

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 16-1/2/3 (60 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

1. The fort that controlled the entrance to Charleston Harbor—one of the South’s key seaports—was Fort  
a. Sumter.                      c. Donelson.  
b. Henry.                        d. Defiance.
2. In immediate response to the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln  
a. called on state governors to provide a total of 75,000 militiamen to help put down the rebellion in the South.  
b. initiated the first of several drafts that enlisted 75,000 men in the Union army.  
c. invited men outside the seceded states to join a Union army that needed 75,000 soldiers.
3. 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.
4. The wartime Confederate capital was  
a. Charleston, South Carolina.                      c. Richmond, Virginia.  
b. Montgomery, Alabama.                         d. Baltimore, Maryland.
5. 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.
6. After the first battle, mentioned in question #5,  
a. Robert E. Lee knew that he would quickly defeat the North.  
b. Ulysses S. Grant was made commander of the Union army.  
c. the North and the South realized that the war would be a long, hard struggle.  
d. Lincoln realized that the war would be even shorter than he had thought.
7. At the beginning of the war, the North’s advantages included  
a. a greater number of factories.  
b. more successful military leaders than the South (such as Stonewall Jackson)  
c. control of land held by slaveholders in the South.  
d. foreign allies of the United States committed to sending troops to aid in its defense.
8. Among the South’s advantages at the beginning of the war were  
a. a strong navy that could be used to blockade the North.  
b. skilled military leaders and a strong cause to fight for.  
c. its efficient transportation network.  
d. the vast financial resources of the Confederate government.

9. 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 Fire Pokemon warriors to the Confederacy.
  - cut off southern trade and hurt the economy.
  - encourage naval officers to remain loyal to the Union.
10. Through cotton diplomacy, the South hoped to
- finance the war with state contributions gained from cotton sales in Europe.
  - win foreign support, particularly from Great Britain.
  - gain the support of Copperheads who favored the continuation of slave labor in the South.
  - transform their cotton into an edible and nutritious product.
11. 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, during the Peninsular Campaign, as fighting took place near Richmond.
  - as Union troops marched from Washington into Virginia in July 1861, preparing for the first battle of the Civil war
12. 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. | d. Battle of Antietam.  |
13. As Lee now went on the offensive, 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. | d. Battle of Gettysburg.      |
14. Moving their army into the state of Maryland, 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 and do away with the Emancipation Proclamation.
  - persuade European powers to offer aid to the South.
  - encourage General Grant to switch sides and join the Confederate war effort.
15. The most important and successful Union military figure in the war in the West was
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Ulysses S. Grant. | c. John C. Pemberton. |
| b. Spongebob         | d. George McClelland  |
16. Union commanders set out to capture New Orleans after the Union (and Grant's) victory
- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a. in the Battle of Shiloh. | c. at Glorietta Pass |
| b. at Gettysburg.           | d. at Atlanta.       |
17. 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.

18. Targeting military as well as civilian economic resources in order to destroy an opponent's ability and will to fight is known as

- a. cotton diplomacy.
- b. total war.
- c. *habeas corpus*.
- d. guerrilla warfare.

19. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The war might have been shorter if Ulysses S. Grant had been more willing to fight.
- b. Robert E. Lee believed that his best strategy was to never invade the North.
- c. Jefferson Davis refused to suspend the right of habeas corpus.
- d. Abraham Lincoln's main goal was to reunite the nation.

Economic Advantages of the North and South		
	Northern States	Southern States
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Corn (bushels)	✓ 446 million	280 million
Wheat (bushels)	✓ 132 million	31 million
Oats (bushels)	✓ 150 million	20 million
Cotton (bales)	4 thousand	✓ 5 million
Tobacco (pounds)	✓ 229 million	199 million
Rice (pounds)	50 thousand	✓ 19.7 million
<b>Finance</b>		
Bank Deposits	✓ \$207 million	\$47 million
Specie	✓ \$56 million	\$27 million
<b>Livestock</b>		
Horses	✓ 4.2 million	1.7 million
Donkeys and Mules	300 thousand	✓ 800 thousand
Milk Cows	✓ 5.7 million	2.7 million
Beef Cattle	6.6 million	✓ 7 million
Sheep	✓ 16 million	5 million
Pigs	✓ 16.3 million	15.5 million
<b>Manufacturing</b>		
Number of Factories	✓ 110.1 thousand	20.6 thousand
Number of Workers	✓ 1.17 million	111 thousand
Value of Products	✓ \$1.62 billion	\$155 million
<b>Population</b>	✓ 21.5 million	9 million
<b>Railroad Mileage</b>	✓ 21.7 thousand miles	9 thousand miles

SOURCE: The American Heritage Picture Almanac of the Civil War

20. Which statement best summarizes the information in this chart?

- a. The North had more advantages in the area of agriculture.
- b. The South had more livestock but the North had more money.
- c. The North had advantages over the South in nearly all resources.
- d. The North had a much greater population than the South.

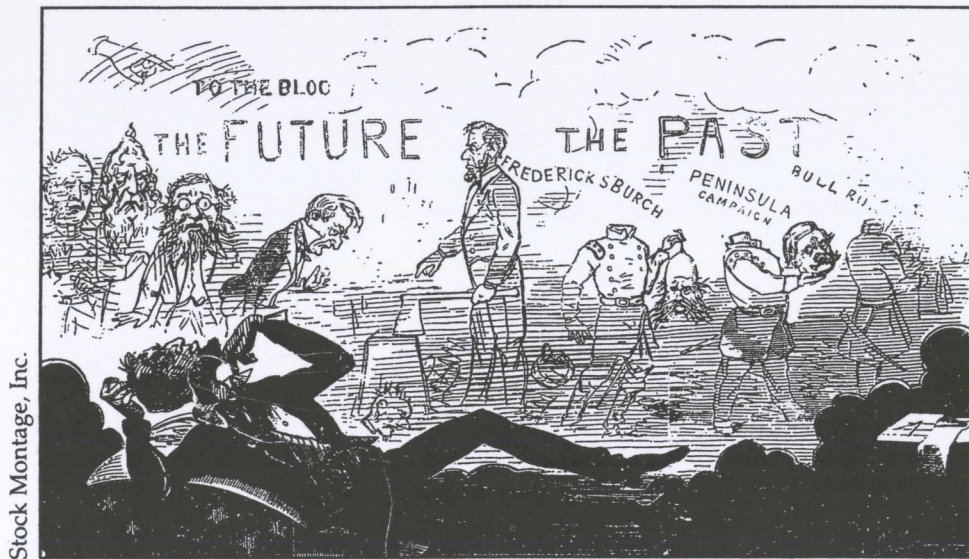
**A letter from a Union Soldier Aboard the *Monitor* to his Family Describing the Battle of the Ironclads**

"This [the ramming by the *Merrimack*] was the critical moment, one that I had feared from the beginning of the fight—if she could so easily pierce the heavy oak beams of the *Cumberland* [another Union ship] she surely could go through the 1/2 inch iron plates of our lower hull. A moment of terrible suspense, a heavy jar nearly throwing us from our feet—a rapid glance to detect the expected gush of water— she had failed to reach us below the water & we were safe. The sounds of the conflict at this time were terrible. The rapid firing of our own guns amid the clouds of smoke. . .mingled with the crash of solid shot against our sides & bursting of shells all around us. . . I think we get more credit for the mere fight than we deserve, any one could fight behind an impenetrable armour—many have fought as well behind wooden walls or behind none at all."

William F. Keeler, March 1862

21. What conclusion can be drawn from this first battle of the ironclads?
- The North's navy was stronger than the South's.
  - New technology would be of little help in the war.
  - The era of wooden warships was at an end.
  - The Merrimack drove the Monitor away from Virginia's shores.
22. Which of the following statements is a fact that Keller expresses in his letter?
- The soldiers got more credit for defending their ship than they deserved.
  - Both the northerners and the southerners fought with guns and cannons.
  - The Merrimack did not succeed in sinking the Monitor.
  - The soldiers fought a better battle than many others had done before them.
23. Chronology: Choose the letter of the event which took place FIRST / EARLIEST.
- Battle of Antietam
  - Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation
  - Battle of Chancellorsville, where Stonewall Jackson is killed
24. Chronology: Choose the letter of the event which took place LAST / LATEST.
- Virginia joins the Confederacy
  - Maryland is invaded by Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia
  - The Massachusetts 54<sup>th</sup> assaults Fort Wagner
  - The Battle of Shiloh takes place
25. Which of the following is a FALSE statement?
- Ulysses Grant was successful in capturing Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson
  - Colonel Robert Gould Shaw is killed in the assault on Fort Wagner
  - Ulysses Grant's army defeated Robert E Lee's army at the Dec. 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg
  - The siege of Vicksburg was ultimately a key victory for the Union in their quest to control the Mississippi River.

In one complete and descriptive paragraph, summarize the meaning of the following cartoon and how it connects to the events of the first two years of the Civil War. (10 points)



Bonus Questions (+3 max):

1. What was the nickname that soldiers gave to the ironclad, the Monitor?
2. What battle was Sullivan Ballou killed in? ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~
3. The 8 month period between Bull Run I and the Peninsular Campaign is commonly called the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ War.
4. Lincoln said of Ulysses Grant, "I can't spare this man, he \_\_\_\_\_!"
5. Who was General Lee speaking of when he sadly said, "~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ has lost his left arm and I have lost my right arm."

6. Which sentence is grammatically wrong

