

SECTIONALISM HISTORICAL SNAPSHOT QUIZ

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Directions: Read each question carefully and select the best answer:

1. Geographical/ Political Development (Big Idea): "The North and South began to depend on each other economically." According to the reading, how did that happen?

- A. The North needed Southern raw materials
- B. The South needed Northern labor force
- C. The South needed Northern manufactured goods
- D. Both A and C are correct

2. Geographical/ Political Development: How did the Missouri compromise of 1820 ease political tension surrounding slavery?

- A. The Missouri Compromise banned slavery North of the 36' 30 degree latitude line
- B. The Missouri Compromise banned slavery South of the 36' 30 degree latitude line
- C. The Missouri Compromise stopped slavery from spreading West past the Mississippi river
- D. It stopped more slaves from coming into the United States



3. Geographical/ Political Development: What can you infer from the map above (and from slide 6 of the interactive reading)?

- A. Southern citizens didn't feel they'd be properly represented in the government if slavery wasn't allowed in new states
- B. The annexation of Texas from Mexico greatly expanded the Southern State's reach and representation
- C. California was the first new state added to the original groupings of free states
- D. Oregonians wanted to be a slave state

4. Geographical/ Political Development: Choose the meaning of the word "dismantled" in the following sentence: "However, from 1820 to 1860, differing social structures and strong beliefs about political policy and slavery in new territories slowly dismantled the Union."

- A. Place back together
- B. Split down the middle
- C. Break into pieces
- D. Stir up

"The Southern plantations produced raw materials, mostly cotton, and sold them to the Northern manufacturers and exported them (sold them overseas.) At the onslaught of sectionalism, manufactured goods from foreign countries were highly taxed by the U.S. government, called protectionism (that is, shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports). However, raw materials from other countries were not taxed. This made it cheaper for Northern manufacturers to create products, and gave them more income per product."

5. Economic Development: Choose a sentence from the excerpt above that supports the topic sentence, "Protectionism of the 1800s devastated Southern farmers who needed to purchase and ship manufactured goods that they could not produce."

- A. "The Southern plantations produced raw materials, mostly cotton, and sold them to the Northern manufacturers and exported them (sold them overseas.)"
- B. "At the onslaught of sectionalism, manufactured goods from foreign countries were highly taxed by the U.S. government, called protectionism (that is, shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports)."
- C. "However, raw materials from other countries were not taxed."
- D. "This made it cheaper for Northern manufacturers to create products..." and gave them more income per product."
- E. "Gave them (northern manufacturers) more income per product."

"The Southern plantations produced raw materials, mostly cotton, and sold them to the Northern manufacturers and exported them (sold them overseas.) At the onslaught of sectionalism, manufactured goods from foreign countries were highly taxed by the U.S. government, called protectionism (that is, shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports). However, raw materials from other countries were not taxed. This made it cheaper for Northern manufacturers to create products, and gave them more income per product."

6. Economic Development: Choose a sentence from the excerpt above that supports the topic sentence, "The Northern states of the Union vastly benefited from the political policies that set up high taxation for imported goods."

- A. "The Southern plantations produced raw materials, mostly cotton, and sold them to the Northern manufacturers and exported them (sold them overseas.)"
- B. "At the onslaught of sectionalism, manufactured goods from foreign countries were highly taxed by the U.S. government, called protectionism (that is, shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports)."
- C. "However, raw materials from other countries were not taxed. This made it cheaper for Northern manufacturers to create products, and gave them more income per product."
- D. None of the above support the topic sentence

Remember: Protectionism, noun. "The theory or practice of shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports."

7. Economic Development: Which disadvantage(s) did protectionism impose on Southern farmers during the 1850s?

- A. Limited factories in the Southern states meant they didn't manufacture goods, and thus had to purchase either from the North or import products.
- B. Southern farmers had to compete with the tax-free raw material imports for the North's business
- C. Neither A nor B are correct
- D. Both A and B are correct

8. Economic Development: According to the reading, what did Southern farmers claim about political policies that favored some business types more than others

- A. They assisted enemies of the Union
- B. They should be revisited and amended at a later date
- C. They should be better enforced
- D. They were unconstitutional

9. Economic Development: According to the reading, which of the following was the money from tariffs funding?

- A. Infrastructures, such as railroads and roadways
- B. U.S. Naval ships
- C. The President's Pension
- D. Union civil war costs
- E. Both A and B
- F. Both A and D

10. Economic Development: Choose the meaning of the word "hardship" in the following sentence: "The tariffs from earlier times and those proposed during the 1850s put hardship on Southern farmers."

- A. Eased trouble
- B. Severe suffering
- C. Restrictions
- D. A rush

11. Economic Development: Which of the quotes below was spoken by South Carolina's Senator John C. Calhoun to the U.S. Congress in 1850?

- A. "If there be no protective power in the reserved rights of the states [with regards to the tariffs], they must in the end be forced to rebel..."
- B. "[The tariffs of 1828 and 1832] are null and void, not binding upon this state, its officers or citizens..."
- C. "Slavery could not be eradicated where it already exists...it should not take root..."
- D. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in any part of the territory [newly acquired Mexican Cession]."

12. Social and Cultural Development: What does the reading compare slavery in the South to in the North?

- A. Sailors of the U.S. Navy
- B. Railroad workers
- C. Servants in politicians' homes
- D. Textile mill or other factory workers

"Despite what many movies and books claim, the Civil War started primarily due to issues of political policy and states rights. By the time of Sectionalism in the U.S., slavery was diminishing. The owning of slaves had been outlawed in many foreign countries, including Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, and England. Even in the U.S. transportation of slaves had been outlawed 53 years earlier when Thomas Jefferson signed into existence the 1807 Act prohibiting it."

13. Social and Cultural Development: What can you infer from the excerpt above?

- A. The Civil War occurred mostly due to slavery
- B. Slavery didn't exist anywhere else in the world aside from the U.S
- C. The right to own slaves became a topic of discussion under the umbrella of states' rights
- D. None of the above can be inferred from the excerpt

14. Social and Cultural Development: How does the reading define the word antebellum in the following sentence: "However, slavery was still present, and the North used immoral actions of slave owners to stir up the Union and justify antebellum policies they presented."

- A. Time before a particular war
- B. Anti-slavery based
- C. Anti-expansion theories
- D. Landowner

“In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life. . . It constitutes the very mudsill of society...” (Congressional speech by Senator James Henry Hammond, 1850.)

15. Social and Cultural Development: What can you predict from the excerpt above?

- A. Senator James Henry Hammond believed in equality for all
- B. Senator James Henry Hammond would continue his speech by talking about railroad workers
- C. Senator James Henry Hammond would become president
- D. None of the above

16. Social and Cultural Development: Choose the meaning of the word "immoral" in the following sentence: "However, slavery was still present, and the North used immoral actions of slave owners to stir up the Union..."

- A. Living forever
- B. At the present moment
- C. Honest
- D. Wicked or not of good character

“I am well, which is one comfort. My life and health are spared while others are cut off. Last Thursday one girl fell down and broke her neck. She was coming out of the mill and slipped down, it being very icy. The same day a man was killed by the railroad cars. Another had nearly all of his ribs broken. Another was nearly killed by falling down and having a bale of cotton fall on him...” -Excerpt from a Letter from Mary Paul, Lowell mill girl, December 21, 1845.

17. Social and Cultural Development: What can you infer from the excerpt above?

- A. Working in a Northern state manufacturing factory in the 1800s was a dangerous profession
- B. Many of Mary Paul's co-workers were very careful as they worked in the factories
- C. Cotton is very light-weight, especially in bales
- D. None of the above

ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. F
10. B
11. A
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. D
16. D
17. A