

Instructions

Complete the Pre-Unit Quiz collaboratively with your team members. You may use only a printed copy of Part 2 of the study guide while taking the Pre-Unit Quiz.

However, your study guide notes may not include the use of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI). The use of AI-content generators (such as ChatGPT) is a form of academic dishonesty and is not allowed. OnRamps students are considered students at the University of Texas at Austin and are subject to the University's academic integrity policies.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	17 minutes	8 out of 10

Score for this quiz: **8** out of 10

Submitted Dec 2 at 12:49pm

This attempt took 17 minutes.

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

The most controversial aspect of the Compromise of 1850 was the

implementation of popular sovereignty in the Utah and New Mexico territories. The Missouri Compromise would be nullified if slavery expanded north.

admission of California to the Union as a free state. Its vast resources and fertile land made it ideal for profiting from enslaved farming.

Fugitive Slave Act. Northerners felt it violated their rights by compelling them to assist in the arrest of fugitives from slavery.

ban on the slave trade in Washington D.C. Enslavers worried it would set a precedent for the rest of the nation.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*:

- Section 14.1 The Compromise of 1850, "The Fugitive Slave Act and its Consequences"

Question 2

1 / 1 pts

Who were the Border Ruffians?

Proslavery settlers from Kansas who supported the Lecompton Constitution.

Antislavery activists who flooded Kansas to influence territorial elections.

Missourians who crossed the border to vote in Kansas and influence territorial elections.

Northern farmers who wanted the federal government to survey the land in Kansas.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*:

- Section 14.2 The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Republican Party, "Bleeding Kansas"

Question 3

1 / 1 pts

What was President Lincoln's stance on slavery as expressed during his inauguration in March 1861?

He declared his intention to abolish slavery in all states, regardless of the Southern Democrats' consent.

He stated that he had no lawful right to interfere with slavery where it existed but pledged to prevent its expansion into new territories.

He emphasized his support for the expansion of slavery into new western territories.

He expressed his willingness to negotiate with secessionist states for the preservation of slavery within their borders.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*

Section 15.1 The Origins and Outbreak of the Civil War, "The Creation of the Confederate State of America"

Question 4

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following describes Southern politicians' justification for seceding from the Union?

that as a new nation they could continue the leadership of the slaveholding class in their southern economy.

the federal government was overbearing and they no longer needed the military support for defense.

The U.S. Constitution was a contract that allowed states to withdraw consent from federal control.

that states had sacrificed their autonomy by joining the United States.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*:

- Section 15.1 The Origins and Outbreak of the Civil War, "The Creation of the Confederate States of America"

Question 5

0 / 1 pts

Why did many White laborers in the North dislike the Southern institution of slavery expanding?

A majority believed in racial equality and that slavery was morally wrong.

Correct Answer

A majority believed that slavery indirectly lowered their wages.

A majority worried that slavery would lead to Southern secession.

A majority wanted those enslaved to move to Mexico.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*:

- Section 14.1 The Compromise of 1850

Question 6

1 / 1 pts

How does Harriet Tubman's bravery and service to the Underground Railroad contribute to the significance of the network?

Her actions overshadowed other prominent abolitionists who served the underground network.

The network's significance was determined by societal factors and historical events, not one individual.

She represents the resilience of the human spirit in the face of oppression for the hundreds she helped escape.

Her work highlights how the network improved society for all women and advanced gender equality.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*:

- Section 14.1 The Compromise of 1850, "The Fugitive Slave Act and its Consequences"

Question 7

1 / 1 pts

How did the events of "Bleeding Kansas" reflect the broader tensions and conflicts surrounding the issue of slavery in the United States during the mid-19th century?

The events were seen by many Americans as a minor dispute over local property rights with no wider implications for the national debate on slavery.

The events demonstrated that progress toward greater racial equality was inevitable rather than a result of people's choices.

The events showcased how the federal government could negotiate economic disputes between Northern and Southern states over property and employment rights.

The events highlighted the intense struggle over slavery's expansion into new territories, revealing deep division in American society between pro- and antislavery factions.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*:

- Section 14.2 The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Republican Party, "Bleeding Kansas"

Question 8

0 / 1 pts

What was a significant outcome of the Supreme Court's decision in the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case?

The Court granted citizenship rights to Black people and upheld Congress's authority to limit the spread of slavery.

The Court affirmed Dred Scott's right to freedom and declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

The decision reinforced the legality of the Missouri Compromise and strengthened popular sovereignty in the territories.

Correct Answer

The ruling declared that Black people could never be citizens, and Congress had no power to restrict the expansion of slavery.

You can reference the content of this question here:

- Section 14.3 The Dred Scott Decisions and Sectional Strife, "Dred Scott"

Question 9

1 / 1 pts

Which statement best reflects the perspective of Northern states' rights advocates regarding the liberty laws passed in response to the Fugitive Slave Act?

The Northern liberty laws demonstrated a commitment to states' rights by prioritizing the federal government's obligation to uphold the property rights of enslavers over individual state autonomy.

The Northern liberty laws disagree with the principle of states' rights by affirming the federal government's obligation to regulate interstate commerce, thus emphasizing the supremacy of federal authority over individual state autonomy.

The Northern liberty laws affirmed the sovereignty of states by asserting their right to provide legal protection to arrested freedom-seekers, thus challenging federal overreach in matters of slavery enforcement.

The Northern liberty laws exemplified a conflict with the states' rights doctrine by granting federal authorities unrestricted power to enforce pro-slavery legislation, thereby undermining the sovereignty of individual states.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*

- Section 14.1 The Compromise of 1850, "The Fugitive Slave Act and its Consequences"

Question 10

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following best reflects the hypocrisy inherent in the implementation of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850?

The Act was heavily enforced in free states, compelling northerners to aid in the capture of escaped slaves under the threat of fines and imprisonment, while enslavers rejected the use of federal power to restrict slavery expansion.

The Act empowered federal commissioners to decide the fate of freedom-seekers without the opportunity for them to testify in their defense, while Southern state legislatures created laws that protected their humanity and autonomy.

By offering monetary rewards, enslavers sought to ensure that freedom-seekers were returned to their rightful owners in a humane and compassionate manner, contradicting any accusations of hypocrisy in their actions.

The Act's provision of allowing a trial by jury essentially negated the effects of the law and promoted the success of the Underground Railroad network, while Southern Democrats continued to insist their states' rights were being denied.

You can reference the content of this question here:

OpenStax *U.S. History*

- Section 14.1 The Compromise of 1850, "The Fugitive Slave Act and its Consequences"

Quiz Score: **8** out of 10