

The Nation Expands**Unit Test****Form A**

MULTIPLE CHOICE For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ **1.** One issue the Republican Party rallied around in 1854 was the
- a.** enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - b.** fight against the spread of slavery in the West.
 - c.** idea of popular sovereignty in U.S. territories.
 - d.** support of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
- _____ **2.** Which of the following statements best describes how many white southerners justified slavery?
- a.** State governments wanted to teach the lesson that freedom brings responsibility.
 - b.** Southern citizens felt that freed slaves could not take care of themselves.
 - c.** White churches were losing members to the independent church movement.
 - d.** Freed slaves could be self-sufficient, but should not mix with white society.
- _____ **3.** What argument did some women make against the movement for equal rights?
- a.** Men would view powerful women as unattractive.
 - b.** Public speaking and political activism were unladylike.
 - c.** Women should speak in public, but focus on their families while at home.
 - d.** Women and men were different rather than unequal.
- _____ **4.** What was one argument given by Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin about why there were so few factories in the United States?
- a.** Urban areas were too messy to attract American workers from rural areas.
 - b.** There was a high availability of farmland in the United States.
 - c.** American factory workers were willing to work for low pay.
 - d.** The United States could not support industries such as iron production.

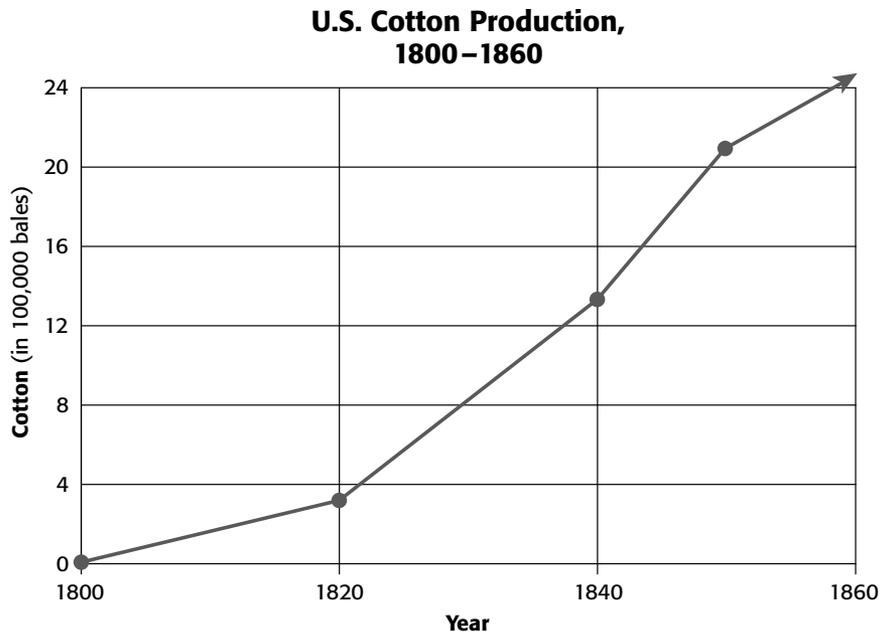
- _____ 5. What was a consequence of the Compromise of 1850?
- The federal government lost power over the states.
 - Divisions between North and South became more distinct.
 - Economic benefits of the slave trade were destroyed in all parts of the nation.
 - The balance between free and slave states ended in the Union.
- _____ 6. The emergence of a middle class during the 1800s was brought about by the
- success of the nativist movement.
 - decline in manufacturing.
 - growth of industry and cities.
 - improvement of factory conditions.
- _____ 7. Slave codes were
- strict state laws that controlled slaves' actions.
 - a secret language slaves used to communicate.
 - a set of rules for slave behavior set by a council of planters.
 - the policy of slaves to always help one another.
- _____ 8. By 1860 Isaac Singer's company was the world's largest maker of
- clocks.
 - iceboxes.
 - safety pins.
 - sewing machines.
- _____ 9. The election of 1860 was significant because it
- brought to light the divisions that existed in the United States over slavery.
 - exposed the corruption of the electoral college in the election process.
 - showed that the South was losing its political power in the nation.
 - illustrated that a candidate did not have to carry a state to win.
- _____ 10. Horace Mann contributed to the education reform movement in the 19th century by
- developing new ways of instructing students with handicaps.
 - fighting for improvements in the education of women.
 - extending the length of the school year.
 - sending children of all races to the same schools.

- _____ **11.** The Supreme Court's ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* established that
- slaves were not allowed to bring accusations against slaveholders.
 - the Missouri Compromise's restriction on slavery was unconstitutional.
 - establishing a residence on free soil makes a slave free.
 - Congress had the legal power to ban slavery in federal territories.
- _____ **12.** The man responsible for bringing new textile machines to the United States was
- Samuel Slater.
 - Moses Brown.
 - Richard Arkwright.
 - James Hargreaves.
- _____ **13.** By leading an armed resistance in Virginia in 1859, John Brown hoped to
- steal weapons and bring them to local slaves.
 - fight the work of antislavery supporters in Virginia.
 - control the slaves that had escaped in Virginia.
 - show his anger about the *Dred Scott* decision.
- _____ **14.** What contribution did Harriet Tubman make to the antislavery movement?
- As a conductor on the Underground Railroad, she led many fugitive slaves to freedom.
 - She lectured members of the American Anti-Slavery Society about the evils of slavery.
 - As the founder of a southern antislavery group, she helped stage many peaceful slave strikes.
 - She persuaded many southern slaveholders to join the abolitionist movement.
- _____ **15.** In the mid-1800s, leaders of free African American communities in the North were often influenced by
- utopian communities and their focus on cooperation.
 - Romantic writers and their questioning of Puritanism.
 - the Second Great Awakening and its spirit of reform.
 - the temperance movement and its emphasis on self-discipline.

TRUE/FALSE Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

- _____ 16. Reformers wanted to limit alcohol consumption because they believed that alcohol abuse was the cause of many social problems.
- _____ 17. Angelina and Sarah Grimké were antislavery activists of the 1830s who tried to convince southern women to join the abolitionist movement.
- _____ 18. Transcendentalist thinkers believed that people should depend on outside authorities for guidance about how to conduct their lives.
- _____ 19. Americans Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow were all writers of the Romantic period.
- _____ 20. The antislavery movement inspired many women to join together to begin the women's rights movement.
- _____ 21. The period of Christian renewal in the United States during the 1790s and early 1800s took place only in the North.
- _____ 22. Elizabeth Cady Stanton began her fight for women's rights by speaking at the World Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840.
- _____ 23. Many of the Irish who immigrated to the United States in the mid-1840s were escaping a violent revolution in their country.
- _____ 24. The nonviolent rescue of Anthony Burns from a Boston jail in 1854 showed that abolitionists practiced peaceful resistance.
- _____ 25. Democrat Franklin Pierce won the election of 1852 because he strongly supported the Fugitive Slave Act and the Compromise of 1850.
- _____ 26. The Kansas-Nebraska Act upheld the conditions for permitting slavery in the territories established by the Missouri Compromise.
- _____ 27. After the Sack of Lawrence, abolitionist representative Charles Sumner was beaten unconscious with a cane by Senator Preston Brooks in the Senate chambers.
- _____ 28. In his "House Divided" speech, Abraham Lincoln declared that the United States would one day resolve its divisions over slavery.
- _____ 29. After the election of 1860, southerners decided to secede from the Union because they feared their economy would be destroyed without slave labor.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS Study the graph below and answer the question that follows.



- _____ **30.** According to the graph, the rate of U.S. cotton production increased most rapidly between
- 1780 and 1800.
 - 1800 and 1820.
 - 1820 and 1840.
 - 1840 and 1850.

FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

- 31.** French writer Alexis de Tocqueville remarked that the contributions to daily life made by the _____ made life more “convenient.”
(**Transportation Revolution/Industrial Revolution**)
- 32.** The _____ was responsible for shifting the location of many textile mills. (**assembly line/water frame**)
- 33.** In the 1760s, the first breakthrough of the Industrial Revolution changed how _____ were made. (**automobiles/textiles**)

- 34.** A _____ was an organization of workers with a specific skill or from a single factory who tried to improve pay and working conditions for members. (**trade union/strike**)
- 35.** _____ was a Supreme Court case about interstate trade. (***Gibbons v. Ogden/Dred Scott v. Sandford***)
- 36.** On August 9, 1807, Robert Fulton’s full-sized commercial steamboat called the _____ traveled up the Hudson River against the current without trouble. (***Clermont/Tom Thumb***)
- 37.** Samuel Morse’s invention, the _____, enabled people to send news quickly from coast to coast. (**telephone/telegraph**)
- 38.** The _____ was a locomotive credited with bringing “railroad fever” to the United States. (***Clermont/Tom Thumb***)
- 39.** The Wilmot Proviso created feelings of _____ throughout the country as people began to favor the interests of their regions over those of the nation as a whole. (**sectionalism/popular sovereignty**)
- 40.** _____ was the author of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*—the novel that brought the injustices of slavery to the nation’s attention. (**Harriet Beecher Stowe/Frederick Douglass**)

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term, person, or place that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

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| _____ 41. large-scale southern farmers who owned more than 20 slaves | a. Nat Turner |
| _____ 42. one of the most productive industrial factories of the South in the 1800s | b. Eli Whitney |
| _____ 43. emotional Christian songs sung by slaves | c. gang-labor system |
| _____ 44. southern owners of small farms with few slaves | d. slave codes |
| _____ 45. patented the cotton gin in 1793 | e. yeomen |
| _____ 46. the planting of a different crop on the same plot every few years | f. planters |
| _____ 47. slave whose violent rebellion led many states to strengthen their slave codes | g. spirituals |
| _____ 48. area of high cotton production in the South | h. cotton belt |
| _____ 49. crop brokers who managed the trading of cotton | i. folktales |
| _____ 50. used the labor of all field hands on the same task at the same time | j. Tredegar Iron Works |
| | k. factors |
| | l. crop rotation |