

8. C
9. J
10. D

II. G.

1.
 - a. Cotton Kingdom on his shoulders
 - b. *The Cruelty of Slavery*: the net and slave collar
 - c. *A Slave Auction*: the whips and harsh faces of the traders; the seated positions of the slaves
 - d. "*Am I Not a Man and a Brother?*": the chains and kneeling posture of the slaves (other answers possible)
2.
 - a. Harvesting Cotton
 - b. Plantation Kitchen
 - c. A Two-Way Proslavery Cartoon
 - d. the prosperity and fine dress of the slaves
 - e. the pleasantness of the kitchen workplace
 - f. the slave's leisured enjoyment of fishing (other answers possible)
3. Proslavery advocates might note the closeness of a black nurse and a white child, and the willingness to trust slaves with white children. Antislavery advocates might note the dependence of whites on blacks even for such tasks as child rearing and nursing.

II. H.

1. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana
2. 7,900 families
3. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana
4. Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee

CHAPTER 17

II. A.

1. False. Tyler turned away from the Whig policies of Clay and Webster.
2. False. Anglo-American hostility remained strong.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. True

8. True
9. False Polk always wanted to acquired California. The Mexican population there was small.
10. False. It was a dispute over the southern boundary of Texas.
11. True
12. True
13. False. It gave the United States very large territorial gains.
14. True
15. False. It forced the slavery controversy to the center of national politics.

II. B.

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. a
10. c
11. b
12. c
13. d
14. c
15. b

II. C.

1. Canada
2. Maine
3. Britain
4. "Conscience Whigs"
5. joint resolution
6. 54° 40'
7. Oregon Trail
8. Manifest Destiny
9. Liberty party

10. 49° (49th parallel)
11. California
12. Nueces River
13. "spot resolutions"
14. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
15. Wilmot Proviso

II. D.

1. O
2. C
3. H
4. E
5. J
6. N
7. M
8. G
9. A
10. F
11. K
12. B
13. I
14. D
15. L

II. E.

- 3
- 1
- 5
- 4
- 2

II. F.

1. E
2. G
3. D
4. J

5. I
6. H
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. F

II. G.

1. Matamoros
2. Santa Fe
3. From New Orleans. They went to the east and west coasts of Mexico, up to California. They were involved in battles at Matamoros, Vera Cruz, San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco.
4. Across unorganized Louisiana territory, Texas, and northern Mexico. Kearny fought in the battles of Santa Fe and San Diego; Frémont at Sonoma.

II. H.

1. Quebec and New Brunswick
2. Columbia River and the forty-ninth parallel
3. 12°40'
4. Rio Grande, Gila, and the Colorado
5. three of the following: Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Mexico City

CHAPTER 18

II. A.

1. True
2. False. The Free Soil party consisted of diverse interests that were united only by their opposition to slavery expansion.
3. False. The gold rush forced new attention to the question of slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico.
4. True
5. False. Clay and Webster defended sectional compromise; Calhoun defended sectional (southern) interests.
6. False. California was admitted as a free state. New Mexico and Utah were territories left open to popular sovereignty concerning slavery.
7. True
8. False. The North was the greatest winner.
9. True
10. True

11. False Cushing effectively aligned the United States with European imperialism in China.
12. True
13. False. The southerners voted in favor of the plan and pushed it through Congress.
14. True
15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. b
15. c

II. C.

1. fire-eaters
2. popular sovereignty
3. Mason-Dixon line
4. Underground Railroad
5. higher law
6. Fugitive Slave Law
7. Free Soil party
8. Compromise of 1850
9. Whigs
10. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
11. Ostend Manifesto
12. Gadsden Purchase

13. Missouri Compromise
14. Democratic party
15. Republican party

II. D.

1. B
2. H
3. O
4. J
5. D
6. N
7. L
8. M
9. C
10. G
11. F
12. A
13. I
14. K
15. E

II. E.

- 3
- 1
- 2
- 5
- 4

II. F.

1. G
2. D
3. J
4. A
5. E
6. H
7. B
8. F

9. I

10. C

II. G.

1. cause: Mexican War; effect: Acquisition of California
2. cause: California's gold rush; effect: California's admission to the union
3. cause: death of Taylor; effect: passage of Compromise of 1850
4. cause: northern aid to fugitive slaves; effect: Fugitive Slave Law
5. cause: election of 1852; effect: disappearance of Whig party
6. cause: Compromise of 1850; effect: southern "filibuster" ventures
7. cause: plans for southern railroad; effect: Gadsden Purchase
8. cause: Douglas's railroad plans; effect: Kansas-Nebraska Act
9. cause: Ostend Manifesto; effect: end of Pierce administration's Cuba schemes
10. cause: Kansas-Nebraska Act; effect: rise of Republican party

II. H.

1. Wyoming, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas
2. California
3. Utah
4. two: Oregon and Minnesota
5. Honduras and Nicaragua
6. Colombia (New Granada)
7. El Paso and Houston
8. Nebraska
9. slavery existed in Missouri
10. yes

CHAPTER 19

II. A.

1. True
2. False. Few proslavery people brought slaves with them to Kansas.
3. True
4. False. Douglas's opposition to the Lecompton Constitution divided the Democrats.
5. True
6. True

7. False. The Dred Scott decision held that slavery could not be prohibited in a territory because slaves were property protected by the Constitution.
8. True
9. False. Douglas adhered to popular sovereignty despite Lincoln's criticism.
10. True
11. False. It was southern delegates who walked out when northern Democrats nominated Douglas.
12. True
13. False. Lincoln obtained a only a minority of the popular vote despite his majority in the Electoral College.
14. True
15. False. Lincoln rejected the Crittenden Compromise.

II. B.

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. b
12. c
13. a
14. b
15. b

II. C.

1. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
2. *The Impending Crisis of the South*
3. Beecher's Bibles
4. "Bleeding Kansas"
5. Lecompton Constitution
6. Know-Nothing party (American Party OK)
7. Dred Scott case

8. Panic of 1857
9. Lincoln-Douglas debates
10. Constitutional Union party
11. South Carolina
12. Confederate States of America
13. Crittenden Compromise
14. election of 1860
15. "lame-duck" period

II. D.

1. E
2. G
3. O
4. F
5. N
6. K
7. A
8. J
9. C
10. L
11. B
12. H
13. M
14. I
15. D

II. E.

- 3
- 2
- 4
- 5
- 1
- 6

II. F.

1. I
2. J

3. H
4. G
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. F
10. E

II. G.

1.
 - a. Lincoln says that blacks are equal in natural rights of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, and in the right to earn their living; he says that whites are superior in moral and intellectual endowment.
 - b. He is refuting a charge by Douglas that he is in favor of complete racial equality.
2.
 - a. Brown means that his cause of abolishing slavery will be advanced by his death.
 - b. Brown knows that the abolitionists will make him a martyr after his execution.
3.
 - a. Greeley admits that a right to secession exists, and he does not think that the republic can be held together only by bayonets.
 - b. Fear of the war that will likely come if the South is not allowed to secede peacefully.
4.
 - a. Hammond suggests that the North is too weak to survive without the South.
 - b. The confidence in southern independence expressed by Hammond leaves no reason to compromise with the North.
5.
 - a. The South is like a colony held by the "empire" of the U.S. government.
 - b. That it recognize southern independence in order to weaken the United States.
6.
 - a. The description of Chloe ironing and folding clothes; the children asleep in their bed.
 - b. Chloe is a caring mother and wife; Tom is gentle and pious, full of warm feelings for his family.
 - c. In the first excerpt, Tom has a New Testament Bible open on his knee; in the second, he declares that his "soul" has been "bought and paid for"—a statement of religious doctrine.

II. H.

1. fifty-two

2. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and California
3. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and California
4. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina
5. Missouri
6. California
7. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
8. Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia
9. Arkansas, North Carolina, and South Carolina
10. Georgia and Florida

CHAPTER 20

II. A.

1. False. Four more states seceded after his inauguration.
2. True
3. True
4. False. The South had superior military leadership, while the North struggled to find commanders.
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False. The British permitted the *Alabama* to leave their ports.
9. True
10. True
11. False. The Civil War draft was unfair to poor citizens, who could not afford substitutes.
12. False. Congress approved Lincoln's acts.
13. True
14. True
15. False. The Northern civilian economy prospered during the war.

II. B.

1. d
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b