

IBHOA / APUSH Fall Semester Final Exam (War of 1812 - Civil War)

1. When the United States entered the War of 1812, it was...
 - a. militarily unprepared.
 - b. allied with France.
 - c. united in support of the war.
 - d. fortunate to have a strong and assertive commander in chief.
 - e. clear what its political and military objectives were.

2. Religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening resulted in
 - a. little increase in church membership.
 - b. a strong religious influence in many areas of American life.
 - c. surprisingly few humanitarian reforms.
 - d. greater attention to church history and doctrine.
 - e. increase in enlightenment and rational religion.

3. Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 Republican party presidential nomination in part because he...
 - a. had been a strong supporter of William Seward.
 - b. had never taken a stand on the issue of slavery in the territories.
 - c. had made fewer enemies than front-runner William Seward.
 - d. was a longtime supporter of Stephen Douglas.
 - e. had more political experience than his opponents.

4. The case of Marbury v. Madison involved the question of who had the right to
 - a. commit the United States to entangling alliances.
 - b. impeach federal officers for "high crimes and misdemeanors."
 - c. determine the meaning of the Constitution.
 - d. purchase foreign territory for the United States.
 - e. appoint Supreme Court justices.

5. The British attack on Fort McHenry...
 - a. resulted in another British victory.
 - b. made possible the British invasion of Washington, D.C.
 - c. inspired the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
 - d. produced the "Bladensburg Races."
 - e. resulted in the destruction of many British shops.

6. An event that helped the cause of compromise in 1850, was when President Zachary Taylor
 - a. led an invasion of Texas to halt its attempts to take part of New Mexico.
 - b. supported fellow southerner John C. Calhoun's plan for union.
 - c. died suddenly and Millard Fillmore became president.
 - d. ushered in a second Era of Good Feelings.
 - e. decided not to run for re-election.

7. Lincoln declared from the outset of the Civil War that
 - a. he was not fighting to free the blacks.
 - b. he wanted to see an end to slavery.
 - c. slaves in all the Confederate states were now legally emancipated.
 - d. he believed blacks and whites were equal.
 - e. None of these

8. All of the following were results of the Missouri Compromise except that...
 - a. extremists in both the North and South were not satisfied.
 - b. Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.
 - c. Maine entered the Union as a free state.
 - d. sectionalism was reduced.
 - e. the balance between the North and South was kept even.

9. The "Father of the Factory System" in the United States was
 - a. Robert Fulton.
 - b. Samuel F. B. Morse.
 - c. Eli Whitney.
 - d. Samuel Slater.
 - e. Thomas Edison.

10. When the Irish flocked to the United States in the 1840s, they stayed in the larger seaboard cities because they...
 - a. preferred urban life.
 - b. were offered high-paying jobs.
 - c. were welcomed by the people living there.
 - d. were too poor to move west and buy land.
 - e. had experience in urban politics.

11. In Lincoln's attempts to preserve the Union, he did all of the following questionable actions as president except
 - a. proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports.
 - b. increased the size of the federal army.
 - c. suspended the writ of habeas corpus.
 - d. advanced federal funds to private citizens without authorization.
 - e. refused to implement a draft, or conscription law, during the war.

12. Harriet Tubman gained fame
 - a. by helping slaves to escape to Canada.
 - b. in the gold fields of California.
 - c. as an African American antislavery novelist.
 - d. as an advocate of the Fugitive Slave Law.
 - e. by urging white women to oppose slavery.

13. The Wilmot Proviso, introduced into Congress during the Mexican War, declared that...

- a. Mexican territory would not be annexed to the United States.
 - b. slavery would be banned from all territories that Mexico ceded to the United States.
 - c. the United States should annex all of Mexico.
 - d. the United States should have to pay Mexico a financial indemnity for having provoked the war.
 - e. slavery in the territories would be determined by popular sovereignty.
14. Native-born Protestant Americans distrusted and resented the Irish mostly because these immigrants...
- a. were poor.
 - b. were thought to love alcohol.
 - c. were Roman Catholic.
 - d. frequently became police officers.
 - e. were slow to learn English.
15. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Cohens v. Virginia*, and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, Chief Justice Marshall's rulings limited the extent of...
- a. states' rights.
 - b. judicial review.
 - c. federalism.
 - d. constitutionalism.
 - e. federal authority.
16. The Battle of New Orleans...
- a. resulted in one more American defeat.
 - b. helped the United States to win the War of 1812.
 - c. saw British troops defeated by Andrew Jackson's soldiers.
 - d. prevented America from taking Canada.
 - e. resulted in Louisiana becoming part of the United States.
17. The two major battles of the Civil War fought on Union soil were
- a. Shiloh and Chancellorsville.
 - b. Bull Run and Vicksburg.
 - c. Gettysburg and Antietam.
 - d. Peninsula Campaign and Fredericksburg.
 - e. Mobile and Missionary Ridge.
18. The dramatic growth of American cities between 1800 and 1860
- a. led to a lower death rate.
 - b. contributed to a decline in the birthrate.
 - c. resulted in unsanitary conditions in many communities.
 - d. forced the federal government to slow immigration.
 - e. created sharp political conflict between farmers and urbanites.
19. Match each individual below with the correct invention.

A.	Samuel Morse	1.	telegraph
B.	Cyrus McCormick	2.	mower-reaper
C.	Elias Howe	3.	steamboat
D.	Robert Fulton	4.	sewing machine

- a. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
 - b. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
 - c. A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
 - d. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
 - e. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
20. When it was issued in 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation declared free only those slaves in...
- a. the Border States.
 - b. slave states that remained loyal to the Union.
 - c. United States territories.
 - d. Confederate states still in rebellion against the United States.
 - e. areas controlled by the Union army.
21. The idea of free public education as an essential component of American democracy grew in the early nineteenth century with the influence of...
- a. Thomas Jefferson and Horace Mann.
 - b. Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln.
 - c. Charles Finney and Henry Ward Beecher.
 - d. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
 - e. Herman Melville and Nathaniel Hawthorne.
22. At the time it was issued, the Monroe Doctrine was...
- a. incapable of being enforced by the United States.
 - b. greeted with enthusiasm and gratitude in South America.
 - c. universally acclaimed in Britain as a great act of statesmanship.
 - d. welcomed with relief by European powers who feared British power in the Western Hemisphere.
 - e. opposed by both the Whigs and the Democratic-Republicans.
23. As the Civil War began, the South seemed to have the advantage of
- a. greater ability to wage offensive warfare.
 - b. more talented military leaders.
 - c. superior industrial capabilities.
 - d. superior transportation facilities.
 - e. a more united public opinion.

24. The central plank of the Know-Nothing party in the 1856 election was...
- popular sovereignty.
 - expansionism.
 - proslavery.
 - abolitionism.
 - nativism.
25. Latin America's reaction to the Monroe Doctrine can best be described as...
- enthusiastic.
 - fearful of the United States.
 - unconcerned or unimpressed.
 - relying on Britain to void it.
 - None of these
26. All of the following were legacies of the U.S. war with Mexico, except...
- Mexicans have never forgotten that the U.S. tore away about half of their country.
 - the war resulted in a negative turning point in U.S. relations with Latin America.
 - it reinvigorated the slavery issue and debates about extending slavery.
 - Latin America solidified their friendly relations with the U.S.
 - roughly 13,000 American soldiers died, mostly from disease.
27. Members of the planter aristocracy...
- produced fewer front-rank statesmen than the North.
 - dominated society and politics in the South.
 - provided democratic rule in the South.
 - promoted tax-supported public education.
 - kept up with developments in modern thought.
28. In his raid on Harpers Ferry, John Brown intended to
- call upon the slaves to rise and establish a black free state.
 - arouse the South to secede from the Union.
 - stir West Virginia to break away from Virginia as a free state.
 - demonstrate that blacks could fight for their freedom.
 - seize weapons to start a guerrilla war against the federal government.
29. Match each abolitionist below with his role in the movement.

A. Wendell Phillips	1. abolitionist martyr
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B. Frederick Douglass	2. black abolitionist
C. Elijah P. Lovejoy	3. abolitionist golden trumpet
D. William Lloyd Garrison	4. abolitionist newspaper publisher

- a. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
 - b. A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
 - c. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
 - d. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 - e. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
30. As a result of reading Uncle Tom's Cabin, many northerners...
- a. found the book's portrayal of slavery too extreme.
 - b. vowed to halt British and French efforts to help the Confederacy.
 - c. rejected Hinton Helper's picture of the South and slavery.
 - d. would have nothing to do with the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.
 - e. sent guns to antislavery settlers in Kansas ("Beecher's Bibles").
31. Plantation agriculture was wasteful largely because
- a. it relied mainly on artificial means to fertilize the soil.
 - b. it required leaving cropland fallow every other year.
 - c. excessive water was used for irrigation.
 - d. it was too diversified, thus taking essential nutrients from the soil.
 - e. its excessive cultivation of cotton despoiled good land.
32. The Mormon religion originated in
- a. Utah.
 - b. New England.
 - c. Nauvoo, Illinois.
 - d. Ireland.
 - e. the Burned-Over District of New York.
33. Stephen A. Douglas's plans for deciding the slavery question in the Kansas-Nebraska scheme required repeal of the
- a. Compromise of 1850.
 - b. Fugitive Slave Act.
 - c. Wilmot Proviso.
 - d. Northwest Ordinance.
 - e. Missouri Compromise.
34. The resolutions from the Hartford Convention...

- a. helped to cause the death of the Federalist party.
 - b. resulted in the resurgence of states' rights.
 - c. called for southern secession from the union.
 - d. supported use of state militias against the British.
 - e. called for the West to join the War of 1812.
35. In diplomatic and economic terms, the War of 1812...
- a. was a disaster for the United States.
 - b. could be considered the Second War for Independence.
 - c. had few significant consequences for Americans.
 - d. created permanent hostility between the United States and Canada.
 - e. made Americans more internationally minded.
36. In the Dred Scott case, the U.S. Supreme Court made all of the following determinations except...
- a. it ruled that Dred Scott was a slave, not a citizen, and therefore could not sue in federal court.
 - b. it said that because slaves were private property, they could be taken into free or slave territories.
 - c. it decided that slaves brought into territories north of the 36-30 line were considered free.
 - d. it declared that the Constitution protected slave owners' rights to property no matter where they resided.
 - e. it stated that Scott should be returned to slavery.
37. The South believed that the British would come to its aid because
- a. the people in Britain would demand such action.
 - b. British Canada was strongly hostile to the Union.
 - c. Britain still had slavery in its empire.
 - d. the government had refused to allow Uncle Tom's Cabin to be sold in the empire.
 - e. Britain was dependent on Southern cotton.
38. New England reformer Dorothea Dix is most notable for her efforts on behalf of
- a. prison and asylum reform.
 - b. the peace movement.
 - c. the temperance movement.
 - d. abolitionism.
 - e. women's education.

39. The majority of southern whites owned no slaves because
- they opposed slavery.
 - they could not afford the purchase price.
 - their urban location did not require them.
 - their racism would not allow them to work alongside African Americans.
 - they feared the possibility of slave revolts.
40. The most alarming aspect of the Compromise of 1850 to northerners was the decision concerning...
- slavery in the District of Columbia.
 - slavery in the New Mexico and Utah territories.
 - the new Fugitive Slave Law.
 - settlement of the Texas-New Mexico boundary dispute.
 - continuation of the interstate slave trade.
41. As a theorist of warfare, General William T. Sherman was...
- a master of the quick, surprising attack.
 - careful to avoid "collateral damage" to civilian lives and property.
 - a believer in siege warfare.
 - insistent on maintaining strict military discipline among his troops.
 - a pioneer of the strategy of total warfare aimed at destroying civilian morale.
42. Latin America's reaction to the Monroe Doctrine can best be described as...
- enthusiastic.
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