REGENTS REVIEW ASSIGNMENT #3 - PART I

Directions: Answer the following mulitple choice questions by listing your answers on a piece of loose leaf paper. You must bring the list of your answers to class.

- 1) Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
 - I.
- A. Nullification crisis
- B. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- C. Dred Scott v. Sanford
- D. Election of Lincoln (1860)
- 1) Consequences of Manifest Destiny
- 2) Causes of Sectional Conflict
- 3) Government Policies Toward Native American Indians
- 4) Foreign Policies of the United States
- 2) The Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) was significant because it
 - 1) outlawed slavery in the Southern States
 - 2) allowed slavery in California
 - ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories
 - 4) upheld the actions of the Underground Railroad
- 3) What was the primary reason that slavery became more widespread in the South than in the North?
 - 1) Geographic factors contributed to the growth of the southern plantation system.
 - 2) The abolitionist movement was based in the North.
 - The textile industry was controlled by southern merchants.
 - 4) Opposition to slavery by the Anglican Church was stronger in the North.
- 4) What was a major reason that slavery expanded in the South in the first half of the 1800s?
 - 1) Most early textile mills were built in the South.
 - 2) New inventions led to an increase in cotton production.
 - 3) The federal government encouraged the importation of enslaved persons.
 - 4) Federal government regulations favored Southern exports.

- 5) Which person's action was most closely associated with the abolitionist movement?
 - Martin Luther King, Jr.'s leadership of the Birmingham march
 - 2) Thurgood Marshall's legal argument in *Brown* v. *Board* of *Education of Topeka*
 - 3) William Lloyd Garrison's publication of The Liberator
 - 4) Booker T. Washington's commitment to African American education
- 6) The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, contributed to the start of the Civil War by
 - 1) intensifying Northern dislike of slavery
 - 2) exposing the dangers of cotton manufacturing
 - 3) convincing Congress to ban the importation of slaves
 - 4) pressuring the president to support emancipation
- 7) Abolitionists in the pre-Civil War period were most likely to support the
 - 1) use of popular sovereignty in the territories
 - 2) passage of the Fugitive Slave Act
 - 3) removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia
 - 4) activities of the Underground Railroad
- 8) In the 1850s, the phrase "Bleeding Kansas" was used to describe clashes between
 - 1) Native American Indians and white settlers
 - 2) Chinese and Irish railroad workers
 - 3) proslavery and antislavery groups
 - 4) Spanish landowners and new American settlers



SOURCE: Robert A. Divine et al., America: Past and Present, Scott, Foresman (adapted)

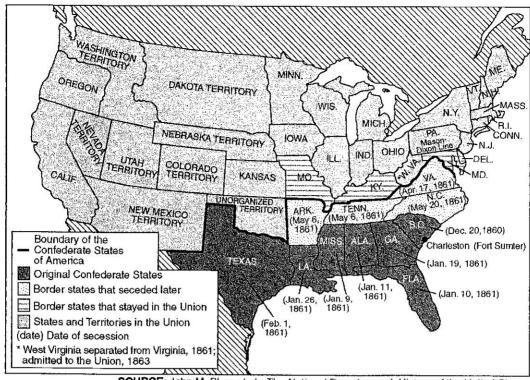
What would be the best title for the map shown?

- 1) Wartime Land Acquisitions
- 2) Colonial North America

9)

- A belief in Manifest Destiny is most closely associated with the decision to
 - 1) declare war on Mexico
 - 2) build the Panama Canal
 - 3) create the Bank of the United States
 - 4) suppress the Whiskey Rebellion
- 11) Manifest Destiny was used to justify an American desire to
 - 1) expand the United States to the Pacific Ocean
 - 2) limit the number of immigrants entering the country
 - control the area located east of the Appalachian Mountains
 - 4) warn European countries against colonizing Latin America

- 3) British North America Before 1850
- 4) United States Territorial Expansion
- 12) Which term refers to the idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their territory?
 - 1) nullification
 - 2) southern secession
 - 3) popular sovereignty
 - sectionalism



SOURCE: John M. Blum et al., The National Experience: A History of the United States, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981 (adapted)

What is the most accurate title for this map?

- 1) Results of Reconstruction
- 2) Closing the Frontier

13)

- 3) Compromise of 1850
- 4) A Nation Divided
- Which situation was the *most* immediate result of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency in 1860?
 - 1) Kansas and Nebraska joined the Union as free states.
 - 2) Several Southern States seceded from the Union.
 - A constitutional amendment was adopted to end slavery.
 - 4) Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.

15)



SOURCE: The Americans: In-Depth Resources, McDougal Littell (adapted)

The data shown in the given graphs best support the conclusion that the North

- 1) lagged behind the South in bank deposits
- 2) produced more agricultural products than the South
- 3) lacked several important resources to fight the war
- 4) was better prepared economically to fight the Civil War
- 16) "...The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it...."
 - -Article I, Section 9, Clause 2, United States Constitution

During which war was the writ of habeas corpus suspended by the president in accordance with the given clause?

- 1) War of 1812
- 3) Civil War
- 2) Mexican War
- 4) Revolutionary War

17) I. Actions Taken by President Abraham Lincoln During the Civil War

- A. Increased the size of the army without congressional authorization
- Arrested and jailed anti-Unionists without giving a reason
- C. Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested

Which statement is most clearly supported by these actions of President Lincoln?

- 1) President Lincoln wanted to abolish the Bill of Rights.
- President Lincoln was impeached for violating the Constitution.
- Checks and balances effectively limited President Lincoln's actions.
- 4) Wartime emergencies led President Lincoln to expand his presidential powers.

- 18) The Reconstruction plans of President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson included a provision for the
 - resumption of full participation in Congress by Southern States
 - 2) long-term military occupation of the Confederacy
 - 3) payment of war reparations by Southern States
 - 4) harsh punishment of former Confederate officials
- 19) Constitutional amendments adopted during Reconstruction were intended to
 - 1) limit the number of terms of the president
 - 2) provide legal and political rights for African Americans
 - 3) correct problems with the electoral college system
 - 4) end property and religious qualifications for voting
- 20) "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

This statement is part of the

- 1) Dred Scott decision
- 2) Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 3) Missouri Compromise
- 4) 13th amendment to the Constitution
- 21) In the late 1800s, southern state governments used literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses to
 - 1) prevent African Americans from voting
 - 2) ensure that only educated individuals voted
 - 3) require African Americans to attend school
 - integrate public facilities

- 22) During the late 1800s, Southern voters solidly supported the Democratic Party primarily because Democrats
 - 1) favored a stronger national government
 - 2) disliked the Reconstruction programs of the Republicans
 - 3) led efforts to advance civil rights
 - 4) opposed the Jim Crow legal system
- 23) In the South, the passage of Jim Crow laws in the 1870s and 1880s led directly to the
 - 1) segregation of public facilities
 - 2) decline of the Democratic party
 - 3) racial integration of public schools
 - 4) organization of the Ku Klux Klan

- What was the decision of the Supreme Court in *Plessy* v. Ferguson (1896)?
 - 1) Black Codes were unconstitutional.
 - 2) The 15th amendment failed to guarantee the right to vote to all males.
 - 3) The citizenship principle established in *Dred Scott* v. *Sanford* was repealed.
 - 4) Racial segregation did not violate the equal protection provision of the 14th amendment.