

## Quiz 4 (Chapters 9 and 10) Answers

### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (C)  
William Lloyd Garrison was the most vehement of the Massachusetts abolitionists. From 1831 to 1865, he advocated the immediate and complete emancipation of slaves. Garrison edited a militantly abolitionist weekly paper, the *Liberator*. In its pages, he attacked moderate abolitionists, advocated Northern secession, and castigated slaveholders. On July 4, 1854, Garrison publicly burned a copy of the Constitution and informed the holiday gathering: "So perish all compromises with tyranny."
2. (E)  
One of Lincoln's reasons for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation was to keep Britain and France from intervening on the side of the Confederacy. Lincoln neither needed, wanted, nor could have obtained the active aid of these countries in restoring the Union (A), and Russia, which had indeed freed its serfs the previous year, would have been a U.S. ally regardless (D). The Radicals in the North would indeed have been pleased had Lincoln freed the slaves in areas of the South already under the control of Union armies (C), but it was precisely that which the Emancipation Proclamation did not do, largely out of concern for the more-or-less loyal slaveholding border states such as Maryland and Kentucky, who were not at all enthused about Lincoln's action even as it was (B).
3. (C)  
The sharecropping system allowed poor tenant farmers and poor independent farmers to borrow seed, equipment, and supplies for planting and harvesting a crop. In return, sharecroppers had to pledge their crop, or a portion of their crop, as collateral. While this arrangement allowed sharecroppers to continue to farm the land and squeeze out a minimal survival, the costs charged to farmers for supplies and equipment as well as the exorbitant interest rates charged for loaning those supplies effectively kept sharecroppers in permanent debt. Interest rates ranged as high as 200 percent. Most sharecroppers never accumulated enough cash to work their way out from under the tremendous debt load they incurred trying to work their small plots of lands. The only ones who got wealthy from this system were the landowners and the merchants who controlled the sharecroppers. This system did nothing to bring poor farmers into the middle class. Neither did it expand the number of independently owned farms in the South. It had no restrictive effect on the power of former plantation owners or Northern business interests. Finally, it did nothing to enhance the relationship between Blacks and Whites as it did not force them to work side by side. In fact, in many ways it was used by Southern ruling elites to maintain the old social and racial order.
4. (D)  
The Wilmot Proviso, an unsuccessful attempt to forbid slavery in any territories acquired

as a result of the Mexican-American War, became the slogan for many abolitionist groups who wanted a total end to slavery. It also became a rallying cry for a group known as free-soilers. Free-soilers did not necessarily want to abolish slavery. However, they wanted to stop its spread into the Western territories. They feared that the expansion of slavery into the West would prevent free Whites from obtaining land and jobs which would be open to them without slavery. While their motives were somewhat selfish rather than altruistic, the Wilmot Proviso would have achieved their purpose. They added another voice to the growing chorus of people calling for the restriction or abolition of slavery. Of the other choices listed, all supported restricted federal power and some form of states' rights. As such, all of the groups listed in the remaining choices would have opposed the Wilmot Proviso.

5. (A)  
The map depicts the United States after the Compromise of 1850. The states of Texas and California as well as the Utah and New Mexico Territories were not part of the United States at the time of the 1842 Webster-Ashburton Treaty (B), dealing with the Maine-New Brunswick boundary; the 1787 Northwest Ordinance (C), organizing what was to become the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; and the 1820 Missouri Compromise (E), regulating the status of slavery in the territory gained by the Louisiana Purchase. California and the two territories were gained as a result of the Mexican War (D), but California statehood, as well as territorial status for Utah and New Mexico, had to await the Compromise of 1850.
6. (C)  
While the Kansas-Nebraska Act did not mandate slavery in the Western territories, nor did it prohibit slavery in those territories, it gave settlers the right to decide for themselves whether they wanted to prohibit slavery. This extended the notion of "popular sovereignty" into the Kansas and Nebraska territories. Unfortunately, this left open the possibility of both territories allowing slavery. Since both territories were north of Missouri's southern border, and both were comprised of land from the original Louisiana Purchase, this arrangement violated the Missouri Compromise which forbade slavery in this part of the Louisiana territory. Abolitionist forces were enraged and saw the new policy as a "sellout" to the "slave power" and a betrayal of principle. The outrage led to increased debate between North and South and left many Northerners convinced that no compromise on slavery could now be trusted. Extremists argued that the Kansas-Nebraska Act was part of a larger plot to spread slavery across the entire West, and eventually the entire country. This legislation politically split the country more than any other legal act in American history. From this point on there would be no further compromises between North and South regarding slavery.
7. (A)  
William Marcy Tweed, or "Boss Tweed," led the powerful Democratic political machine that was able to control or crush the opposition. In two years (1869–1871), Tweed milked

the City of New York of approximately \$100 million. Tweed eventually was sent to prison in 1872, where he died four years later.

8. (A)  
New York state had two cities over 100,000 in population and three with between 35,000 and 100,000.
9. (B)  
When the Civil War broke out, Winfield Scott, 75 years old, was general-in-chief of the nation's army. Although a Southerner by birth, Scott opposed secession and remained loyal to the Union. Believing that the conflict would be a long struggle, Scott formulated the "Anaconda" strategy. This plan would (a) impose a naval blockade on the Confederacy's Atlantic and Gulf coastlines and (b) divide and subdivide the Confederacy by pushing southward along the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers. Although the newspapers ridiculed Scott's plan of attrition, it remained the Union policy to the end.
10. (E)  
Manifest Destiny was a term that gained currency in the 1840s. It implied the inevitability of the continued territorial expansion of the United States into the undeveloped continental areas to the West and South. It was cited as a reason for the annexation of Texas. Many Americans believed that all North America was to be theirs to make into one mighty nation—a showcase to display the virtues of democracy. Manifest Destiny served at times to justify selfish national interest and often sanctioned the brutal disregard of the rights of others because it contained a large degree of cultural and racial chauvinism.
11. (C)  
As the Civil War came to its end, Abraham Lincoln was advocating a policy of moderation towards the Confederate States. The Radical Republicans in Congress, led by Charles Sumner of Massachusetts in the Senate and Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania in the House, rejected Lincoln's moderation. In July 1864, Congress passed the Wade-Davis Bill which stated that the Confederate States were to be treated as conquered territory. Lincoln pocket vetoed the bill. Before Lincoln and the Radical Republicans could reconcile their differences, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. Andrew Johnson succeeded to the presidency. Like Lincoln, Johnson favored a moderate approach to Reconstruction. He also rejected suggestions that the Southern states should be treated as conquered provinces. Following Lincoln's logic, Johnson contended that secession was unconstitutional. Therefore, in a legal sense, the Confederate states had never left the Union.
12. (A)  
*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1852, was a propaganda novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Dismayed by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, Stowe was determined to awaken the North to the wickedness of slavery by portraying its darker side. The success of the book

at home and abroad was sensational, selling 300,000 copies the first year. It was translated into many foreign languages and also put on the stage as "Tom Shows." The South condemned the book as an "unfair" indictment of slavery. Stowe had never witnessed slavery in the Deep South, but she had lived for many years in Ohio, a center of Underground Railway activity. The story left a profound impression on the North.

13. (A)

After the discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the admission of California to the Union in 1850, the West began to fill up rapidly and there arose a demand for a transcontinental railroad to connect the East with the Pacific Coast. The bone of contention was the location of the Eastern terminus. Should it be in the North or the South? The favored section would reap rich rewards in wealth, population, and influence.

At this point in 1854, Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois, entered with a plan. He had invested heavily in Chicago real estate and in railway stock and was anxious to have Chicago become the eastern terminus of the proposed Pacific Railroad. He would thus (1) endear himself to the voters of Illinois, (2) benefit his own section, and (3) enhance the value of his private holdings. Douglas knew that the South would never favor the creation of a new territory without some concession to slavery, for this territory would soon be carved into free-soil states. In order to secure southern votes for the northern route, Douglas pushed through Congress the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

14. (D)

In the 1860 presidential election, the Republican platform demanded the limitation of slavery though it did not specify how this was to be achieved. It also deplored disunion, attacked the fanaticism of John Brown, and endorsed the right of each state to control its local institutions, including slavery. Thus, the issue in the 1860 presidential election was the expansion of slavery into the territories and not the abolition of slavery.

15. (C)

Prior to the completion of the Erie Canal, farmers in the Old Northwest depended on the Mississippi River system to get their produce to market. The completion of the Erie Canal resulted in the shifting of the commerce of the Old Northwest from the Mississippi River system to the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal.