

# Test Results

1. f
2. e
3. a
4. g
5. c
6. b
7. b, g, h
8. b, c, f
9. b
10. b
11. a
12. e
13. e
14. c
15. h
16. a, d
17. b, g, i (h is acceptable)
18. g
19. Religion, Slavery, Economics and State's Rights
20. c
21. a
22. The elements of Hamilton's American System were: protective tariffs, bounties to encourage trade, a national bank, and federal subsidies for internal improvements.
23. The problem with Hamilton's plans was that they were not consistent with a literal reading of the Constitution
24. It is a Latin term for when the politics of a nation are dominated by three individuals.
25. Clay was the second most powerful man in America when he was the Speaker of the House
26. The five points of Calvinism are: Total Depravity, Unconditional Election, Limited Atonement, Irresistible Grace and Perseverance of the Saints
27. The Five Articles of Remonstrance were specifically written against the Dutch Reformed Church of Holland, which held to the Belgic Confession.
28. Whitefield came to America to preach and start an orphanage.
29. The doctrine of Predestination or Election.
30. Arminianism became prominent in the north-west, while Unitarianism became prominent in the northeast.
31. Finney was an Arminian, and because he believed it was man's decision to be saved, his preaching became about pressuring people to make a decision to follow Christ.
32. Universities, especially if they didn't have a confession of faith, were a very easy target for men to introduce new, unorthodox, theology, which caused the universities to fall away from their original doctrines.
33. Jackson abolished the Second National Bank by withdrawing all the government funding.
34. Abraham Lincoln was associated the American System.
35. John Brown didn't succeed in his business because he got into a lot of debt, and was unable to pay it back.
36. John Brown first went to Kansas to fight against the pro-slavery forces which were rumored to be marching into Kansas.
37. Kansas was pro-slavery.
38. John Brown went on a raid, called himself the Northern Army, and killed people who he thought to be pro-slavery.
39. When a new governor, John Geary, was appointed

40. Because of the two rivers, the hills surrounding it, and the United States arsenal it contained.

41. Guns are designed to fire basically straight, to knock down walls, but mortars are designed to fire high and arching, thus being able to shoot down the people behind the walls.

42. Solid shot, shells, and canister or grapeshot.

43. Major Robert Anderson was commanding the Union troops, and Brigadier-General P.G.T. Beauregard was commanding the Confederate troops.

44. By using hot-shot, which are cannon balls heated until they are red-hot, which will easily light wooden buildings on fire.

45. To capture the rifles in the armory. He expected to use them to arm the large number of slaves who would flock to him.

46. Because a handful of militia was able to defeat the British navy and army, in an unfinished fort, repelling the invasion of the south.

47. They weren't reliable, and would sometimes burst, killing all the gun crew.

48. Because the fort was on fire, and he was running out of provisions, which he had no hope of receiving more of.

49. Anderson was from Kentucky.

50. Because the North didn't want to open up the chance for any more territories to legalize slavery.

51. What were Lincoln and Douglas's positions in the Senate?

52. Because he used personal insults in his speech, specifically against Judge Butler, Brooks' cousin.

53. The commander of the Confederate armies

54. Interposition is where a lower magistrate interposes himself between the people and a tyrannical higher magistrate.

55. He disagreed with secession, but he didn't think the Constitution gave the right for the Federal Government to force the states to stay in the Union

56. They could try, but the government will not let them, without a use of force against them.

57. That the Government received its power from

the people.

58. A Federal Government is the states unify to form a government, while still keeping most of their sovereign rights, but a national government is where the people unify to form a government, eliminating the sovereignty of the states.

59. Rhode Island and North Carolina

60. That Missouri would be added as a slave state, Maine would be added as a free state, and establishing a future compromise line

61. Stephen Douglas held to popular sovereignty, John C. Breckenridge was in favor of slavery in the new territories, and John Bell ignored the issue.

62. Because he was diametrically opposed to their economic and social system, and they knew he would fight to contain it, if not destroy it.

63. South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. (Student only needs to list 3)

64. The Supreme Court said that Dred Scott didn't have a valid case, because he wasn't a citizen of the United States. But, the Court said that if you moved to a free state with your slaves, they were still your slaves, because your property could not be taken away without due process according to the Constitution. It also declared that it was unconstitutional to outlaw slavery in the new territories.

65. Because they didn't want to go to the fort under Confederate fire, they waited until night fall, but then the waves were too high, so they had to wait till the next night, when they were too late.

66. He was in the militia during the Black Hawk War for three months, but never experienced any fighting.

67. Henry Clay

68. The battle of Buena Vista, during the Mexican War

69. Davis increased the size of the army, and introduced better guns, the rifle musket, and cannon from Europe.

70. February, 1861

71. The Mexican American war

72. They opposed the war since, because their revenue was mostly from shipping, their economy was hurt from not being able to trade with Great Britain. They considered secession because they felt they would be hurt not helped by the war.

73. Because once the war broke out, there would not be the time or resources necessary to build the forts before they would be attacked.

74. Castle Pinckney, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson and Fort Sumter

75. Because Fort Moultrie could easily be taken from an attack on the landward side.

76. When the Star of the West came to relieve the garrison in Fort Sumter

77. Field artillery and siege artillery.

78. This was because at first they were happy with slavery no longer being part of the United States, but then they realized that a war to reunify the nation would give them a chance to destroy slavery.

79. Because Lincoln called for them to send troops to invade the other seceded Southern states.

80. Colonel

81. Winfield Scott

82. 1808

83. She wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, which portrayed Southern slavery as barbaric and turned many in the North against slavery.

84. Jefferson Davis likely swore in Lincoln to military service in the Black Hawk War.

85. Because they were outnumbered, the fort was on fire, they were running out of supplies with no hope of relief and didn't use the guns on the top level.

86. The court's decision was that the Africans wouldn't have to be sent back to Africa, but that they would be allowed to go wherever they wished.

87. Biblical examples include: Canaan becoming a slave to Ham and Japheth, Abraham owning slaves, Hagar being commanded to return to slavery, Paul sending Onesimus back to slavery, Christians being slaves to Christ, Mosaic law regulating slavery.

(Student only needs to name 3)

88. Garrison was for the abolishment of the Union, and thought violence was a fine way to end slavery, but Douglass wanted to keep the Union, and have peace.

89. Clay was a proponent of them.

90. Andrew Jackson became a national hero of the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

91. The Democratic Party supported Jackson's campaign for president

92. Whitefield pushed for slavery because the negroes were better adapted for working in the Southern climate, then white men, and it made the lives of the negroes more comfortable. It was also a good way for them to hear the gospel of Christ.

93. Men became indentured servants, so they could get passage to America, and eventually be able to start on their own there.

94. Chattel slavery is the idea that slaves are nothing more than the property of their master, and can be hurt or killed by their master with no repercussions.

95. Because of the doctrine of the depravity of man, absolute power should not be invested in one person, so one of the necessary checks and balances, is the doctrine of interposition.

96. Revolution is individuals revolting without legal authorities over them. Interposition always is done through legal authorities.

97. West Point

98. Seminole Indians

99. Engineers

100. Zachary Taylor