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Basic Documents in American History

1776-1865

EMP440H



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Teacher's answer key

H-440 BASIC DOCUMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY 1776 to 1865

H-441 THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (a) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (c) |

H-442 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (a) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (a) |

H-443 THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

- | <i>Part I: Multiple
Choice</i> | <i>Part II: Speaker
Identification</i> |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. (c) | 7. D |
| 2. (a) | 8. B |
| 3. (a) | 9. A |
| 4. (d) | 10. C |
| 5. (b) | 11. A |
| 6. (c) | |

H-444 WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (b) |

H-445 MARBURY VS. MADISON

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) |

H-446 THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (a) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (d) |

H-447 JACKSON'S REMOVAL OF THE SOUTHERN INDIANS

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (a) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (c) |

H-448 MANIFEST DESTINY

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (a) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (b) |

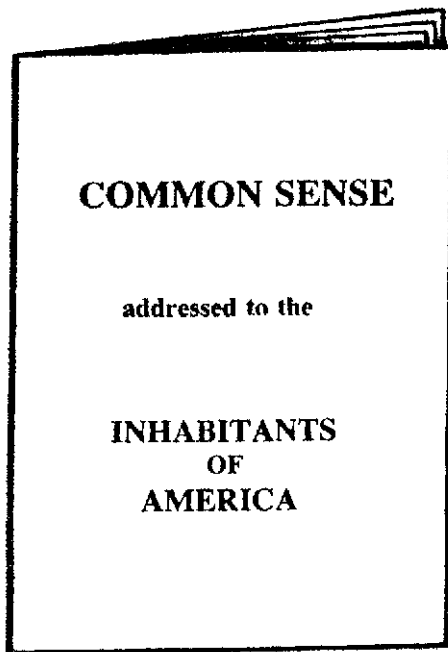
H-449 LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

- | <i>Part I: Multiple
Choice</i> | <i>Part II:</i> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 6. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 7. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 8. (c) |
| | 1. A |
| | 2. C |
| | 3. A |
| | 4. B |
| | 5. A |

H-450 LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

- | <i>Part I: Multiple
Choice</i> | <i>Part II: Speaker
Identification</i> |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. (b) | 1. D |
| 2. (a) | 2. B |
| 3. (c) | 3. C |
| 4. (b) | 4. A |
| 5. (d) | 5. D |

H-441 THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE



"... In the following pages I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments and common sense..."

I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain.

The injuries and disadvantages which sustain by that connection (with Great Britain) are without number; and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourselves, instructs us to renounce the alliance. Any submission to, or dependence on Great Britain, tends directly to involve this Continent in European wars and quarrels, and sets us at variance with nations who would otherwise seek our friendship, and against whom we have neither anger nor complaint...

Small islands, not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something very absurd in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. . . for independency means no more than this: whether we shall make our own laws or whether the King, the greatest enemy which this continent has, or can have, shall tell us There shall be no laws but such as I like...

Everything that is right or reasonable pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature, cries TIS TIME TO PART..."

- ____ 1. COMMON SENSE was originally published as a (a) newspaper article (b) political pamphlet (c) collection of speeches on government (d) letter to the Continental Congress
- ____ 2. American colonists who favored independence from Great Britain were called (a) Patriots (b) Rebels (c) Loyalists (d) Nationalists
- ____ 3. The ideas set forth by Thomas Paine were considered by King George and the Tory Party of England to be (a) reactionary (b) conservative (c) radical (d) conciliatory
- ____ 4. According to Paine, who was to blame for the bad relations between the people of Great Britain and the colonists of America? (a) King George III (b) the British Parliament (c) Loyalists in America (d) British colonial officials
- ____ 5. The chief purpose of Paine's Common Sense was to (a) gain colonial support from Parliament (b) make a final plea for reconciliation (c) avoid an open rebellion against the King (d) justify colonial independence from Great Britain
- ____ 6. Paine warned that the colonies' continued alliance with Great Britain would lead to (a) fewer trade restrictions with Europe (b) representation in the British Parliament (c) involvement in European wars (d) gradual political independence
- ____ 7. In his efforts to persuade his readers, Paine relied mainly upon (a) emotional pleading (b) promises (c) threats (d) exaggeration
- ____ 8. Which of these directly followed the publication of Common Sense? The (a) repeal of the Stamp Act (b) organization of the First Continental Congress (c) Battle of Lexington and Concord (d) Declaration of Independence
- ____ 9. Why was the publication of Common Sense so important? It (a) was an effective argument for final reconciliation (b) hastened the move for colonial independence (c) gained sympathy for the colonialist cause in Parliament (d) unified political differences among the colonists
- ____ 10. Which of these terms would best be used to describe Thomas Paine today? (a) lobbyist (b) historian (c) propagandist (d) columnist

H-442 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

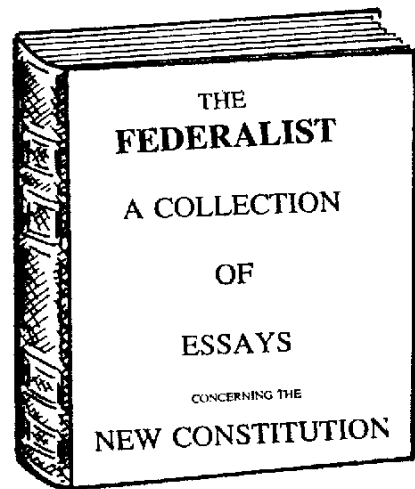
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government...

- ____ 1. Which of the following events directly preceded the adoption of the Declaration? The (a) battles of Lexington and Concord (b) battle of Bunker Hill (c) Boston Tea Party (d) winter at Valley Forge
- ____ 2. The basic disagreement between England and her colonies was over (a) French aid to the colonies (b) the enforcement of England's colonial policies (c) the British Indian policy (d) the increased powers of the colonial governors
- ____ 3. Leaders of the Second Continental Congress were considered by the King and English Parliament to be (a) nationalists (b) loyalists (c) patriots (d) rebels
- ____ 4. Which of these members of the Second Continental Congress was the principal author of the Declaration? (a) John Hancock (b) Benjamin Franklin (c) Thomas Jefferson (d) John Adams
- ____ 5. The opening portion of the Declaration of Independence is popularly known as the (a) Preamble (b) Prelude (c) Preface (d) Foreword
- ____ 6. The Declaration of Independence lists the (a) complaints against the colonial governors (b) petition of grievances against the King (c) claims of the colonists to trade freely (d) rights of colonies within the British Empire
- ____ 7. Jefferson based his arguments for separation from England upon the King's failure to (a) grant colonists the rights of citizens (b) protect them from foreign invasion (c) allow representation in Parliament (d) protect colonial commerce from European powers
- ____ 8. According to the Declaration, the purpose of government is to (a) guarantee trial by jury (b) allow citizens to elect their officials (c) protect the rights of its citizens (d) defend the people from foreign invasion
- ____ 9. Which of the following was a result of the Declaration of Independence? (a) Great Britain declared war on the colonies (b) it unified the colonists for a common cause (c) European powers granted recognition to the new government (d) colonial resistance changed to open warfare
- ____ 10. The American Declaration of Independence was an important event in history because it (a) influenced the world with the ideals of freedom (b) was the first example of the use of propaganda in politics (c) showed how to carry out a popular revolt against the government (d) revealed the weaknesses of the European colonial powers

H-443 THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE

- _____ 1. THE FEDERALIST PAPERS were written to (a) promote the Federalist Party (b) defend the Articles of Confederation (c) obtain ratification of the Constitution (d) publicize the work of the Constitutional Convention
- _____ 2. The Federalist Papers urged the (a) creation of a new strong central government (b) rejection of changes to the Articles of Confederation (c) election of George Washington as President (d) creation of a standing army to put down rebellion
- _____ 3. A major argument for state ratification was the promise by the Federalists for (a) the addition of a Bill of Rights (b) the direct election of the President (c) the supremacy of the government (d) a limitation on the power to levy
- _____ 4. The strongest argument of the Anti-Federalists against ratification of the Constitution was that it (a) authorized a national army (b) would raise taxes (c) gave too much power to the states (d) contained no Bill of Rights
- _____ 5. "...we must so contrive the interior structure of the government so that its several constituent (component) parts, may by their mutual relations, be the means of keeping each other in their proper places..." This was a plea for (a) a bicameral legislature (b) a system of checks and balances (c) a two-party political system (d) frequent elections for government offices
- _____ 6. "A rage for paper money, for abolition of debts, for an equal division of property or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade [spread through] the whole body of the Union than any single member of it..." This argument for ratification would appeal most to (a) farmers (b) workingmen (c) merchants (d) frontier settlers



PART II: SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION

At a public meeting to discuss the Constitution, the following statements were made.

- SPEAKER A: *"These Federalist essays in the public press have made it clear that the proposed Constitution will protect us from the extreme actions of those without property or education."*
- SPEAKER B: *"Those wealthy Eastern lawyers and bankers are out to crush us with their Constitution. If they gain ratification, how can we protect ourselves against their high taxes and unjust debts?"*
- SPEAKER C: *"Nowhere in the proposed Constitution is there any protection for the hard-fought liberties of American citizens."*
- SPEAKER D: *"The supporters of this Constitution want to take away the authority of your state government officials and place it in the hands of a far-away national government."*

Questions 7 through 11 relate to the arguments of the above speakers. Choose the letter of the Speaker that is the best answer to each question.

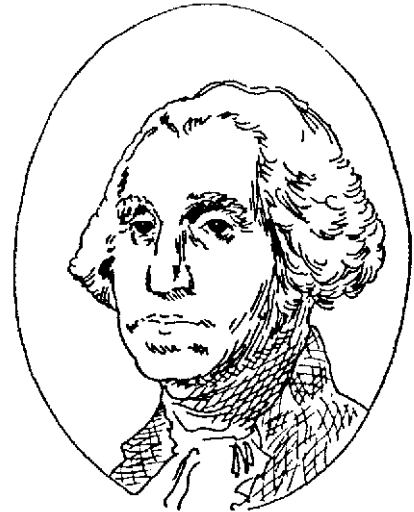
- _____ 7. Which Speaker would most likely be concerned with State's Rights?
- _____ 8. Which Speaker represents the view of the western and small farmers?
- _____ 9. Which Speaker is probably a lawyer or merchant?
- _____ 10. Which Speaker wants a Bill of Rights added to the proposed Constitution?
- _____ 11. Which Speaker would probably be in favor of restricting voting rights?

H-444 WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

"...I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations... It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies, the animosity of one part against another..."

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it...

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course... Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation?... Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?... It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. Taking care to always keep ourselves on a respectively defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies..."



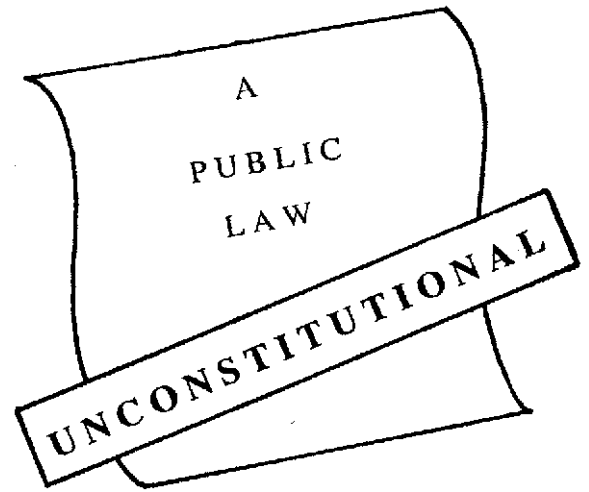
- ____ 1. The chief purpose of this address was to (a) urge the passage of new laws (b) summarize the accomplishments of his administration (c) answer his critics (d) establish a course of conduct for the new nation
- ____ 2. This address is mainly concerned with the (a) protection of political liberties (b) formation of government policies (c) civil rights of citizens (d) people's participation in government
- ____ 3. Washington opposed political parties because they (a) lead to sectional conflicts (b) weaken local government (c) promote political corruption (d) open the door to foreign influences
- ____ 4. In the area of public administration, Washington would probably favor (a) a balanced budget (b) Federal grants to the states (c) large scale public improvements (d) a large army and navy
- ____ 5. According to Washington, America's chief advantage in dealing with foreign nations is its (a) economic strength (b) distance from Europe (c) unified government (d) unbounded patriotism
- ____ 6. Which of these would best describe an "alliance" as referred to by the President? A (a) peace treaty (b) foreign aid agreement (c) collective security pact (d) trade agreement
- ____ 7. The first President believed that "foreign alliances" would (a) limit U.S. participation in world affairs (b) help to preserve peace (c) embroil us in European wars (d) restrict the expansion of the United States
- ____ 8. A person who supported Washington's ideas on foreign policy would most likely object to (a) recognition of the Soviet Union (b) trade with the European Common Market (c) U.S. membership in NATO (d) participation in cultural exchanges
- ____ 9. According to the first President, our relations with the European nations should be (a) aggressive (b) selective (c) defiant (d) neutral
- ____ 10. The tone of this speech can best be described as (a) militant (b) paternal (c) belligerent (d) conciliatory

H-445 MARBURY vs. MADISON

FACTS OF THE CASE: The outgoing President John Adams appointed Marbury to be a Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia. James Madison, the new Secretary of State under President Jefferson refused to honor this appointment or to issue the commission of appointment. Marbury then asked the Supreme Court for a “writ of mandamus” compelling Madison to issue his official commission. The Judiciary Act of 1789 authorized the Supreme Court to issue such writs.

QUESTION BEFORE THE COURT: Could Congress enact a law extending the authority of the Supreme Court beyond that set forth in the Constitution?

DECISION OF THE COURT: That the section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court violated the Constitution and the request of Marbury for a writ of mandamus must be denied because the Court did not have the power to issue it.



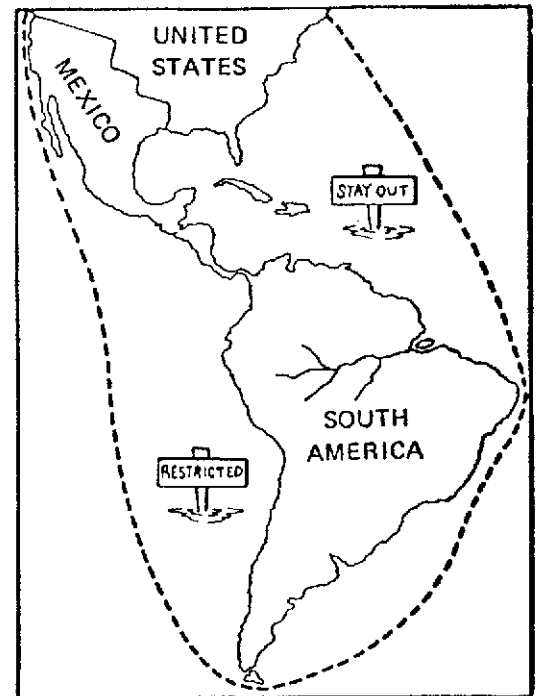
- ____ 1. The “writ of mandamus” requested by Marbury is a (a) court order commanding certain actions by officials (b) judicial decree after litigation (c) right to appeal a decision (d) the right to a trial before the Supreme Court
- ____ 2. “It is emphatically the province and the duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.” This means that the judicial branch of the government has the power to (a) legislate (b) determine the meaning of a law (c) enforce the law by all appropriate means (d) amend or change an invalid law
- ____ 3. “If the Constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply.” This means that (a) the Constitution and laws are co-equal (b) all laws are equal before the courts (c) the Constitution is the supreme law of the land (d) only ordinary acts of the legislature are subject to review
- ____ 4. The phrase “judicial review” refers to the Supreme Court’s power to (a) recommend a law to Congress (b) advise the President about a law (c) decide the validity of a law (d) determine the effectiveness of a law
- ____ 5. The power of judicial review was (a) stated in Article III of the Constitution (b) a provision of the Judiciary Act of 1789 (c) our heritage from the British common law (d) assumed by the Supreme Court itself
- ____ 6. “...the wording of the Constitution of the United States confirms the principle . . . that a law repugnant to the Constitution is void, and that courts are bound by that instrument.” As used in the Court’s opinion, the word “repugnant” is best defined as (a) contrary (b) indefinite (c) modifying (d) superior
- ____ 7. In this case, the Supreme Court set a “precedent” for its power of judicial review. What does “a precedent” mean? (a) a firm belief (b) a previous example (c) a standard of conduct (d) a legal opinion
- ____ 8. Jefferson was dissatisfied with the decision and the reasoning of the Court because (a) it limited the power of the President (b) the principle of separation of powers had been violated (c) Marbury’s political rights had been disregarded (d) the decisions of the Court were not subject to popular control
- ____ 9. As a result of this decision (a) cabinet officers are immune from lawsuits (b) judicial review became part of the Supreme Court’s authority (c) judicial appointments can be revoked (d) Congress has no authority over the Supreme Court
- ____ 10. What impact did this Supreme Court decision have on American government? it (a) limited the powers of the President to appoint judges (b) widened the authority of Congress (c) lessened the importance of state courts (d) strengthened our system of checks and balances

H-446 THE MONROE DOCTRINE

"We owe it therefor, to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere.

But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between these new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition... and to this, we have adhered and shall continue to adhere...

It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political systems to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefor, that we should hold such interposition in any form with indifference..."



- ____ 1. Which of the following persons was most responsible for drafting the principles of the Monroe Doctrine?
(a) President Monroe (b) John Quincy Adams (c) Thomas Jefferson (d) James Madison
- ____ 2. The Monroe Doctrine was a (a) joint declaration of Congress (b) joint compact with England (c) presidential message to Congress (d) South American mutual assistance agreement
- ____ 3. At the time this Address was made, the Latin American countries (a) were making plans to revolt (b) were fighting for their freedom (c) had won their independence (d) were appealing for U.S. protection
- ____ 4. The Monroe Doctrine was issued (a) as a warning against reconquest of the Spanish colonies (b) to encourage European colonies to revolt (c) to gain prestige for the United States in world affairs (d) to show our sympathy for the new nations of Latin America
- ____ 5. Which best describes the Monroe Doctrine? It was a (a) mutual aid policy (b) statement of nonintervention (c) military threat to European Colonial powers (d) popular political issue for the President's re-election
- ____ 6. As used in this Address, the word "interposition" in the 2nd paragraph above, meant (a) political alliance (b) intimidation (c) trade embargo (d) military intervention
- ____ 7. Why did the Holy Alliance fail to take measures against the Monroe Doctrine? (a) Spain agreed to give up her colonies (b) the United States was emerging as a world power (c) they were occupied with domestic reforms (d) they feared a conflict with the British navy
- ____ 8. Why did Great Britain support the Monroe Doctrine? She wished to (a) protect her Latin American trade (b) promote a joint Anglo-American policy for Europe (c) weaken other colonial powers (d) spread English democratic ideas to South America
- ____ 9. The Monroe Doctrine represents an expression of which of the following? (a) sectionalism (b) internationalism (c) nationalism (d) militarism
- ____ 10. The main purpose for the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine was to (a) aid Great Britain in her war with Spain (b) promote a Pan-American alliance (c) gain strategic naval bases for the United States (d) protect the interests of the United States

H-447 JACKSON'S REMOVAL OF THE SOUTHERN INDIANS

"All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors have at length brought us to a knowledge of this principle..."

Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes for the land rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the government of the United States to protect and if possible to preserve the scattered remnants of this race which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts and allotted among them..."

The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress that the country destined for the residence of this people shall be forever "secured and guaranteed to them. "A country west of the river has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves or by the United States for them..."



- ____ 1. The chief cause of the conflict between the Cherokees and the State of Georgia was over (a) Indian attacks (b) land claims (c) racial discrimination (d) cultural differences
- ____ 2. According to Pres. Jackson, the previous attempts to solve the Indian problem were (a) unjust (b) impractical (c) ineffectual (d) only partially successful
- ____ 3. Why did Pres. Jackson desire the removal of the Indian tribes to the western lands? He (a) was concerned with the rights of Indians (b) wished to advance his reputation as an Indian fighter (c) wanted to protect the new states from Mexican intruders (d) saw removal as an alternative to extermination
- ____ 4. When the Cherokee Indians appealed to the Supreme Court in Worcester vs. Georgia to retain their lands, the Court decided in favor of the (a) Indians (b) State of Georgia (c) Federal government (d) white settlers
- ____ 5. The effect of the order for removal was to assure that the Indian tribes would be (a) segregated (b) assimilated (c) converted (d) civilized
- ____ 6. Which of the following groups most strongly supported Pres. Jackson's removal policy? (a) New England Federalists (b) fur traders (c) farmers (d) newly arrived immigrants
- ____ 7. Which of these famous Indians was a leader of the civilized Cherokee Indian nation? (a) Osceola (b) Black Hawk (c) Tecumseh (d) Sequoyah
- ____ 8. The Indian territory established by Congress to receive these Eastern Indians was later to be called (a) Oklahoma (b) Texas (c) Arkansas (d) Kansas

THE APPEAL OF THE CHEROKEE NATION

We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to claim this, without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance of treaties, guarantee our residence and our privileges and secure us against intruders. Our only request is that the treaties may be fulfilled and these laws executed... The land to which we are urged to go, is not the land of our birth, nor of our affections, it contains neither the scenes of our childhood, nor the graves of our fathers..."

- ____ 9. The style of this appeal to Congress is best described as (a) angry (b) dignified (c) argumentative (d) belligerent
- ____ 10. The Indians based their appeal upon (a) the laws of independent nations (b) state protective legislation (c) previously negotiated agreements (d) their rights as citizens

H-448 MANIFEST DESTINY—FOLK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

“The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our Confederacy and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our Constitution...

regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers competent to contract, and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them or take exceptions to their union. Foreign powers should therefore look on the annexation of Texas to the United States not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member...

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of Oregon is “clear and unquestionable”, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children... To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil...”

- _____ 1. Manifest Destiny was a popular slogan of the 1840's which meant (a) military superiority (b) industrial-growth (c) territorial expansion (d) spreading American democracy and ideals
- _____ 2. Which of these motives had the strongest appeal for the expansionist spirit of this period? The desire to (a) exploit the mineral resources (b) extend the nation to its natural boundaries (c) gain markets for industrial growth (d) demonstrate the military strength of the United States
- _____ 3. In his inaugural address, Polk urged the annexation of Texas because (a) the United States needed more territory (b) it would further our influence in Latin America (c) it would provide a shorter route to the Pacific (d) the Republic of Texas had requested it
- _____ 4. The major reason for the migration of Americans to Spanish Texas was to (a) obtain cheap farm lands (b) create the Lone Star Republic (c) build a transcontinental railroad (d) extend slavery into new territory
- _____ 5. Which of the following rivers did NOT figure in the various Texas boundary disputes? The (a) Sabine (b) Rio Grande (c) Nueces (d) Mississippi
- _____ 6. The war with Mexico had its strongest supporters among (a) northern abolitionists (b) New England businessmen (c) southern slaveholders (d) midwestern farmers
- _____ 7. An important result of the Mexican War was the (a) extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Central America (b) acquisition of Oregon (c) entrance of Texas into the Union (d) increased antagonism over the slavery issue
- _____ 8. Which of these rivers was an important route in the settlement of the Oregon Territory? The (a) Platte (b) Mississippi (c) Ohio (d) Colorado
- _____ 9. According to Polk, the claim of the United States to the Oregon Territory was based upon (a) the rights of discovery and exploration (b) previous treaties with England (c) Congressional authority to admit new states (d) American settlements in the area
- _____ 10. The U.S. gained the Oregon Territory as a result of (a) a war with Mexico (b) a treaty with Great Britain (c) an agreement with Spain (d) a conflict with Russia

FOR ESSAY OR DISCUSSION: Did the territory gained by the United States by the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo justify the war with Mexico? Why or why not?

H-449 LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

"A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofor only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual . . . that resolves and ordinances to that effect [for secession] are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary..."

In doing this [that the laws be faithfully executed] there needs no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them . . .

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government shall not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend' it..."

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- _____ 1. The cartoon probably appeared (a) during the 1860 election campaign (b) after Lincoln's election victory (c) after the first states had seceded (d) when hostilities had commenced
- _____ 2. How did the cartoonist picture the role of Lincoln? As a (a) referee (b) peacemaker (c) middleman (d) arbitrator
- _____ 3. Southern hostility to the election of Lincoln centered upon his (a) support of the Fugitive Slave Law (b) demand for abolition of slavery (c) election campaign tactics against Southern Democrats (d) opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories
- _____ 4. After which event did the first Southern states secede from the Union? (a) John Brown's raid (b) the election of Lincoln (c) the inauguration of Lincoln (d) the attack on Ft. Sumter
- _____ 5. The major purpose of the First Inaugural Address was to (a) declare his opposition to secession (b) hold the border states in the Union (c) win the support of Union sympathizers in the South (d) rally support from anti-war Democrats
- _____ 6. The closing words of the third paragraph are from (a) the Declaration of Independence (b) the Republican Party platform of 1860 (c) Washington's Farewell Address (d) the Constitution
- _____ 7. In the last paragraph above quoted, Lincoln argued that (a) the South must bear responsibility for any war (b) the North wants peace at any price (c) he would steer a middle course to avoid secession (d) the North would attack the South if necessary
- _____ 8. In the final paragraph, the word "assail" means to (a) condemn (b) rebuke (c) attack (d) force

PART II: For each of the following passages from the First Inaugural Address, write

- A.** if it was intended to reassure the South
B. if it refers to the nature of the Union
C. if it was an appeal to the patriotism of all Americans

- _____ 1. "The right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions... is essential to that balance of power on which the endurance of our political fabric depend."
- _____ 2. "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land..."
- _____ 3. "... but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there shall be no invasion—no using of force against, or among the people anywhere..."
- _____ 4. "... and no State, upon its mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union..."
- _____ 5. "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

H-450 LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE

- _____ 1. The address was delivered to (a) celebrate an important victory (b) dedicate a cemetery (c) gain support for the war (d) explain Lincoln's war aims
- _____ 2. The opening words "Fourscore and seven years ago" refers to which event of American history? (a) the Declaration of Independence (b) the end of the Revolutionary War (c) the adoption of the Constitution (d) Washington's Inaugural Address
- _____ 3. According to Lincoln, the Union soldiers were fighting to (a) free the slaves (b) punish the seceding states (c) preserve the Union (d) protect the power of the national government
- _____ 4. The main idea of the Gettysburg Address was a plea to (a) defeat the Confederate Armies (b) protect our democratic heritage (c) the South to return to the Union (d) abolish slavery
- _____ 5. The tone of this Address can best be described as (a) bitter (b) defiant (c) critical (d) reverent



PART II: Speakers A, B, C and D have just read the Gettysburg Address and issued the following comments. Base your answers to the questions 1 through 5 on their statements and your knowledge of U.S. history.

- SPEAKER A: *"The 'unfinished work' Lincoln ought to undertake should be in letting the South go its own way, the way it wants, without all this slaughter. The war is a failure and we should negotiate a settlement."*
- SPEAKER B: *"Mr. Lincoln's speech is truly an eloquent one. Now the world knows the true meaning of this tragic conflict and why the North must win the war."*
- SPEAKER C: *"Mr. Lincoln's proposition 'that all men are created equal' is what we have pleaded and agitated for two decades. This speech truly explains the purpose of this war."*
- SPEAKER D: *"The Yankee dead shall have died in vain. We shall never surrender, after what Lincoln has done to his brothers in the South."*

- _____ 1. Which Speaker would be most opposed to the quotation "all men are created equal"? (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D
- _____ 2. Most people in the North probably shared the views expressed by which Speaker? (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D
- _____ 3. Which of the Speakers is describing a viewpoint supported by Horace Greeley? (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D
- _____ 4. The policy of "peace at any price" would most likely be supported by which Speaker? (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D
- _____ 5. Which Speaker would most likely oppose the meeting between Lee and Grant at Appomattox Court House? (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D

ESSAY OR DISCUSSION: How would the editor of a Northern newspaper have reacted to this speech? What would have been the viewpoint of a Southern editor?