

# The American Yawp

## Chapter 13 – The Sectional Crisis

### Quiz

1. All of the following events contributed to the sectional crisis, but which of these events occurred first?
  - a. Haitian Revolution
  - b. Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - c. Missouri Crisis
  - d. Raid on Harper's Ferry
2. The Missouri Crisis began when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Slaveholders from nearby states illegally voted in local Missouri elections
  - b. Powerful slaveholders in St. Louis seized the state legislature
  - c. Congressional representative James Tallmadge proposed laws that would gradually abolish slavery in the new state
  - d. Henry Clay suggested that Maine and Missouri enter the Union at the same time
3. The Missouri Compromise did all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. Admit Maine as a free state
  - b. Admit Missouri as a slave state
  - c. Establish the 36° 30' dividing line for future state admissions
  - d. Propose popular sovereignty as the determination of whether states would have slavery
4. How did the Missouri state legislature answer the question of whether African Americans could have citizenship?
  - a. Missouri denied African Americans citizenship
  - b. Missouri's state constitution banned black migrants, so all African Americans in the state were enslaved
  - c. Wealthy African Americans in Missouri who met a strict property requirement were granted the rights of citizenship
  - d. All men in Missouri, regardless of race, were granted the rights of citizenship
5. Which of the following most accurately describes the approach of the Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson as it relates to the issue of slavery?
  - a. Aggressively defended slavery as essential for the growth of the nation
  - b. Attacked slavery as antidemocratic
  - c. Blamed slavery for denying working Americans jobs
  - d. Avoided the issue whenever possible
6. Which of the following mounted the longest and most successful challenge to the power of the Democratic Party?
  - a. Whig Party
  - b. Know-Nothing Party

- c. Free Soil Party
  - d. Liberty Party
7. Which of the following best describes the goals of the Liberty Party?
- a. Fund internal improvements
  - b. Gain new territory for the United States in the West
  - c. End the slave trade and halt the expansion of slavery
  - d. Reinstall the Bank of the United States
8. What was the result of the 1842 Supreme Court case *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*?
- a. Ruled that the federal government's Fugitive Slave Act trumped Pennsylvania's personal liberty law
  - b. Empowered northerners to protect escaped slaves from capture
  - c. Ruled that African Americans could never be citizens of the United States
  - d. Defended states rights against the growing power of the federal government
9. The Compromise of 1850 included a much harsher fugitive slave law. It also included all of the following EXCEPT
- a. New Mexico and Utah would determine their own fates as slave or free states based on popular sovereignty
  - b. Kansas entered the Union as a slave state
  - c. California joined the Union as a free state
  - d. The slave trade, but not slavery, was banned in Washington D.C.
10. All of the following are true about *Uncle Tom's Cabin* EXCEPT
- a. It was the most widely purchased book in the nineteenth century
  - b. Helped to move antislavery into public conversation in the North
  - c. Reinforced many racist stereotypes
  - d. Was written by a woman
11. Which of the following most accurately describes the Know-Nothing Party?
- a. They formed to oppose immigration
  - b. They sought to defend Catholicism from Protestant abuses
  - c. They sought to stop the spread of slavery
  - d. They worked to defend slavery from abolitionists in Congress
12. All of the following are true about the political consequences of the Kansas-Nebraska Act EXCEPT
- a. Motivated the creation of the Republican Party
  - b. Energized a new generation of politicians, including Abraham Lincoln
  - c. Led to a miniature war in Kansas
  - d. Resulted in the assault of a southern Senator
13. What was the most consequential result of the Dred Scott decision?
- a. Slavery was abolished in Kansas
  - b. The Fugitive Slave Act was repealed
  - c. Ruled that black Americans could not be citizens
  - d. Overturned the Compromise of 1850

14. What was the primary goal of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry?
- Assassinate proslavery politicians
  - Inspire a slave revolt
  - Rescue escaped slaves who had been recaptured
  - Encourage southern states to secede from the Union
15. Why did the Republican Party nominate Abraham Lincoln for the presidency?
- He had the most experience
  - No other qualified candidates wanted the job because the nation was so divided
  - He had gained great fame by defeating Stephen Douglas in Illinois
  - He was less polarizing than the other candidates