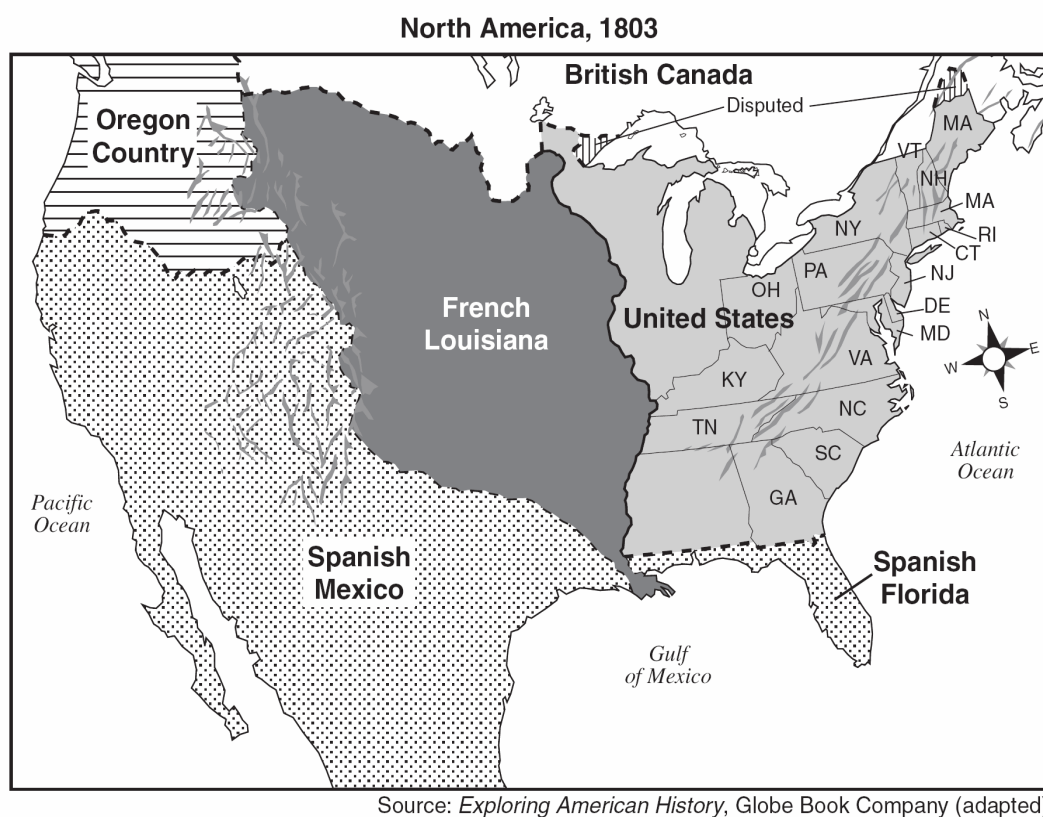


Westward Migration

1. The United States' International Border with Canada is most notable for being
 - A) settled in the Oregon Treaty at the 49th parallel
 - B) negotiated with two different countries
 - C) crossed by many blacks to escape the possibility of slavery
 - D) legally traversable without a passport
 - E) the longest undefended border in the world
2. What was the most important impact of the battle of the Alamo on the Texan Revolution?
 - A) It was a huge and costly military defeat for the Mexican army under Santa Anna.
 - B) It was a huge and costly military defeat for the Texan army under Sam Houston.
 - C) It marked the death of several legendary frontiersmen, including Crockett and Bowie.
 - D) It became a rallying point for the fight for Texan independence, turning public opinion.
 - E) It was the battle in which Santa Anna was captured and the Lone Star Republic formed.
- 3.



By the end of the Manifest Destiny era, United States territory spanned across North America to the Pacific Coast. Which of the following correctly matches a U.S. territory with the treaty and country from which it was gained?

- A) Mexican Cession, Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Spain
- B) Oregon Territory, Oregon Treaty, Canada
- C) French Louisiana, Treaty of Paris, France
- D) Florida, Adams-Onís Treaty, Spain
- E) Texas, Texas Annexation, Mexico

4. Which of the following was not among the reasons politicians opposed annexing Texas in the 1840s?

- A) The admission of new slave states to the Union would upset the balance in the Senate.
- B) Mexico had demonstrated its willingness to use force to retain control of Texas.
- C) The United States was already engaged in boundary disputes in Maine and Oregon.
- D) Many northerners were opposed to adding Texas to the Union.
- E) The United States was unable to militarily match Mexico's General Santa Anna.

5. “Fifty-four Forty or Fight” represented the claim for

- A) South Korean expansion in the Korean War
- B) South Vietnamese territory in the Vietnamese War
- C) Texas territory in the Mexican War
- D) Oregon territory in negotiations with the British
- E) U.S. possession of Cuba after the Spanish-American War

Westward Migration

6. Why did the Senate reluctantly agree to vote for James K. Polk's compromise settlement with Britain over the Oregon Territory?
 - A) Northerners saw the territory as a chance to gain more free states.
 - B) Southern senators believed that the territory would be fertile land for cotton growing.
 - C) Britain would not resolve the issues on the Maine border until the Oregon issue was settled.
 - D) Senators did not want to risk going to war with Great Britain and Mexico at the same time.
 - E) Senators thought that fighting for any more land would upset their Russian allies.
7. What was Whig candidate Henry Clay's position on the annexation of Texas during the election of 1844?
 - A) He fervently supported annexation of Texas.
 - B) He fervently opposed annexation of Texas.
 - C) He first opposed annexation of Texas, then supported it.
 - D) He supported annexation of Texas only if it would be made slave-free.
 - E) He supported annexation of Texas if the U.S. straightened it out with Britain.
8. The British based their claim for the Oregon Territory on their
 - A) discovery of the Willamette valley
 - B) fur trading with Native Americans
 - C) fort in Astoria, Oregon
 - D) settlement of five thousand British citizens
 - E) control of the Columbia River
9. The Americans felt that they owned the Oregon Territory for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
 - A) protestant missionaries and farmers who had settled the valley in the 1840s
 - B) the fur trading post and fort in Astoria, Oregon
 - C) the Lewis and Clark expedition
 - D) the discovery of the Columbia River
 - E) the ownership of a silver mine on the Snake River
10. Why did John Tyler work to secure the annexation of Texas?
 - A) He wanted to even the balance between slave states and free states.
 - B) He wanted to increase the cotton revenue of the United States.
 - C) He was worried about the growing influence of the British in Texas.
 - D) He wanted the oil which was located in Texas.
 - E) He needed to secure the Democratic nomination in 1844.
11. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren held off on annexing Texas into the U.S. because
 - A) the territory was too big for the United States to effectively govern yet
 - B) the territory did not have enough people to apply for statehood under the Northwest Ordinance
 - C) Britain had a rival claim on the land and they did not want to provoke war with Britain
 - D) northerners objected to the expansion of slavery
 - E) both presidents believed in a theory of small government which would not give them the power to annex Texas until Texas was fully free from Mexico
12. Why did friction initially develop between Americans in Texas and Mexicans?
 - A) Americans refused to pay taxes to the Mexican government.
 - B) Americans refused to convert to Protestantism.
 - C) Americans refused to get rid of their slaves.
 - D) Americans refused to pay Mexican workers fair salaries.
 - E) Americans refused to follow the laws that had existed in America.
13. Americans wanted to expand into Oregon and Texas in the 1840s and 1850s because
 - A) many Americans had settled there in the 1820s and 1830s
 - B) there was a wealth of natural resources in those territories
 - C) Southerners and Northerners were in competition to quickly gain territories
 - D) fur trade was becoming more and more profitable
 - E) both areas had ideal farming conditions for cotton, the most profitable U.S. crop at the time
14. John Tyler attempted to annex Texas because
 - A) Mexico attempted to usher Texas into the American Union
 - B) Henry Clay had asked him to
 - C) Southerners thought British negotiation would help push Texas into the Union
 - D) Anti-slavery forces saw Texas as a chance to put them ahead in the Senate
 - E) Tyler wanted to build a following after being abandoned by the Whigs
15. The slogan "54'40" or Fight" represented the American desire to
 - A) go to war with the British
 - B) go to war with Mexico
 - C) annex California
 - D) control the Oregon territory
 - E) reassess the 36'30" line decided upon in the Missouri Compromise
16. The Oregon treaty
 - A) caused violence to spark in the Northwest
 - B) appeased all of Polk's supporters
 - C) ceded all territory below the 54'40" line to the United States
 - D) established the current Canadian-American border
 - E) incited Mexico to war
17. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty established all of the following EXCEPT
 - A) conflicting claims on the Canada-Maine border were settled
 - B) the British apologized for the destruction of the *Caroline*
 - C) the British promised to avoid "officious interference" in freeing slaves
 - D) both countries agreed to patrol the African coast to prevent slave smuggling
 - E) conflicting claims on the Oregon territory were settled
18. One foreign policy success of John Tyler's presidency was
 - A) victory in the Mexican-American War
 - B) the movement to annex Texas into the Union
 - C) the acquisition of the Oregon territory
 - D) the annexation of California into the Union
 - E) the acquisition of the Gadsden purchase
19. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren were reluctant to recognize Texas as a state because
 - A) they worried Texans would attempt to take over the Federal Government
 - B) they thought Texas would disobey the Federal Government
 - C) they planned on attacking Mexico
 - D) Texas demanded lower taxes than the rest of the Union
 - E) they did not want to upset the slave state to free state balance
20. Americans came south to Texas in the 1820s because
 - A) the weather enticed them
 - B) Texas offered them better opportunities for freedom
 - C) Texas experienced a gold rush
 - D) Mexico offered them land grants
 - E) they wanted to take over Mexico
21. Texas had been under all of the following governments EXCEPT
 - A) United States
 - B) Independent
 - C) Spanish
 - D) Confederacy
 - E) French

Westward Migration

22. One obstacle Sam Houston faced in trying to obtain American annexation of Texas was
- A) Andrew Jackson's desire to go to war with Mexico
 - B) Mexico's threat to attack Texas
 - C) Andrew Jackson's fear of a renewal of the slavery issue
 - D) France and England's desire for trading agreements with Texas
 - E) Henry Clay's inability to be elected into office
23. The Mexican-American War, William Walker's unauthorized military expeditions into Latin America, and the Ostend Manifesto are all arguably examples of
- A) government support for manifest destiny
 - B) early American imperialism
 - C) expansion of slave territory
 - D) U.S. determination to keep Latin America free of European control
 - E) significant precursors to the Civil War
24. Had General Winfield Scott not captured Mexico City and thus forced the Mexican government to make substantial concessions, the United States would still have had a claim to California because
- A) the U.S. army had won most of the battles of the war, including at Buena Vista and Vera Cruz
 - B) the Mexican people were dissatisfied with Santa Anna and uninterested in holding California in addition to civil disputes
 - C) treaty negotiations between the U.S. and Mexico had always involved payments for the territory of California
 - D) California had experienced a huge influx of American settlers due to the gold rush and far outnumbered the number of Mexican citizens residing there
 - E) American civilians and soldiers had already taken California, overthrowing the Mexican government there
25. Which treaty ended the Mexican-American War?
- A) The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - B) The Treaty of Paris
 - C) The Treaty of Portsmouth
 - D) The Treaty of Versailles
 - E) The Treaty of Vera Cruz
26. All of the following are true about the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo EXCEPT
- A) the United States took possession of California
 - B) the United States paid Mexico 15 million dollars
 - C) the southern border of Texas was set at the Rio Grande
 - D) slavery was forbidden in New Mexico
 - E) the United States assumed all claims of American citizens against Mexico
27. Some southern Democrats opposed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo because
- A) the Mexican cession would not be open for slavery
 - B) they wanted the United States to take all of Mexico
 - C) they wanted the ore located in Vera Cruz
 - D) they didn't believe that the United States should pay 15 million for the territory
 - E) they thought Northern senators had changed the treaty to hurt cotton farming in the territory
28. When did the Mexican government agree to peace terms in the Mexican-American War?
- A) After the Americans captured California
 - B) After the Americans pushed Mexican troops back behind the Rio Grande
 - C) After the Americans captured New Mexico
 - D) After the Americans captured Vera Cruz
 - E) After the Americans captured Mexico City
29. Where did most of the fighting in the Mexican War take place?
- A) In Texas
 - B) In Mexican territory
 - C) In Missouri and Arkansas
 - D) In California
 - E) Above the Rio Grande
30. All of the following were American military leaders in the Mexican-American War EXCEPT
- A) Stephen Kearney
 - B) John C. Fremont
 - C) Zachary Taylor
 - D) Winfield Scott
 - E) Nathaniel Bedford Forrest
31. How did Congress respond when James K. Polk asked them to declare war against Mexico in 1846?
- A) Congress declared war by slim majorities in both houses.
 - B) Congress overwhelmingly rejected the declaration of war, so Polk had to fight it without Congress's support.
 - C) Congress declared war by large majorities in both houses.
 - D) Congress passed the declaration of war unanimously.
 - E) Congress rejected the declaration initially by slim margins, but passed it after another Mexican attack.
32. Which of the following statements best describes the reasons for the start of the Mexican War?
- A) The war provoked by Mexicans coming into the Southern states and attacking American troops.
 - B) The United States provoked the war by going into Mexico and attacking villages.
 - C) Although the United States did not attack first, it provoked the Mexicans by bringing its military onto Mexican-claimed soil.
 - D) Although Mexico did not attack first, it provoked the U.S. by bringing its military into Missouri.
 - E) The United States attempted to take California and the Mexicans fought them there.
33. What was the immediate cause of the Mexican War?
- A) The killing of 11 Americans by a Mexican army North of the Rio Grande.
 - B) Zachary Taylor's movement of his army to the Rio Grande.
 - C) The annexation of Texas by the United States.
 - D) The attack by Santa Anna on an American fort in El Paso.
 - E) The American attack in Winfield Scott on a Mexican patrol.
34. Which group opposed the Mexican War?
- A) Northern Democrats
 - B) Southern Democrats
 - C) Northern Whigs
 - D) Southern Whigs
 - E) Know-nothings
35. The Battles of Monterey, San Gabriel, and Palo Alto in the Mexican War were examples of
- A) close fought battles between America and Mexico
 - B) Mexican victories that America won the war in spite of
 - C) naval battles
 - D) battles in which the Mexicans were defeated badly
 - E) battles which were fought between a larger American force and a smaller Mexican force
36. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo did not
- A) end the Mexican War
 - B) increase America's territory by one third
 - C) cede the Southwest to America
 - D) send \$15 million to Mexico in exchange for territory
 - E) force Mexico to pay an indemnity for the war
37. A significant impact of the Mexican War was
- A) American acquisition of Mexico
 - B) another attempt by Britain to retake the Southwest
 - C) the failure to re-elect James K. Polk
 - D) the reemergence of the issue of slavery in the territories
 - E) widespread American opposition to the war
38. The immediate cause of the Mexican War was
- A) the American cession of the Oregon territory
 - B) Thomas Jone's attempt to seize California for the Americans
 - C) the flow of Americans into Mexican-owned far west areas
 - D) American and Mexican disagreements over the Texas-Mexico border
 - E) a Mexican attack on some of Zachary Taylor's troops

Westward Migration

39. The Wilmot Proviso, if passed by the Senate, would have
- A) established the boundary of Oregon at 54°40'
 - B) forbidden slavery in Mexican-acquired territories
 - C) nullified the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - D) made Henry Clay president and James K. Polk secretary of state
 - E) allowed for the purchase of Cuba from Spain
40. Popular sovereignty was the doctrine that
- A) people in a territory should vote on whether slavery is permitted
 - B) people in a colony should vote on whether the colony becomes independent
 - C) leaders should be voted on by the people, not by the state legislatures
 - D) direct democracy was more effective than representative democracy
 - E) the president ought to follow the will of the people closely
41. The Wilmot Proviso proposed that
- A) slavery be prohibited in all territory North of the line set in the Missouri Compromise
 - B) slavery be prohibited in all territory acquired from Mexico
 - C) slavery be allowed in New Mexico, but prohibited in California
 - D) slavery be allowed in the Mexican cession, but prohibited in the Oregon Territory
 - E) slavery be prohibited nationally
42. What policy towards slaves was advocated by William Lloyd Garrison?
- A) Releasing slaves and then sending them to a colony in Africa
 - B) Gradually releasing slaves by state as to not flood the market
 - C) Immediate abolition in every state and territory
 - D) Prevention of the spread of slavery towards the territories
 - E) Compensation to slave owners for loss of slaves
43. The mission of the American Colonization Society was to
- A) colonize areas in the New World for the possession of Great Britain
 - B) support American expansion into the Philippines and other areas
 - C) transport freed slaves to an African colony
 - D) bind together the American colonies to form a cohesive organization
 - E) to help free the Philippines from American rule
44. Which of the following events did the most to convince Northerners to view slavery as sin in the 1830s?
- A) The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - B) The First Great Awakening
 - C) The Second Great Awakening
 - D) John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
 - E) The slave revolts of Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner
45. In 1848, Martin Van Buren was nominated by this party, which took a platform of no slavery in the territories
- A) Democrat
 - B) Whig
 - C) Know-nothing
 - D) Free soil
 - E) Republican
46. All of the following represent attempts to avoid striking controversy on the issue of slavery EXCEPT
- A) the Wilmot Proviso
 - B) the Compromise of 1850
 - C) the nomination of Zachary Taylor for President
 - D) popular sovereignty
 - E) the Kansas-Nebraska Act
47. Which policy did Stephen Douglas believe should be implemented in the territories regarding slavery?
- A) No slavery in the territories
 - B) People in the territories vote on whether or not they want slavery
 - C) Slavery in the territories
 - D) Slavery in territories below the 36°30' line
 - E) No slavery anywhere
48. The Wilmot Proviso
- A) mandated slavery in territory obtained from Mexico
 - B) allowed for residents to vote for or against slavery in territories
 - C) allowed slavery in the Southwest, but not in the Oregon territory
 - D) disallowed slavery in any territory obtained from Mexico
 - E) allowed slavery in territory in Kansas and Nebraska
49. Base your answer to the following question on Which of the following produced a generally positive result for Native American populations?
- I. Dawes Severalty Act
 - II. Battle of Wounded Knee
 - III. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934
- A) III only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
50. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between Native Americans and Western settlers in the late 1800s?
- A) Settlers and Native Americans coexisted peacefully but rarely encountered each other.
 - B) Settlers generally respected Native American culture and allowed their reservations autonomy.
 - C) Settlers originally mistreated Native Americans but came to assimilate parts of their culture.
 - D) Settlers and Native Americans fought over land, and military actions exacerbated tensions.
 - E) Native Americans commonly attacked settlements, but to limited avail.
51. According to Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier thesis," the American frontier
- A) was ready to be declared fully settled
 - B) would culturally impact the United States forever
 - C) promoted a distinctly American individualism
 - D) could be found in places other than the West
 - E) was comparatively uncivilized and in need of reform
52. In 1882, as mining towns grew in the West, Congress passed an exclusion act against immigrants from
- A) China
 - B) Mexico
 - C) Eastern Europe
 - D) Ireland
 - E) Africa
53. "[The American claim] is be the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty."
– John L. O'Sullivan, *Democratic Review*, 1845
- The sentiments of the above quotation would have been LEAST supported by Americans living in
- A) Maine
 - B) New York
 - C) Alabama
 - D) Oregon
 - E) California
54. California's population in the 1850s soared mostly due to
- A) the gold rush
 - B) the fur trade
 - C) homestead farming
 - D) the Indian Removal Act
 - E) immigrants from Mexico
55. The danger associated with the Oregon trail was principally due to
- A) attacks by Indians
 - B) disease and depression
 - C) getting lost
 - D) river-valley terrain
 - E) attacks by wild animals

Westward Migration

56. The Gadsden Purchase added land in the American Southwest for the principal purpose of
- A) making room for a railroad
 - B) balancing slavery interests in the Senate
 - C) fulfilling the demands of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - D) providing a military buffer to the New Mexico territory
 - E) nullifying the Wilmot Proviso
57. Southerners supported the availability of cheap land in the West because they
- A) wanted to move west to expand their cotton empire
 - B) wanted to populate more states to give them an edge in the senate
 - C) wanted to drive a wedge between the West and the Northeast
 - D) thought it would help their labor supply
 - E) believed they could obtain more natural resources
58. What was one consequence of the Santa Fe Trail?
- A) Spain became a prominent trading partner with the U.S. in Latin America.
 - B) U.S. traders sized up the Southwest for future acquisition.
 - C) American settlers provoked the Mexicans, eventually leading to the Mexican War.
 - D) Spain was able to hold on to the land longer due to the profits from trading.
 - E) France, an enemy of Spain, rebuked the U.S. as a trading partner.
59. What did most moderate southerners see as a solution to the slavery issue in the 1850s?
- A) extending the Missouri Compromise line westward to the Pacific
 - B) extending slavery to all of the territories
 - C) taking over Mexico and extending slavery to it
 - D) extending slavery to the entire nation
 - E) extending slavery only to territories east of the Mexican cession
60. Which invention contributed greatly to the expansion of railroads in the 1840s and 1850s?
- A) the telegraph
 - B) the harvester
 - C) the sewing machine
 - D) the cotton gin
 - E) electric power
61. Which statement best describes the monetary requirements of Western settlement in the 1840s and 1850s?
- A) Mostly the poor moved west to find a better life.
 - B) Moving West was done mostly by rich adventures for the thrill of it.
 - C) The poor could not afford the trip west, and settlement was done mostly by the middle class.
 - D) Only the very rich could afford the trip west, so middle-class and poor people had to be sponsored by the rich.
 - E) Government increased land prices during that time to lower the number of people moving west.
62. All of the following statements are true about the mining boom in the 1840s and 1850s EXCEPT
- A) mining camps and towns which sprang up after a rush were often short-lived
 - B) the miners came from around the world, with almost a third of the miners being Chinese
 - C) the population increase in places like California was temporary as miners moved quickly to the location of the next rush
 - D) gold rushes and silver rushes occurred everywhere from Nevada to the Black Hills of the Dakotas
 - E) tens of thousands of men came West due to these rushes
63. California's population increased quickly through the 1840s and 1850s primarily because of
- A) ideal weather conditions
 - B) fertile plains for farming
 - C) gold rushes
 - D) political freedom
 - E) increased economic opportunity
64. Which statement best describes the settlement pattern of emigrants to the U.S. West in the 1850s and 1860s?
- A) Emigrants settled first in the Northern Midwest and then moved out West.
 - B) Emigrants settled in California and Oregon before they settled in much of the great plains region.
 - C) Emigrants settled first in the southern areas such as California and New Mexico and then moved North to Oregon.
 - D) Emigrants were reluctant to move out to New Mexico and California until Mexico was out of the picture.
 - E) Emigrants went first to the great plains and that area was settled, others moved west to California.
65. What piece of land did Franklin Pierce successfully purchase in 1853?
- A) Cuba
 - B) the Gadsden Purchase
 - C) the Oregon Territory
 - D) the Mexican Cession
 - E) Puerto Rico
66. What was the Ostend Manifesto?
- A) A plan by American diplomats to secretly purchase Cuba from Spain.
 - B) A declaration by anti-slavery forces in the Civil War that slaves would be freed as their masters' territory was captured.
 - C) A declaration made by Theodore Roosevelt that the United States would control the area around the Caribbean.
 - D) A plan by the Americans in World War II to encourage the occupied nations to resist.
 - E) A plan made by Americans during Vietnam to persuade the Vietnamese to fight for the American cause.
67. Where did southern expansions look in the 1840s and 1850s to place more plantations?
- A) Cuba
 - B) Puerto Rico
 - C) Haiti
 - D) Mexico
 - E) Panama
68. Some northerners criticized expansionism in the 1840s and 1850s because they saw it as a tool to
- A) spread slavery into the territories
 - B) attack British interests in the Northwest
 - C) end reform movements started in the Northeast
 - D) divert attention from sectional issues
 - E) destroy the Native American populations
69. All of the following were causes of the belief in manifest destiny EXCEPT
- A) population increase
 - B) slowing in economic development
 - C) nationalism
 - D) technological advances
 - E) reform ideals
70. The phrase *manifest destiny* reflects the belief that the United States had a right to
- A) kill species of animals if it helped them economically
 - B) expand across the North American continent
 - C) possession of islands in the Pacific and Caribbean
 - D) spread slavery across the nation
 - E) take over Canada and Mexico

Westward Migration

71. Which of the following statements is true about life on the Western frontier before the Civil War?
- A) Settlers lived a more advanced life than at the time of early colonists thanks to new technology.
 - B) Since life on the frontier depended on brute strength, women initially had less rights than men, compared to the East.
 - C) More settlers died at early ages from disease and malnutrition than from Indian raids.
 - D) Most settlers built brick structures to live in on the frontier so that they could prevent fire.
 - E) Farming cotton and tobacco was the quickest way to make money for settlers.
72. The western frontier in the mid 19th century offered
- A) little opportunity for wealth
 - B) a relatively easy lifestyle
 - C) little chance for social advancement
 - D) opposition from Native Americans
 - E) no opportunity for cattle ranching
73. The Santa Fe trail most importantly demonstrated that
- A) Native Americans were a dangerous force with which to be reckoned
 - B) Americans could not survive in the West
 - C) the harsh weather conditions of the Southwest were not conducive to farming
 - D) heavy wagons could be a viable mode of transportation in the American west
 - E) the West contained rough terrain
74. Which American, known as “The Pathfinder,” mapped the Oregon Trail and created interest in the Oregon and California territories?
- A) Meriwether Lewis
 - B) John Fremont
 - C) Zebulon Pike
 - D) Daniel Boone
 - E) Davy Crockett
75. An impact of the Gold Rush of 1848 was that
- A) California attempted to enter the Union as a slave state
 - B) California quickly established law and order
 - C) thousands of people got rich quickly
 - D) California applied to enter the Union as a free state
 - E) California became the wealthiest state in the Union
76. The western frontier was home to all of the following EXCEPT
- A) fur trading
 - B) cattle ranchers
 - C) miners
 - D) squatters
 - E) brokers
77. Which of the following was a problem America faced while expanding westward?
- A) Americans were hesitant to extend over the land of Native Americans.
 - B) Americans were unwilling to explore.
 - C) The Federal Government discouraged such expansion.
 - D) The American economy made it difficult for people to go west.
 - E) The weather conditions made it difficult for settlers.
-