

ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE FOUR

Instructions: For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to Sectional Conflict, the Civil War, and Reconstruction. Links to online versions of these documents are provided on the professor's website at http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1301_reading.htm#4. Referring to this material, students will answer the following questions on a Scantron Form 882-E.

- 1) The 1846 *Wilmot Proviso* proposed:
 - a.) That slavery be abolished.
 - b.) That slavery be permitted in any new territory acquired from Mexico
 - c.) That slavery be permitted in the states where it was presently prohibited.
 - d.) That slavery be prohibited in any new territory acquired from Mexico

- 2) In "The Church and Prejudice," what did Frederick Douglass identify as the cause of racial prejudice among Christians?
 - a) The holding of black people in bondage, i.e., Slavery
 - b) The way children were taught to regard black people as bad or inferior
 - c) Christian ministers who used the Bible to defend slavery from the pulpit
 - d) All the above

- 3) In Part One, Chapter XV of *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*, the author reveals that his master, Edward Covey, bought a single slave woman for what particular purpose?
 - a) As a "breeder."
 - b) To cook his meals.
 - c) To do his laundry.
 - d) To take care of his incapacitated wife.

- 4) In Part One, Chapter XXL of *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*, the author speculates that "thousands more would have escaped from slavery but for" what factor?
 - a) Fear of being caught.
 - b) The inability to read and write.
 - c) Affection for friends and family.
 - d) Lack of money

- 5) In the act concerning the "Texas Boundary Compromise and Establishment of Territorial Govt. for New Mexico," the State of Texas agreed:
 - a) To new northern and western boundaries
 - b) To cede land to the United States
 - c) To accept \$10 million for giving up territory it had previously claimed
 - d) All the above

- 6) True (A) or false (B): Section 2 of the above-referenced act allowed for the future admittance of New Mexico Territory to the Union, with or without slavery, as permitted or prohibited by its own state constitution.
- 7) True (A) or false (B): California was admitted to the Union on September 9, 1850.
- 8) True (A) or false (B): The act forming the Utah Territory allowed for it to be admitted to the Union in the future, with or without slavery, as permitted or prohibited by its own state constitution.
- 9) According to Section 7 of the *Fugitive Slave Act of 1850* what was the penalty for helping a slave escape from his or her master?
- a) A fine of \$1,000.
 - b) Six months imprisonment.
 - c) Payment of civil damages to the slave owner in the amount of \$1,000.
 - d) All the above.
- 10) The 1850 law *Ending the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia* provided that:
- a) Any slave brought into D.C. after January 1, 1851 would automatically be free.
 - b) Slaves could be kept in D.C. but not sold there.
 - c) The D.C. slave trade would end on December 31, 1860.
 - d) All the above.
- 11) According to the *Constitution of the State of South Carolina* (see p. 157) in order for a man to be qualified to have a seat in the SC House of Representatives he had to:
- a) Be at least 21 years of age
 - b) Be a resident of the State of South Carolina (min. 3 years)
 - c) Own a Freehold estate of 500 acres of land and 10 slaves, or debt-free real estate to the value of 150 Pounds, or a freehold estate worth 500 Pounds
 - d) All the above
- 12) According to the *Constitution of the State of South Carolina* (see page 161), which of these was a qualification to hold the office of Governor of South Carolina?
- a) Be at least 30 years of age
 - b) Be a resident of the state for a minimum of ten years
 - c) Own a plantation or freehold valued at no less than 1,500 Pounds
 - d) All of the above
- 13) On page 371 of *American Slave Codes*, what does Goodell identify as the principal purpose(s) of the Fugitive Slave Law?
- a) To put an end to the Underground Railroad
 - b) To perpetuate slavery
 - c) To frighten Free Blacks into leaving the country
 - d) All the above
 - e) Both B and C above

- 14) In Part 3, Chapter 2 (pp. 372-388) of *American Slave Codes*, what does Goodell identify as having a negative effect on the civil, religious, and political liberties of free white Southerners?
- The United States Constitution
 - The Abolitionist movement in the North
 - The legal relation of owner and slave in the slaveholding states
 - All the above
- 15) In chapter XL (40) of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, what happens to the title character?
- He escapes to freedom in the North.
 - He is sold to another master.
 - His master beats him to death.
 - He gets married to another slave.
- 16) Section 14 of the *1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act* stated that:
- Slavery would be prohibited in the new territories.
 - Slave states would be formed from the new territories.
 - The inhabitants of the new territories would decide for themselves whether or not to have slavery.
 - Only Congress had the authority to determine whether or not slavery would be allowed in the new territories.
- 17) True (A) or false (B): In 1856, the newly formed Republican Party held that Congress had no power to restrict slavery in any territory of the United States.
- 18) See page 24 of Hinton R. Helper's *Impending Crisis*: Of which state was Helper a native?
- New York
 - North Carolina
 - Texas
 - Massachusetts
- 19) See page 25 of *The Impending Crisis*: What did Helper say had impeded the progress and prosperity of the South?
- High, protective tariffs
 - A lack of good roads
 - A lack of good schools
 - Slavery
- 20) True (A) or false (B): Hinton R. Helper considered himself an abolitionist.
- 21) On what did Helper base the conclusions he reached in *The Impending Crisis*?
- Simple sentimentality
 - Census bureau statistics
 - His personal religious beliefs
 - The political philosophy of John Locke

- 22) On page 42 of *The Impending Crisis*, which group of people did Helper say were in the majority in the South?
- Non-slaveholders
 - Slaveholders
 - Slaves
 - Women
- 23) On page 42 of *The Impending Crisis*, who did Helper say Southern laws were framed to benefit most?
- Merchants
 - Slaveholders
 - Yeoman farmers
 - Poor whites
- 24) What did Helper say on pages 44 and 45 of *The Impending Crisis*?
- That non-slaveholders in the South were kept in ignorance of what was going on in the North
 - That non-slaveholders in the South were misinformed about their own region
 - That the poor whites of the South (the “white victims of slavery”) believe anything the slaveholders tell them
 - That the poor non-slaveholding whites of the South had been duped, swindled, and outraged by the slave owners
 - All the above
- 25) The 1857 Supreme Court *Dred Scott Decision* held that:
- Persons of the “African Race” were not citizens.
 - Persons of the “African Race” had no right to sue.
 - Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in the states or territories.
 - All the above.
- 26) In Lincoln’s opening remarks of his debate with Senator Stephen A. Douglas at Quincy, Illinois in 1858, Lincoln said:
- That he had no wish to interfere with slavery where it existed
 - That he had no wish to bring about political and social equality between whites and blacks
 - That blacks were entitled to the all the rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence
 - All the above
 - Only A and C above
- 27) True (A) or false (B): In his debate with Douglas at Quincy, Lincoln said he agreed with the Dred Scott decision.
- 28) True (A) or false (B): In his reply to Lincoln at Quincy, Douglas said he believed that each state had the right to do as it pleased on the subject of slavery.

- 29) What was the principal argument advanced by Lincoln in his *Cooper Union Address*?
- That the individual states had the right to decide whether or not to allow slavery within their borders
 - That the national government had the constitutional authority to forbid slavery in the territories
 - That the national government had the authority to abolish slavery in any state
 - Both B and C above
- 30) Read the 1860 *New York Times* item concerning Rev. Daniel Worth. For what “crime” was Rev. Worth convicted in North Carolina?
- Helping slaves to escape
 - Bank robbery
 - Selling four copies of Helper’s *The Impending Crisis*
 - Selling copies of Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
- 31) True (A) or false (B): In its *Secession Declaration*, the State of South Carolina identified unhappiness with high federal tariffs as the root cause of her secession.
- 32) Article I, Section 9, Part 4 of the *Confederate Constitution* (as well as Article IV, Section 2, Part 1) provided that:
- The Confederate Congress would have the authority to abolish slavery.
 - The Confederate Congress could prohibit slavery in any new territories.
 - The institution of slavery would be recognized and protected by the Confederate Congress.
 - The Confederate President could emancipate the slaves at will.
- 33) What did Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens say in his so-called “Cornerstone Address” of March 21, 1861?
- That slavery was the immediate cause of the secession of the Southern states
 - That Jefferson and the other founding fathers were wrong in their belief that slavery was an evil that must someday end
 - That white supremacy was the foundation of the Confederate government
 - That slavery was the natural condition of the “Negro”
 - All the above
- 34) In the tenth paragraph of the *Declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union*, how did white Texans characterize their system of slavery?
- As honorable and necessary.
 - As beneficent and patriarchal.
 - As unfortunate but necessary.
 - As something the slaves themselves wanted.

- 35) In the tenth paragraph of the *Declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union*, white Texans repudiated the political principles expressed in the second paragraph of which important American document?
- The Constitution.
 - The Declaration of Independence.
 - The Articles of Confederation.
 - All the above.
- 36) What did Texas Governor Sam Houston say and/or do regarding Secession?
- He refused to take an oath (of loyalty to the Confederacy)
 - He said that Secession would cause a Civil War
 - He said the North would almost certainly defeat the South in a war
 - All the above
- 37) In his *First Inaugural Address*, how did Abraham Lincoln characterize secession?
- As the essence of anarchy.
 - As permitted by the Constitution.
 - As something the people could do if they wanted.
 - As something only the Congress could decide.
- 38) Which of the following statements is true regarding the *Emancipation Proclamation*?
- The proclamation freed all the slaves in the United States.
 - The proclamation freed only slaves in rebel states.
 - The proclamation freed slaves in the western territories.
 - The proclamation freed only slaves in non-rebel states.
- 39) What did *War Department General Order 143* do?
- Allowed for the enlisting of “colored” soldiers in the U.S. Army
 - Freed the slaves in rebel states.
 - Allowed military officers to free any slaves they came across.
 - All the above.
- 40) Which important American document did Lincoln quote from in the opening statement of his *Gettysburg Address*?
- The Constitution.
 - The Declaration of Independence.
 - The Articles of Confederation.
 - All the above.
- 41) What did the 1864 *Wade-Davis Bill* seek to do?
- Permit the re-admittance of rebel states to the Union.
 - Allow the President to order the execution of Confederate officials.
 - Allow the President to free slaves in rebel states.
 - All the above.

- 42) In his *Second Inaugural Address*, what did Lincoln say was the root cause of the Civil War?
- States Rights.
 - Nullification.
 - The bombardment of Fort Sumter.
 - Slavery.
- 43) What did the *Thirteenth Amendment* do?
- Declared that all persons of the “African Race” were citizens.
 - Gave black men the right to vote.
 - Abolished slavery throughout the United States.
 - All the above.
- 44) On what date did the *Thirteenth Amendment* take effect (ratification date)?
- January 1, 1863.
 - January 1, 1865.
 - January 31, 1865.
 - December 6, 1865.
- 45) What did the *Fourteenth Amendment* do?
- Declared that all persons born in the U.S. were citizens.
 - Stated that states could not make any laws that abridged a U.S. citizen’s privileges and immunities.
 - Stated that former Confederates could not hold federal office.
 - All the above.
- 46) What did the *Fifteenth Amendment* do?
- Declared that no state could deny former slaves the right to vote.
 - Declared that no state could deny someone the right to vote on account of the color of their skin.
 - Declared that no state could deny someone the right to vote on account of their gender.
 - All the above.
 - Only A and B above.
- 47) What did *Black Codes* do?
- Listed the rights that newly freed slaves were allowed to enjoy.
 - Listed the occupations to which former slaves were restricted.
 - Freed the slaves in non-rebel states.
 - Restricted the rights and activities of newly freed slaves in the former Confederacy.

- 48) What did the *First Reconstruction Act* do?
- a) Divided the former Confederacy into five military districts.
 - b) Allowed for the immediate readmission of all the former Confederate States.
 - c) Appropriated \$5 million for the rebuilding of the South.
 - d) Required former Confederate states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - e) Both A and D above.
- 49) What did the *Second Reconstruction Act* do?
- a) Required would-be voters to take an oath stating they had not aided or participated in the rebellion.
 - b) Allowed for the confiscation of slave owners' land.
 - c) Allowed for the redistribution of slave owners' land to the former slaves.
 - d) All the above.
 - e) Only B and C above.
- 50) In his postwar *Reminiscences*, what did former Confederate General John B. Gordon identify as the root cause of the Civil War?
- a) "States Rights"
 - b) Disagreement between North and South over tariffs
 - c) Slavery
 - d) All the above