

Name _____

Period _____

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Chapter 16 Quiz (50 points)

Main Idea Multiple choice: Each question is worth 2 points each.

- 1) 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.
 - d. Chickahominy, near Richmond, Virginia.

- 2) The most important Union figure to emerge from the war in the West was
 - a. Ulysses S. Grant.
 - b. David Farragut.
 - c. John C. Pemberton.
 - d. John B. Hood.

- 3) The fort that controlled the entrance to Charleston Harbor—one of the South's key seaports—was Fort
 - a. Sumter.
 - b. Henry.
 - c. Donelson.
 - d. Defiance.

- 4) 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. freed all the slaves in states loyal to the Union.
 - d. called for all slaves in areas rebelling against the Union to be freed.

- 5) General Robert E. Lee took charge of the Confederate army in Virginia
 - a. just before Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the southern rebellion.
 - b. after the Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - c. in June 1862, during the Peninsular Campaign around Richmond
 - d. as Union troops marched from Washington into Virginia in July 1861.

- 6) In response to the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln
 - a. put out a call for 75,000 men 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 enlisted 75,000 men in the Union army.
 - d. invited men outside the seceded states to join a Union army that needed 75,000 soldiers.

- 7) Lee's army forced McClellan's army to retreat from the Richmond area as a result of the
 - a. First Battle of Bull Run.
 - b. Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - c. Seven Days' Battles.
 - d. Battle of Antietam.

- 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. to support the South Carolina militia in its attack on Fort Sumter.
 - c. after Lincoln called for 75,000 militia members to fight the Confederate forces.
 - d. when Robert E. Lee issued a call for volunteers to join the Confederate army.

- 9) General John Pope's army fell apart due to Lee and Jackson's daring maneuvers in the

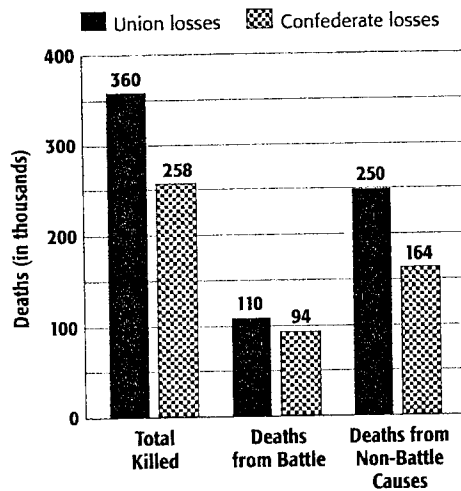
- a. Seven Days' Battles.
 - b. First Battle of Bull Run.
 - c. Second Battle of Bull Run.
 - d. Battle of Gettysburg.
- 10) The wartime Confederate capital was
- a. Charleston, South Carolina.
 - b. Montgomery, Alabama.
 - c. Richmond, Virginia.
 - d. Baltimore, Maryland.
- 11) Confederate leaders hoped 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
 - d. encourage Maryland and Pennsylvania to join the Confederacy.
- 12) 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. guerrilla warfare.
- 13) At the beginning of the war, the North's advantages included
- a. a greater number of factories.
 - b. more military leaders such as U. S. Grant.
 - c. control of land held by slaveholders in the South.
 - d. foreign allies of the United States committed to its defense.
- 14) Through cotton diplomacy, the South tried to
- a. finance the war with state contributions gained from cotton sales in Europe.
 - b. win foreign support, particularly from Great Britain.
 - c. break the northern blockade by shipping cotton to France.
 - d. gain the support of Copperheads who favored the continuation of slave labor in the South.
- 15) The Union navy wanted to blockade the South to
- a. prove that the Union was in a superior position to conduct naval warfare.
 - b. prevent British ships from supplying arms and supplies to the Confederacy.
 - c. cut off southern trade and hurt the economy.
 - d. encourage naval officers to remain loyal to the Union.
- 16) Among the South's advantages at the beginning of the war were
- a. a smaller area of homeland to defend.
 - b. skilled military leaders.
 - c. its efficient transportation network.
 - d. the vast financial resources of the Confederate government.
- 17) Which of the following took place chronologically FIRST / EARLIEST?
- a. The Battle of Bull Run
 - b. The surrender of Fort Sumter
 - c. States of the lower (or deep) South secede and form the CSA
- 18) Which of the following took place chronologically FIRST / EARLIEST?
- a. The Battle of Antietam
 - b. The "Phony War" Period
 - c. The Second Battle of Bull Run

- 19) Which of the following took place chronologically FIRST / EARLIEST?
- The showdown / battle between the Monitor and the Virginia
 - Robert E. Lee is given the top command of Confederate forces in the East
 - The First Battle of Bull Run

- 20) Which of the following is a FALSE statement?
- Robert E. Lee struggled mentally with his decision to fight for the Confederacy
 - Before the Battle of Gettysburg, clearly the Union had an advantage on the "Scoreboard in the East", winning most of the major battles.
 - Both sides eventually resorted to the use of a military draft to build up the size of their army.

Got Skillz??? (5 points)

Lives Lost in the Civil War, 1861-1865



Source: Encyclopedia of American History

- Which side suffered the greater total number of deaths in the Civil War?
- Did the Confederates suffer more deaths due to battle or non-battle causes?
- About how many more lives did Union forces lose in battle than Confederate forces?

Short Answer (Solid Paragraph) / (5 points)

During the period known as the "Phony War", Mr. Ruppert mentioned that both sides were busy "stragizing" over how to win the war ... The South basically chose the "Rocky battle Plan" to hopefully "hang in there and outlast the North"... while the North chose to pursue a "Three Pronged Anaconda Attack". Identify what the "Three Prongs" of the Union strategy involved.

- 1) • Pressure / Conquer / Capture Richmond
 - 2) • Naval Blockade Ports to choke trade
 - 3) • Divide and conquer by taking rivers in the west → Goal to control the Miss. River
- + • Keep the border states loyal