

Exam: January, 2024

Name:

Group:

I- Matching:

Match the item in column A with the item that best relates to it in column B by placing the letter in the provided space: (5 pts)

Column (A)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| A) Frederick Douglass | B) Edwin Stanton | C) Ulysses Grant | D) Roger B. Taney |
| E) John Brown | F) Harriet Tubman | G) Stephan Douglass | H) Benjamin F. Wade |
| I) Harriet B. Stowe | J) Jefferson Davis | K) Sam Houston | L) Winfield Scott |
| M) Robert Lee | N) Dred Scott | O) Anthony Burns | P) George McClellan |

Column (B)

- ...**J**... He was inaugurated in February 1861 as the Confederacy's president throughout the Civil War.
- ...**O**...His case became a focal point for abolitionists and anti-slavery activists, who saw it as a symbol of the injustices of the Fugitive Slave Act.
- ...**B**...Often at odds with Johnson because of his support to the radical plan for reconstruction. A very significant congressional legislation was designed to protect him.
- ...**K**. Served as the governor of Texas in 1861. He was removed from office for his refusal to support the secession of Texas from the Union.
- ...**M**. Widely regarded as the most skilled military leader in American history. His tactical prowess and strategic acumen have been studied and admired by military historians.
- ...**E**.. Abolitionist whose violent activities during the mid-1850s in Kansas and raids on Harpers Ferry (1859) gained him widespread notoriety.
- ...**H**... President pro tempore of the Senate, was in the line of succession to the presidency and would have become President had Johnson been removed.
- ...**I**.. She wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin as a novel to protest and highlight the injustices of slavery.
- ...**A**... A prominent Afro-American abolitionist, writer, and statesman. He advocated for civil rights and racial equality during the Reconstruction era and beyond.
- ...**N**...His case is widely regarded as one of the most infamous and consequential Supreme Court rulings in American history.

II. Gap Filling: Fill in the gaps with the appropriate answer (10 pts)

- Meant to limit the President's authority to remove certain officeholders without Senate approval.....**The Tenure of Office Act**
- Proposed by Winfield Scott, this military tactic aimed at splitting the Confederacy in two and cut off its access to trade and supplies...**The Anaconda Plan**
- Its creation as a separate state during the Civil War reflected the deep divisions within the United States during that tumultuous period.....**West Virginia**
- This party was characterized by its strong anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic sentiments, as well as its secretive nature.....**The Know Nothing Party**

5. Its bombardment by the Confederates opened the Civil War on April 12, 1861.....**Fort Sumter**
6. Set up in March 1865 to help black people make the adjustment from slavery to freedom; to soften the blows of postbellum era.....**The Freedmen's Bureau**
7. Margaret Mitchell's novel and the highest earning historical romance movie made up to that point, and held that record for over a quarter of a century.....**Gone with the Wind**
8. The very harshly-worded attack and statement issued by congress on August 1864 as a reaction to Lincoln's Pocket Veto.....**The Wade-Davis Manifesto**
9. The policy used by the republicans to dominate U.S. politics through reminding the Americans that the democrats are the leaders of the rebellion.....**Waving the Bloody Shirt**
10. Restrictive laws designed to limit the freedom of Afro-Americans and ensure their availability as cheap labor force after the abolition of slavery.....**The Black Codes**

III. Identification: Identify THREE out of the following terms and explain the significance of each (5 pts)

Kansas-Nebraska Act 2. Missouri Compromise 3. States' Rights 4. The 10% Plan

1. **The Kansas-Nebraska Act** was a law passed in 1854 that allowed the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery, effectively repealing the Missouri Compromise and leading to increased tensions between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces.
2. **The Missouri Compromise** was an agreement passed by the U.S. Congress in 1820 that allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state, while also establishing a line across the Louisiana Territory, with slavery prohibited north of the line and allowed south of it.
3. **States' rights** doctrine is the belief that states have the authority to govern themselves and can nullify federal laws they consider unconstitutional. This doctrine was historically associated with the South during the pre-Civil War era and has been a source of debate over the balance of power between the federal government and individual states.
4. **Lincoln's 10% plan** was a proposal for Reconstruction after the Civil War, which offered a pardon to Confederate states and allowed them to rejoin the Union once 10% of their voters had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States and established a new state government.