



**U.S. History
Chapter 16
Millionaire
Review**

15	◆	\$1 MILLION
14	◆	\$500,000
13	◆	\$250,000
12	◆	\$125,000
11	◆	\$64,000
10	◆	\$32,000
9	◆	\$16,000
8	◆	\$8,000
7	◆	\$4,000
6	◆	\$2,000
5	◆	\$1,000
4	◆	\$500
3	◆	\$300
2	◆	\$200
1	◆	\$100

#1

◆ What was Daniel Webster's main issue with the Compromise of 1850? ◆

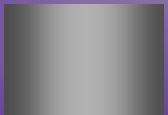
◆ **A:** Enabled North to exploit Native Americans

◆ **B:** Made peaceful division of Union impossible

◆ **C:** Produced poor working conditions in factories

◆ **D:** Reduced need for slavery in South

**B. Made peaceful
division of the
Union impossible**



#2

What conclusion can be drawn about the Dred Scott decision?

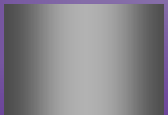
It allowed states
A: to secede from
the Union.

It allowed freed
B: slaves to buy
slaves.

It legalized slavery
C: in Northern states.

It expanded
D: slavery into
territories.

**D. It expanded
slavery into the
territories**



#3



Which senator spoke out against
the Compromise of 1850?



A:

John Adams



B:

John C. Calhoun



C:

Cassius Clay



D:

Robert E. Lee



B. John C. Calhoun

#4

◆ The Missouri Compromise attempted to slow the spread of slavery in the West by _____.

◆ **A:** Banning slavery north of the 36'30' latitude line.

◆ **B:** Placing tax on slave-owning farmers.

◆ **C:** Not allowing slave marriages in western states

◆ **D:** Limiting the number of freed slaves who could move west.

A. Banning slavery
north of the 36'30'
latitude line

#5

◆ The *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case helped establish a policy of _____. ◆

◆ **A:** Slavery in new territories

◆ **B:** Judicial review of slavery

◆ **C:** Abolition in Southern states

◆ **D:** Federal oversight of slavery

A. Slavery in new territories

#6

◆ The idea that a state's inhabitants could vote for or against slavery in their state became known as _____.

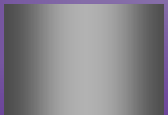
◆ **A:** Manifest destiny

◆ **B:** Mass conscription

◆ **C:** Popular sovereignty

◆ **D:** Freedom of information

C. Popular
sovereignty



#7

What was a direct result of the Missouri Compromise?

◆ **A:**

Temporarily stalled the outbreak of the Civil War

◆ **B:**

Free states had advantage over slave states

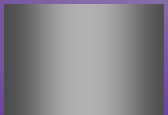
◆ **C:**

States went to war over slavery

◆ **D:**

Slave states had advantage over free states

**A. Temporarily
forestalled the
outbreak of the Civil
War**



#8

◆ What did Uncle Tom's Cabin advocate? ◆

◆ A:

Immigration
reform

◆ B:

Abolition of
slavery

◆ C:

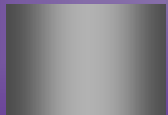
Prohibition of
alcohol

◆ D:

Protective
tariffs



**B. Abolition of
slavery**



#9

Which was a major consequence of the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision?

◆ **A:**

Hurt relations between slave & free states

◆ **B:**

Overtaken policy of popular sovereignty

◆ **C:**

Increased the # of free states

◆ **D:**

Abolished slavery in Midwest

**A. Hurt relations
between slave &
free states**

#10

◆ In the west, the 30°36' N Latitude line created a boundary for _____.



A: U.S. & Mexico
before 1800



B: Antislavery &
proslavery
territories

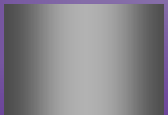


C: The U.S. &
Canada before
1800



D: Acceptable
territories for future
states.

**B. Antislavery &
proslavery
territories**



#11

Which compromise resulted in California being admitted to the Union as a free state?

A: Compromise of 1850

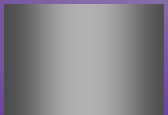
B: Missouri Compromise

C: Compromise of 1877

D: Kansas-Nebraska Act



**A. Compromise of
1850**



#12

Senator Stephen Douglas introduced a bill that repealed the Missouri Compromise and introduced “popular sovereignty.”
In 1854, this meant _____.



A:

Monarchical government



B:

Territories wouldn't need large population to become a state



C:

States would be given Native American names



D:

Territory residents could allow slavery or decide against it.

**D. Territory residents
could allow slavery
or decide against it.**

#13

◆ The election results of 1860 most clearly illustrate the concept of _____. ◆

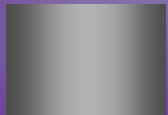
◆ **A:** Nullification

◆ **B:** Federalism

◆ **C:** Sectionalism

◆ **D:** Republicanism

C. Sectionalism



#14

◆ *“Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war...”* ◆

To whom is Lincoln referring?

◆ **A:**

Confederacy

◆ **B:**

Union

◆ **C:**

Britain

◆ **D:**

France

A. Confederacy

#15

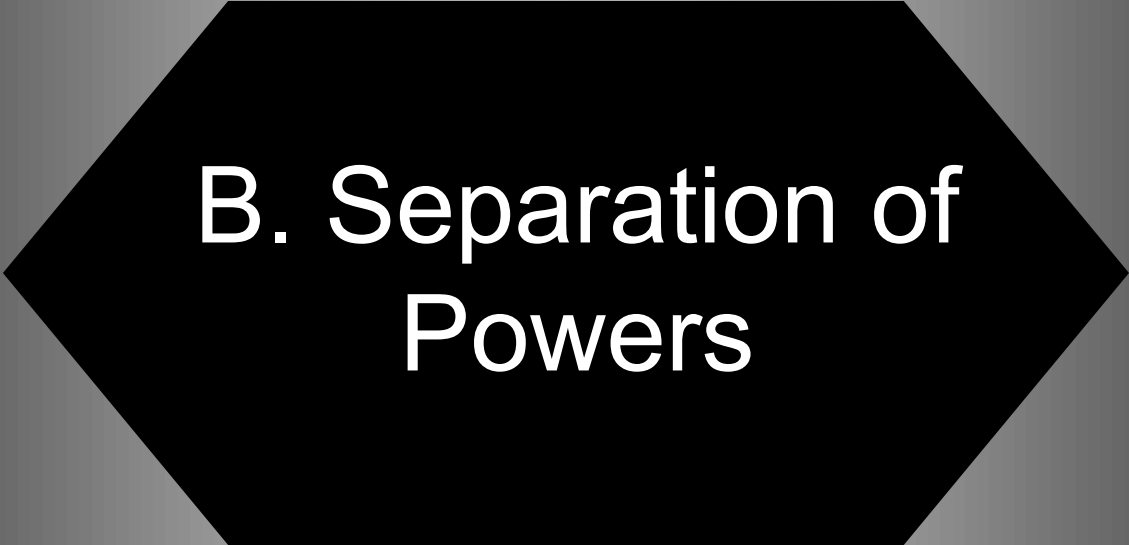
◆ *“..they are also entitled to ...consideration...by all departments of the Government.”* ◆
To what is Lincoln referring ?

◆ **A:** Constitutional
monarchy

◆ **B:** Separation of
Powers

◆ **C:** Parliamentary
Democracy

◆ **D:** Absolute
Dictatorship



B. Separation of Powers

#16

◆ Lincoln wanted to keep the _____ intact. ◆

◆ **A:**

Union of states

◆ **B:**

Foreign
investors

◆ **C:**

Independent
territories

◆ **D:**

Confederate
States

A. Union of
states

#17

What conflict is Lincoln referring to when he said, “no party can reach to the audacity of doing this.”?

Foreign military

◆ **A:** conflict

Southern

◆ **B:** secession

Economic
depression

◆ **C:**

Transportation
issues

◆ **D:**



**B. Southern
secession**

#18

“I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy....citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended.”

What was Lincoln referencing?

A: Military

B: Taxes

C: Slavery

D: Police



C. Slavery

#19

◆ The Civil War officially began in 1861 when shots were fired at Fort _____.

◆ **A:** Bragg

◆ **B:** Sumter

◆ **C:** Knox

◆ **D:** Adams



B. Sumter

#20

Abraham Lincoln ran for President as a member of what political party?

A: Populist

B: Democrat

C: Independent

D: Republican



D. Republican

#21

Who was responsible for the antislavery incident that led Kansas to be known as “Bleeding Kansas”?

A: John C. Calhoun

B: Jefferson Davis

C: John Brown

D: Robert E. Lee



C. John C. Brown

#22

◆ When rebel forces captured Fort Sumter in 1861, their intention was to

_____.

◆ **A:** Let the Union know they were serious about secession.

◆ **B:** Build a lighthouse for the port

◆ **C:** Turn Ft. Sumter into a plantation

◆ **D:** Fight off British warships

**A. Let the Union
know they were
serious about
secession.**

#23

◆ The “Border Ruffians” terrorized those organizing the Missouri Territory to become a state. They were _____.

◆ **A:**

Violent survivalists living off the land.

◆ **B:**

Early urban gang movement.

◆ **C:**

Acting on behalf of proslavery activists

◆ **D:**

Protesting treatment of Native Americans

**C. Acting on
behalf of
proslavery
activists**

#24

◆ In the 1840s, the Democratic Party contributed to the westward expansion in part by supporting _____.

◆ **A:** Right to expand slavery

◆ **B:** Abolition of slavery

◆ **C:** Prohibition of alcohol

◆ **D:** Freedom of religion

**A. Right to
expand slavery**

#25

How would the Fugitive Slave Law affect free African Americans?

Slave catchers

◆ **A:** would kidnap and sell freed slaves

The law taxed all

◆ **B:** free African Americans

Law required all

◆ **C:** African Americans to wear a badge

Free African Americans

◆ **D:** were forced to harbor fugitive slaves

**A. Slave
catchers would
kidnap and sell
freed slaves**

#26

Which state upset the balance of free and slave states when it applied for statehood in 1849?

A: Nebraska

B: California

C: Oregon

D: Kansas



B. California

#27

What did Daniel Webster think about the Compromise of 1850?

A:

Compromise to avoid secession by any state

B:

Break down individual state constitutions

C:

Prevented more states from entering Union

D:

Start a war among the states over tariffs

**A. Compromise
to avoid
secession by
any state**

#28

What was the agreement that banned slavery in the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase but allowed Missouri to form as a slave state?

A: Emancipation Proclamation

B: Missouri Compromise

C: Northwest Ordinance

D: Kansas-Nebraska Act



**B. Missouri
Compromise**

#29

John Brown's raid on the armory at Harper's Ferry was a protest against _____.

A: Taxes

B: National Debt

C: War

D: Slavery



D. Slavery

#30

What did the Compromise of 1850 result in?

A: U.S. government would decide issue of slavery in each state

B: Population of each state would decide about slavery

C: County governments would decide status of slavery

D: State government would decide status of slavery

**B. Population of
each state would
decide status of
slavery**

#31

◆ Why did the issue of slavery become of more concern in debates of Congress as the U.S. expanded westward? ◆

◆ **A:** Many were afraid slavery would expand across West

◆ **B:** Western territories did not want any slavery

◆ **C:** Slaves were rebelling in the West

◆ **D:** Western territories were in favor of slavery

**A. Many were
afraid slavery
would expand
across West**

#32

What was the 1850 law that made it illegal for people to harbor runaway slaves, even if the slaves were in free states or territories?

A: Anti-runaway Law

B: Protective Slave Act

C: Fugitive Slave Act

D: Slave Retrieval Act



C. Fugitive
Slave Act

#33

The Kansas-Nebraska Act established the concept of _____.

A: Slave emancipation

B: Manifest Destiny

C: Indentured servitude

D: Popular Sovereignty



D. Popular
Sovereignty

#34

Which was a reason for slavery expanding westward in the 1850s?

Western states were
A: more intellectual than the North

Slavery was useful
B: in agricultural economies

C: The West needed a larger pool of labor

Lincoln wanted the
D: expansion of slavery in the frontier

**B. Slavery was
useful in agricultural
economies**

#35

◆ The Missouri Compromise created an imaginary line as a boundary for _____. ◆

◆ **A:** The U.S. and Mexico before 1800

◆ **B:** The U.S. and Canada before 1800

◆ **C:** Antislavery & proslavery territories

◆ **D:** Acceptable territories for future states



**C. Antislavery
and proslavery
territories**

Great Job!!!!



Thank you for playing!