

1. Lincoln's election to the presidency angered many southerners because he
 - a. won with less than 20 percent of the overall popular vote.
 - b. opposed the existence of slavery in new territories as well as in the South.
 - c. had boasted during a speech in Freeport, Illinois, that he would abolish slavery immediately if elected President

2. The first state to formally withdraw from the Union was
 - a. Mississippi.
 - b. Alabama.
 - c. South Carolina.

3. The Confederate States of America was
 - a. created by the South Carolina legislature in December 1860.
 - b. formed in 1859 by John Brown.
 - c. a new nation with its own constitution and officials.

4. The last-minute effort, just before Lincoln was inaugurated as President to prevent southern states from seceding was called the
 - a. Compromise of 1850.
 - b. Crittenden Compromise.
 - c. Wilmot Proviso.

5. In March 1861, in his inaugural address, Lincoln pledged that he would
 - a. immediately call for 75,000 volunteers attack the South.
 - b. not attack the South or try to abolish slavery in the South.
 - c. not interfere with the Confederacy's plan to write its own constitution.

6. The fort that controlled the entrance to Charleston Harbor—one of the South's key seaports—was Fort
 - a. Defiance.
 - b. Necessity
 - c. Gichagumi Outpost
 - d. Sumter.

7. In response to the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln
 - a. put out a call for 75,000 Missouri "border ruffians" to enlist in the U.S. Army.
 - b. called on state governors to provide a total of 75,000 militiamen to help put down the rebellion in the South.
 - c. initiated the first of several drafts that immediately enlisted 75,000 men in the Union army.

8. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas joined the Confederacy
 - a. before Lincoln stated in his inaugural address that he intended to preserve the Union.
 - b. after Lincoln called for 75,000 militia members to fight the Confederate forces.
 - c. when Robert E. Lee, President of the Confederate States of America, issued a call for volunteers to join the Confederate army.

9. The wartime Confederate capital was
 - a. Charleston, South Carolina.
 - b. Baltimore, Maryland.
 - c. Richmond, Virginia.

10. The first major clash of Union and Confederate armies took place in July 1861 along a creek called
 - a. Antietam, in Maryland.
 - b. Bull Run, near Manassas Junction, Virginia.
 - c. Shiloh, in Tennessee.

11. At the beginning of the war, the North's advantages included
 - a. a greater number of factories.
 - b. more effective military leaders than the South
 - c. control of land held by slaveholders in the South.

12. Among the South's advantages at the beginning of the war were
 - a. it had "homefield advantage" and skilled military leaders.
 - b. its multitude of packs of rabid "killer donkeys" trained to suffocate Yankees
 - c. its large and efficient transportation network.
 - d. the vast financial resources of the Confederate government.

13. In 1861 Lincoln unsuccessfully offered command of the Union forces to U.S. Army officer
 - a. William Tecumseh Sherman.
 - b. David Farragut.
 - c. Robert E. Lee.

14. Through cotton diplomacy, the South tried to
 - a. finance the war with state contributions gained from selling cotton balls to the US Sanitary Commission
 - b. win foreign support, particularly from Great Britain.
 - c. break the northern blockade by shipping cotton to France.

15. The Union navy wanted to blockade the South to
 - a. get the south to "tap out" with the words, "you sunk my battleship".
 - b. prevent renegade Union ships from supplying arms and supplies to the Confederacy.
 - c. cut off southern trade and hurt the economy.

16. Targeting military as well as civilian economic resources to destroy an opponent's ability and will to fight is
 - a. cotton diplomacy.
 - b. total war.
 - c. *habeas corpus*.
 - d. the "alls fair in love and war" policy thingy

Short Answer (5 points)

Discuss why historians often refer to the American Civil War as the "first modern war?"

Bonus (1 point each)

1. Where do generals put their armies (a joke gentlemen!)
2. What was the name of Robert E Lee's horse?

1. General Robert E. Lee took charge, commanding general, of the Confederate army in Virginia
 - a. just before Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the southern rebellion.
 - b. after the Battle of Fredericksburg.
 - c. in June 1862, during the Peninsular Campaign around Richmond.
2. During the clash of the ironclads in Hampton Roads, Virginia,
 - a. British naval officers mocked the *Merrimack* as “a tin can on a shingle!”
 - b. A new “heat seeking missile” helped the *Virginia* defeat the *Monitor*.
 - c. the *Monitor* forced the *Virginia* to withdraw, though neither ship was severely damaged.
3. Lee’s army forced McClellan’s army to retreat from the Richmond area as a result of the
 - a. First Battle of Bull Run. c. Seven Days’ Battles.
 - b. Second Battle of Bull Run.
4. General John Pope’s army fell apart due to Lee and Jackson’s daring maneuvers in the
 - a. Seven Days’ Battles. c. Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - b. First Battle of Bull Run.
5. In the Fall of 1862, Confederate leaders hoped that a victory on Union soil would break northern morale and
 - a. encourage wealthy slaveholders to submit to the draft.
 - b. persuade Lincoln to repeal the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - c. persuade European powers to offer aid to the South and possibly add states to the Confederacy
6. At the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, Union leaders
 - a. learned in advance of Lee’s battle plan.
 - b. were on the offensive as they attacked deep into the Confederacy.
 - c. had the backing of European powers who loaned the Union mercenary armies.
7. The most important Union figure to emerge in the war in the West was
 - a. Ulysses S. Grant. c. Fighting Joe Hooker.
 - b. Ambrose Burnside.
8. Union commanders set out to capture New Orleans after the Union victory
 - a. in the Battle of Shiloh. c. in the Chancellorsville Campaign.
 - b. at Gettysburg.
9. American Indians who fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge
 - a. hoped that Confederate leaders would grant the American Indian nations greater independence than the Union had.
 - b. were motivated by Lincoln’s promise to grant land to American Indians who fought for the Union.
 - c. were labeled as contrabands by Union soldiers who fought beside them.
10. In July 1862, Congress authorized the Union army to enlist African American volunteers as
 - a. infantrymen.
 - b. cavalymen. c. manual laborers.

11. The Emancipation Proclamation was an order that
 - a. demanded immediate freedom for all enslaved African Americans in the North.
 - b. freed all enslaved African Americans in the United States.
 - c. called for all slaves in areas rebelling against the Union to be freed.

12. The Emancipation Proclamation received popular support
 - a. among Copperheads.
 - b. from draft rioters.
 - c. from white southerners.
 - d. in Britain and France.

13. Some poor immigrants in the North who feared losing their jobs to African Americans
 - a. participated in riots in New York City in 1863.
 - b. seized an Erie Canal boat in 1864 and forced its crew to take them west where few African Americans lived.
 - c. disclosed the Underground Railroad's secret stations to agents seeking fugitive slaves.

14. The 1861 Confederate draft led to resentment among poor southerners because
 - a. most of them did not like slavery and did not want to fight to support its existence.
 - b. the draft excluded those who held a large number of slaves.
 - c. a majority of them had slaves at home.

15. Suspending *habeas corpus* allowed President Lincoln to silence the Copperheads by
 - a. withdrawing constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment.
 - b. allowing the forcible draft of all able men into the army.
 - c. excluding them from the draft that called all able men into the army.

Short Answer

As we learned about the "Scoreboard In The East" from July 1861 (First Battle of Bull Run) until May 1863 (Battle of Chancellorsville), we now understand that these were fairly "dark days" for the Union military cause with "musical chairs in the Army of the Potomac" and a record of 1? win and 5 losses in major battles in the eastern theatre of war during this time period. There were, however, several reasons to still remain optimistic about the Union war effort despite the obvious setbacks they experienced on the battlefield.

Briefly identify and discuss several of the positive developments for the Union which took place even as "Lee and Stonewall worked their magic in the East" for the Confederate States of America and brought morale in the North to a low point as they emerged victorious at Chancellorsville in May of 1863.

Bonus (max of +2)

1. **What was the name of the 9 month long period during the war in the East between Bull Run I and the Peninsular Campaign?**
2. **What was the name of the leading Copperhead politician?**
3. **What was the name of the leading / most well known Civil War photographer?**