directions: On the answer sheet provided, fill in the circle of the letter that best answers the question or statement.**

1. What movement grew in the North after 1830?
   1. mission system
   2. humanitarianism
   3. abolition
   4. unionization
2. What person was called the “Great Compromiser” because of the compromises he created in Congress to try to stop civil war?
   1. Daniel Webster
   2. Stephen Douglas
   3. Henry Clay
   4. John C. Calhoun
3. In 1858, to whom did Abraham Lincoln lose the U.S. Senate race for Illinois?
   1. Henry Clay
   2. Andrew P. Butler
   3. John C. Fremont
   4. Stephen Douglas
4. The sack of Lawrence, the Pottawatomie Massacre occurred to give this state the nickname
   1. Bleeding Kentucky
   2. Bleeding Kansas
   3. Bleeding Nebraska
   4. Bleeding Missouri
5. The Missouri Compromise
   1. declared New York a slave state.
   2. set up the Mississippi River as the dividing line between free and slave holding regions.
   3. declared Missouri a free state.
   4. maintained the balance of slave states and free states.
6. In 1857, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney delivered the Supreme Court’s decision in this case which stated that slaves cannot sue in court because they do not have the rights of citizens?
   1. *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
   2. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
   3. *Worcester v. Georgia*
   4. *Marbury v. Madison*
7. One of the most active conductors on the Underground Railroad was
   1. Horace Greeley.
   2. Abraham Lincoln.
   3. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
   4. Harriet Tubman.
8. All of the following are part of the Missouri Compromise EXCEPT
   1. It allowed for slaves to be sold at auction in any state in the Union.
   2. Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.
   3. Maine entered the Union as a free state.
   4. It drew an east-west line at the 36º 30´ parallel through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited north of the line and allowed south of it.
9. The Dred Scott decision did all of the following EXCEPT
   1. rule that slaves did not have rights.
   2. guarantee that slavery would not be allowed in future states.
   3. please Southerners.
   4. declare the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.
10. What was a result of passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
    1. popular sovereignty for Kansas and Nebraska
    2. a reaffirmation of the Missouri Compromise
    3. several years of peace on the issue of slavery
    4. the end of the political career of Stephen Douglas
11. Uncle Tom’s Cabin was written by
    1. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
    2. Charlotte Forten.
    3. Horace Greeley.
    4. John Brown.
12. One of the founders of the Republican Party was
    1. James Buchanan.
    2. Millard Fillmore.
    3. Franklin Pierce.
    4. Horace Greeley.
13. The formal withdrawal of a state from the Union is known as
    1. secession.
    2. popular sovereignty.
    3. confederacy.
    4. compromise.
14. The Confederacy included all of the following states EXCEPT
    1. Alabama.
    2. South Carolina.
    3. Maryland.
    4. Texas.
15. The topic of the Lincoln-Douglas debates was
16. the Wilmot Proviso.
17. slavery in the territories.
18. the Missouri Compromise.
19. secession.
20. Which words best describe John Brown?
    1. articulate and compromising
    2. antislavery and violent
    3. self-educated and dry-witted
    4. proslavery and passionate
21. What was one effect of John Brown’s actions at Harper’s Ferry?
    1. the end of the abolitionist movement
    2. an embarrassing defeat for Robert E. Lee
    3. an increase in tensions between the North and the South
    4. a brief period of national unity
22. According to the idea of popular sovereignty, which of the following would decide whether slavery would be allowed in a territory?
    1. the Senate
    2. the residents of the territory
    3. the House of Representatives
    4. the President
23. Which view best summarizes Lincoln’s position on slavery in 1858?
    1. Slavery should be abolished in the United States because it is immoral.
    2. Slavery should not spread because it is morally and politically wrong.
    3. Slavery is not immoral, but each state should decide what to do on this issue.
    4. Slavery should be accepted because it is necessary for the nation’s economic health.
24. What law was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
    1. Compromise of 1850
    2. Missouri Compromise
    3. Compromise of 1854
    4. Dred Scott Decision
25. All of the following are part of the Compromise of 1850 EXCEPT
    1. Congress passed a stricter fugitive slave law.
    2. California was admitted to the Union as a slave state.
    3. The slave trade, but **not** slavery itself was abolished in Washington, D. C.
    4. The territories of New Mexico and Utah were created with the provision for popular sovereignty.
26. This runaway slave became the spokesman for the entire slave population of the United States. He acted as an advisor to Lincoln during the Civil War.
    1. Frederick Douglas
    2. Frederick Engles
    3. Douglas Frederick
    4. Stepehn Douglas
27. How many states had seceded by the end of 1861?
    1. 7
    2. 11
    3. 12
    4. 15
28. What was President Buchanan’s response to the secession?
    1. He was happy
    2. He tried to throw all southerner’s in prison
    3. He condemed it, but did nothing to stop them
    4. He condemed it, and tried to have the leaders killed
29. Who was the editor of The Liberator, an antislavery newspaper published from 1831 – 1865?
    1. William Henry Harrison
    2. William Lloyd Garrison
    3. Daniel Webster
    4. Horace Greeley
30. What did Lincoln mean when he said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand?”
    1. The United States could not continue to be divided on regional lines.
    2. The United States could not continue to be half Republican and half Democratic.
    3. The United States could not continue to live half slave and half free.
    4. The United States could not continue to be half industrialized and half agricultural.

**Bonus: Which States were the “border” states and why were they called this?**