

ah8chapter16sampletest**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The first major clash of Union and Confederate armies took place in July 1861 along a creek called
- Antietam, in Maryland.
 - Bull Run, near Manassas Junction, Virginia.
 - Shiloh, in Tennessee.
 - Chickahominy, near Richmond, Virginia.
- _____ 2. The most important figure in the war in the West was
- Ulysses S. Grant.
 - David Farragut.
 - John C. Pemberton.
 - John B. Hood.
- _____ 3. In 1863 President Lincoln expressed the ideals that the war was being fought to protect in his
- First Inaugural Address.
 - Second Inaugural Address.
 - Gettysburg Address.
 - Emancipation Proclamation.
- _____ 4. The fort that controlled the entrance to Charleston Harbor—one of the South's key seaports—was Fort
- Sumter.
 - Henry.
 - Donelson.
 - Defiance.
- _____ 5. The Emancipation Proclamation was an order that
- demanded immediate freedom for all enslaved African Americans in the North.
 - freed all enslaved African Americans in the United States.
 - freed all the slaves in states loyal to the Union.
 - called for all slaves in areas rebelling against the Union to be freed.
- _____ 6. General Robert E. Lee took charge of the Confederate army in Virginia
- just before Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the southern rebellion.
 - after the Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - in June 1862.
 - as Union troops marched from Washington into Virginia in July 1861.
- _____ 7. The Civil War was the most costly conflict in American history, with around
- 300,000 Americans losing their lives.
 - 450,000 Americans losing their lives.
 - 570,000 Americans losing their lives.
 - 620,000 Americans losing their lives.
- _____ 8. Suspending *habeas corpus* allowed President Lincoln to silence the Copperheads by
- withdrawing constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment.
 - allowing the forcible draft of all able men into the army.
 - excluding them from the draft that called all able men into the army.
 - enforcing the Emancipation Proclamation in the Midwest as well as in the South.
- _____ 9. In response to the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln
- put out a call for 75,000 men to enlist in the U.S. Army.
 - called on state governors to provide a total of 75,000 militiamen to help put down the rebellion in the South.
 - initiated the first of several drafts that enlisted 75,000 men in the Union army.
 - invited men outside the seceded states to join a Union army that needed 75,000 soldiers.

- _____ 10. News of the Emancipation Proclamation
- inspired General McClellan to employ a better strategy against Lee's army.
 - pleased William Lloyd Garrison, who had argued for emancipation for more than two decades.
 - received no popular support in Europe.
 - displeased many northern Democrats and some abolitionists who believed Lincoln should have done more.
- _____ 11. Lee's army forced McClellan's army to retreat from the Richmond area as a result of the
- First Battle of Bull Run.
 - Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - Seven Days' Battles.
 - Battle of Antietam.
- _____ 12. In July 1862, Congress authorized the Union army to enlist African American volunteers as
- infantrymen.
 - cavalrymen.
 - scouts.
 - laborers.
- _____ 13. Union commanders set out to capture New Orleans after the Union victory
- in the Battle of Shiloh.
 - at Gettysburg.
 - in the Wilderness Campaign.
 - at Atlanta.
- _____ 14. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas joined the Confederacy
- before Lincoln stated in his inaugural address that he intended to preserve the Union.
 - to support the South Carolina militia in its attack on Fort Sumter.
 - after Lincoln called for 75,000 militia members to fight the Confederate forces.
 - when Robert E. Lee issued a call for volunteers to join the Confederate army.
- _____ 15. As states chose sides in 1861,
- Delaware's governor refused to send troops to help subdue the southern states.
 - slaveholders in Delaware supported secession, but were few in number.
 - Delaware held a special secession convention before it seceded on April 23.
 - the majority at Delaware's secession convention voted for secession.
- _____ 16. General John Pope's army fell apart due to Lee and Jackson's daring maneuvers in the
- Seven Days' Battles.
 - First Battle of Bull Run.
 - Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - Battle of Gettysburg.
- _____ 17. In early 1864, Lincoln entrusted command of the Union army in the East to
- Ulysses S. Grant.
 - William Tecumseh Sherman.
 - George Meade.
 - Irvin McDowell.
- _____ 18. Lee's attempt to launch an offensive into Union territory ended in defeat at
- Vicksburg.
 - Shiloh.
 - Petersburg.
 - Gettysburg.
- _____ 19. The wartime Confederate capital was
- Charleston, South Carolina.
 - Montgomery, Alabama.
 - Richmond, Virginia.
 - Baltimore, Maryland.
- _____ 20. During Sherman's March to the Sea, his destination was the port city of
- Charleston.
 - New Orleans.
 - Wilmington.
 - Savannah.
- _____ 21. Confederate leaders hoped that a victory on Union soil would break northern morale and
- encourage wealthy slaveholders to submit to the draft.
 - persuade Lincoln to repeal the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - persuade European powers to offer aid to the South.
 - encourage Maryland and Pennsylvania to join the Confederacy.

- _____ 22. Targeting military as well as civilian economic resources to destroy an opponent's ability and will to fight is
- cotton diplomacy.
 - total war.
 - habeas corpus*.
 - guerrilla warfare.
- _____ 23. Starving residents and Confederate soldiers resorted to eating horses, dogs, and rats during the
- Siege of Vicksburg.
 - Seven Days' Battles.
 - Battle of Pea Ridge.
 - spring of 1865.
- _____ 24. At the beginning of the war, the North's advantages included
- a greater number of factories.
 - more military leaders such as U. S. Grant.
 - control of land held by slaveholders in the South.
 - foreign allies of the United States committed to its defense.
- _____ 25. Through cotton diplomacy, the South tried to
- finance the war with state contributions gained from cotton sales in Europe.
 - win foreign support, particularly from Great Britain.
 - break the northern blockade by shipping cotton to France.
 - gain the support of Copperheads who favored the continuation of slave labor in the South.
- _____ 26. The Union navy wanted to blockade the South to
- prove that the Union was in a superior position to conduct naval warfare.
 - prevent British ships from supplying arms and supplies to the Confederacy.
 - cut off southern trade and hurt the economy.
 - encourage naval officers to remain loyal to the Union.
- _____ 27. In 1864 Sherman destroyed southern railways, bridges, crops, and livestock
- on orders from Lincoln to "make Georgia howl."
 - in retaliation for Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863.
 - to speed the end of the war by lessening the South's ability to fight.
 - to prove that his military skills exceeded those of McDowell, McClellan, Pope, and Meade.
- _____ 28. The 1861 Confederate draft led to resentment among poor southerners because
- most of them did not like slavery and did not want to fight to support its existence.
 - the draft excluded those who held a large number of slaves.
 - a majority of them had slaves at home.
 - the draft excluded men in border states that helped finance the war effort.
- _____ 29. Among the South's advantages at the beginning of the war were
- a smaller area of homeland to defend.
 - skilled military leaders.
 - its efficient transportation network.
 - the vast financial resources of the Confederate government.
- _____ 30. More than 3,000 women served the Union as paid nurses under the leadership of
- Clara Barton.
 - Sally Louisa Tompkins.
 - Eliza Andrews.
 - Dorothea Dix.
- _____ 31. With the fall of Atlanta in 1864, the South lost
- its ability to sell its cotton to England.
 - a vital railroad junction and center of industry.
 - the war in the western theater.
 - the war in the eastern theater.

- _____ 32. The Emancipation Proclamation received popular support
- among Copperheads.
 - from draft rioters.
 - from white southerners.
 - in Britain and France.
- _____ 33. American Indians who fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge
- hoped that Confederate leaders would grant the American Indian nations greater independence than the Union had.
 - were motivated by Lincoln's promise to grant land to American Indians who fought for the Union.
 - were labeled as contrabands by Union soldiers who fought beside them.
 - won international attention for their bravery and their contributions to the Union cause.
- _____ 34. Lee agreed to sign surrender documents in the town of Appomattox Courthouse upon
- hearing of Sherman's threat to wage total war on Virginia.
 - realizing that his troops had no more will left to fight.
 - becoming hopelessly surrounded.
 - receiving Jefferson Davis's telegram stating that "all is lost."
- _____ 35. Many Copperheads were
- southern Democrats who opposed the war.
 - northern Democrats who favored total war.
 - northern abolitionists who opposed the pro-slavery views of Clement L. Vallandigham.
 - midwesterners who sympathized with the South and opposed abolition.
- _____ 36. The Union gained control of the Mississippi River with the
- fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and the surrender of Nashville.
 - surrender of Pemberton's forces to General Grant at Vicksburg.
 - victory of Grant's outnumbered forces over the Confederates in the Battle of Shiloh.
 - surrender of Louisville and Nashville to Farragut's forces in 1862.
- _____ 37. Some poor immigrants in the North who feared losing their jobs to African Americans
- attacked Union soldiers marching through Baltimore in 1861.
 - participated in riots in New York City in 1863.
 - seized an Erie Canal boat in 1864 and forced its crew to take them west where few African Americans lived.
 - disclosed the Underground Railroad's secret stations to agents seeking fugitive slaves.
- _____ 38. Union voters re-elected Lincoln in a landslide after the
- surrender of Lee's army.
 - March to the Sea.
 - capture of Atlanta.
 - capture of Savannah.
- _____ 39. For most of the war, the 180,000 African American soldiers who fought with the Union
- received less pay than their white counterparts.
 - outnumbered their white counterparts.
 - were seldom captured by Confederate troops.
 - were led mainly by African American officers.
- _____ 40. The clash between Union and Confederate forces at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico,
- was followed by heavy fighting in California.
 - gave Confederates confidence they could win the war.
 - occurred in March 1862.
 - resulted in a Union victory.

Matching

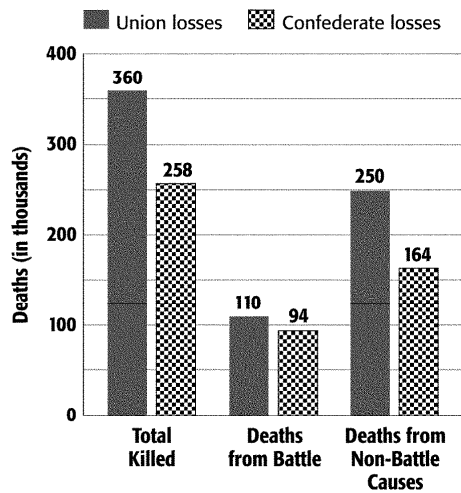
Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. ironclads | i. blockade runners |
| b. Irvin McDowell | j. Sally Louisa Tompkins |
| c. Dorothea Dix | k. David Farragut |
| d. contrabands | l. Copperheads |
| e. Robert Anderson | m. Clara Barton |
| f. William Tecumseh Sherman | n. Joseph E. Johnston |
| g. Thomas Jackson | o. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell |
| h. Winfield Scott | |

- ___ 41. general who developed the Union's early war strategy
- ___ 42. woman who established a hospital in Richmond
- ___ 43. Northern Democrats who opposed the war
- ___ 44. Union commander who refused to leave Fort Sumter
- ___ 45. earned the name "Stonewall" at the First Battle of Bull Run
- ___ 46. Union naval officer from Tennessee who sailed boldly past Confederate forts and captured New Orleans
- ___ 47. helped persuade President Abraham Lincoln to form the U.S. Sanitary Commission
- ___ 48. nurse whose work formed the basis for what would later become the American Red Cross
- ___ 49. small, fast vessels that outran larger Union warships
- ___ 50. escaped slaves

Short Answer

Lives Lost in the Civil War, 1861–1865



Source: *Encyclopedia of American History*

- 51. Which side suffered the greater number of deaths in the Civil War?
- 52. Did the Confederates suffer more deaths due to battle or non-battle causes?
- 53. How many more lives did Union forces lose in battle than Confederate forces?
- 54. Name the key advantages that the North and the South had at the beginning of the war.

55. Describe Lincoln's strategy in announcing his intention to free the South's slaves.
56. What was the strategic importance of the border states?
57. What role did the 54th Massachusetts Infantry play in the war?
58. Why did the Battle of Gettysburg represent a turning point in the war?

Essay

59. Describe the strategies of the North and the South as the war began. Explain how these strategies changed as Union leadership was transferred to different generals.
60. Describe the effects of the war on civilians and families in the North and in the South.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. ____ The last battle of the Civil War was fought April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.
62. ____ African Americans fought as soldiers in the Union army in 1863.
63. ____ Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri voted against secession and did not join the Confederacy.
64. ____ The Union victory in the First Battle of Bull Run dashed Confederate hopes of quickly and easily winning the war.
65. ____ American Indians fought on the side of the Union in the Battle of Pea Ridge.
66. ____ The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest single-day battle of the Civil War.
67. ____ The roughly 14,000 soldiers who took part in Pickett's Charge succeeded in destroying the center of the Union line at Gettysburg.
68. ____ The largely pro-Union population of western Virginia formed its own state of West Virginia in 1863.
69. ____ About twice as many Civil War soldiers died of disease as died in combat.
70. ____ With the capture of New Orleans, the Union gained complete control of the Mississippi River.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. In 1861 Lincoln offered command of the Union forces to U.S. Army officer
 - a. William Tecumseh Sherman.
 - b. David Farragut.
 - c. Robert E. Lee.
 - d. J. E. B. Stuart.

Why did this officer decline Lincoln's request?

72. The first woman to receive a license to practice medicine was
 - a. Dorothea Dix.
 - b. Elizabeth Blackwell.
 - c. Clara Barton.
 - d. Mary Ashton Livermore.

How did she contribute to the care of Union soldiers?

73. In March 1861, Lincoln pledged that he would
- call for 75,000 volunteers to keep order in the South.
 - declare war if the Confederacy seized federal property in the South.
 - not attack the South or try to abolish slavery in the South.
 - not interfere with the Confederacy's plan to write its own constitution.

Describe the event on April 12, 1861, that changed Lincoln's purpose.

74. During the clash of the ironclads in Hampton Roads, Virginia,
- Confederate naval officers mocked the *Merrimack* as "a tin can on a shingle!"
 - John Ericsson's design for a rotating gun turret helped the *Virginia* defeat the *Monitor*.
 - the *Virginia* bombarded the *Monitor* with powerful cannons, forcing it to withdraw.
 - the *Monitor* forced the *Virginia* to withdraw.

What was the significance of this naval battle?

75. At the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, Union leaders
- learned in advance of Lee's battle plan.
 - were on the offensive.
 - had the backing of European powers.
 - discovered Confederate supply wagons in Maryland.

Describe the results of this Union advantage in the battle that soon followed.