Chapter 13 Questions

Core Test Questions:

1. Describe the sectional disagreements over protective tariffs. Begin with a general statement; then describe the problem, solution, and effect.

2. Explain how sectional disagreements over slavery were dealt with until the 1850s. Begin with a general statement; then describe the problem, solution, and effect.

3. What were two causes of public polarization over slavery, and what were their effects on people's feelings?

4. Explain three important factors that ended the ability of Congress to make compromises about slavery. Begin with a general statement.

5. Explain two political events that ended the ability of political parties to make compromises about slavery. Begin with a general statement.

Supplemental Questions:

1. Write the vocabulary word or words for each lettered definition:
   a. the idea that people of a territory should decide the issue of slavery for themselves by voting.
   b. a tax on imported goods that made foreign goods manufactured inside the country.
   c. being ready to defend yourself because you feel like you are being attacked.
   d. a plan that drew a line across the Louisiana Purchase, south of which slavery would be allowed.
   e. when people from one section of the country promote the interest of their section and ignore the needs of people from other sections of the country.
   f. the idea that the powers of the federal government were borrowed from the states and actually belonged to the states.
   g. when people strongly disagree over an issue and compromise seems impossible.

2. Write the correct name for each lettered definition:
   a. President during the civil war.
   b. radical abolitionist who tried to free all the slaves with guns taken from a federal arsenal.
   c. Democratic senator from Illinois; proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act; ran for President in 1860.
   d. Andrew Jackson's Vice President, from South Carolina, led protest against Tariff of Abominations.
   e. Senator from Kentucky; author of the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850; a War Hawk.
3. Explain how popular sovereignty helped bring about an end to the ability of Congress to make compromises on the issue of slavery.

4. Why did Stephen Douglas want to organize Nebraska as a territory in the U.S.?

5. Why did Kansas become known as "Bleeding Kansas" in 1856?

6. How were the views of the Republicans different from the views of the abolitionists?

7. Explain how the election of 1856 showed that the South was losing its influence over national politics.

8. Why did the election of 1860 end all hope of compromise between the North and the South?

9. Why did some American factories go out of business after the war of 1812?

10. Explain how the protective tariff helped American Industry.

11. How did the South and North compromise to solve the Nullification Crisis?

12. What is sectionalism?

13. Why were northern senators against permitting Missouri to become a state?

14. What rule did the Missouri Compromise establish for the land in the Louisiana Purchase?

15. What were the three important parts of the compromise of 1850?

16. Why did congress pass a new Fugitive Slave Law in 1850?

17. What was the goal of the increased political activity of the abolitionists?

18. Explain how popular sovereignty helped bring about an end to the ability of Congress to make compromises on the issue of slavery.

19. Why did Stephen Douglas want to organize Nebraska as a territory of the U.S.?

20. Why did Kansas become known as "Bleeding Kansas" in 1856?

21. How were the views of the Republicans different from the views of the abolitionists?

22. Why did the election of 1860 end all hope of compromise between the North and the South?
23. At what time did the following events occur?
   a. The Civil War ended.
   b. Chinese immigrants from Asia came to the North America’s west coast to pan for gold.
   c. The first permanent British settlement was established in North America.
   d. How long ago did Native Americans come to North America?
   e. The United States Constitution was agreed to by most of the states.
   f. Christopher Columbus traveled from Europe to North America.
   g. Africans were brought to North America.
   h. The Declaration of Independence was signed.
   i. Men of Mexican descent were given U.S. citizenship.