

Chapter 15

Battle Cries and Freedom Songs: The Civil War, 1861-1865

Multiple Choice

1. Which statement best summarizes the support for the Union cause as expressed by most Northerners?
 - A) They only fought to preserve the Union.
 - B) They believed that the cause of state's rights was the foundation of their cause.
 - C) They began fighting to preserve the Union, but came to see that slavery must be ended.
 - D) They fought to obliterate slavery from the very first shots of the war.
2. Which state did NOT pull out of the Union when President Lincoln called for troops?
 - A) Kentucky
 - B) Virginia
 - C) Tennessee
 - D) North Carolina
3. Before the first battle of the Civil War, most people on both sides thought
 - A) the war would be a long, bitter affair.
 - B) that their generals were incompetent.
 - C) their side would win easily.
 - D) all Democrats would side with the South.
4. Which words best describe the mood of most people as the war began?
 - A) pessimistic and cynical
 - B) apathetic and resigned
 - C) angry and disgusted
 - D) enthusiastic and optimistic
5. In the spring of 1862, the Confederacy
 - A) had to turn away recruits because so many had volunteered.
 - B) was recognized by the government of England.
 - C) enacted the first general draft in American history.
 - D) exiled thousands of pro-Union Southerners.
6. Which statement about the draft during the Civil War is NOT true?
 - A) The North had to draft a higher percentage of their army than the South.
 - B) Certain occupations were exempt from the Union's draft.
 - C) Working-class Northerners resented that rich draftees could pay for a substitute.
 - D) Poor Southerners were angered by the low number of plantation owners drafted.

7. Abraham Lincoln's effective style of leadership included
- A) his experience as an industrial leader.
 - B) his ability to equate himself as a man of the people.
 - C) his military background in the Illinois militia.
 - D) his stern manner of handling any disagreements.
8. What flaw existed in the Confederacy's strategy for victory?
- A) Their offensive strategy was unrealistic because of the huge size of the North.
 - B) They could not achieve the overwhelming conquest that their leaders had demanded.
 - C) They did not possess enough resources to stay the course of their defensive strategy.
 - D) Their defensive strategy contradicted their desire to conquer major cities of the North.
9. At the First Battle of Bull Run, General Thomas Jackson earned the nickname
- A) "Stonewall."
 - B) "The Butcher."
 - C) "Old Ironsides."
 - D) "Black Jack."
10. In the West, General Ulysses S. Grant employed the wise strategy of
- A) guerrilla war tactics.
 - B) deceptive stalling tactics.
 - C) combined land and sea attacks.
 - D) recruiting dissatisfied Southerners.
11. When Joseph Johnston was badly wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, he was replaced by
- A) Ulysses S. Grant.
 - B) Thomas Jackson.
 - C) Ambrose Burnside.
 - D) Robert E. Lee.
12. Who replaced General Burnside?
- A) Jackson
 - B) Lee
 - C) Hooker
 - D) Grant
13. Who did Lincoln appoint to lead the now-called Army of the Potomac?
- A) Lee
 - B) Grant
 - C) Farragut
 - D) McClellan

14. Who were the staunchest supporters of the Union abroad?
- A) The British
 - B) The French
 - C) The Russians
 - D) The Mexicans
15. What marked the major turning point of the War?
- A) Second Bull Run
 - B) Battle of Antietam
 - C) Battle of Vicksburg
 - D) Battle of Chattanooga
16. President Lincoln suspended the right of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of
- A) providing better financing for the war effort.
 - B) making it easier to arrest and hold suspected Confederate agents.
 - C) widening the pool of men who could be drafted for military service.
 - D) gaining support for passage of the Thirteenth Amendment.
17. Which action was NOT taken during President Lincoln's first term?
- A) passage of the Land Grant College Act
 - B) suspension of habeas corpus
 - C) passage of the Thirteenth Amendment
 - D) passage of the Homestead Act
18. During the Civil war, women in the North
- A) always retained their traditional domestic roles.
 - B) experienced few changes in their lifestyles.
 - C) entered the workforce in large numbers.
 - D) were never allowed near battlefields.
19. Which state was formed when it seceded from the Confederacy?
- A) North Carolina
 - B) Missouri
 - C) West Virginia
 - D) Arkansas
20. Southerners manifested their dissent manifested in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- A) by joining peace societies.
 - B) refusing to join the army.
 - C) continuing to pay taxes.
 - D) turning against each other.

21. Antietam did all of the following EXCEPT
- A) gave Lincoln victory to announce emancipation.
 - B) kept Confederate troops from threatening Northern commerce.
 - C) prompted Britain and France to abandon recognition of Confederacy.
 - D) increased possibility for British participation in the war.
22. Contrabands were
- A) bans on goods from the south to the north.
 - B) helpers to slaves to reach freedom.
 - C) hold-out southern plantation owners.
 - D) none of the above
23. In the Battle of Cold Harbor, Grant saw the loss of _____ men.
- A) 2000
 - B) 5000
 - C) 7000
 - D) 10,000
24. Early in the war, Southern women
- A) were afforded many new job opportunities.
 - B) helped the war effort within their domestic domain.
 - C) angrily protested the Confederacy's declaration of war.
 - D) took over the field work done by slaves.
25. General Grant's effective strategy for winning the war was two-tiered. First he coordinated the Union War effort and second he
- A) emphasized the naval blockade and not land battles.
 - B) used a careful, steady pace that would eventually tire the Confederacy.
 - C) avoided battles on Confederate soil.
 - D) none of the above

When?

1. In which year did Robert E. Lee win in Fredericksburg ?
- A) 1860
 - B) 1861
 - C) 1862
 - D) 1864
2. Which event happened last?
- A) Confiscation Act
 - B) Seven Days' Battles
 - C) Battle of Antietam
 - D) Emancipation Proclamation

3. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued in
 - A) 1861.
 - B) 1862.
 - C) 1863.
 - D) 1864.

4. Which two Union victories both came in the first days of July, 1863?
 - A) Gettysburg, Vicksburg
 - B) Antietam, Shiloh
 - C) Vicksburg, Antietam
 - D) Gettysburg, Shiloh

5. Which event happened first?
 - A) Confederacy enacted America's first military draft
 - B) Battle of Gettysburg
 - C) Emancipation Proclamation
 - D) McClellan was replaced as head of the Army of Potomac

6. What is the correct order of events?
 - A) Homestead Act , Atlanta captured, New York draft riots
 - B) New York draft riots, Homestead Act , Atlanta captured
 - C) New York draft riots, Atlanta captured, Homestead Act
 - D) Homestead Act, New York draft riots, Atlanta captured

7. Which headline would have appeared in 1864?
 - A) "Sherman enters Savannah"
 - B) "President Lincoln Calls on Grant to Win War in the East"
 - C) "Nation Shocked by Death of President Lincoln"
 - D) "Lincoln's Pen Provides Emancipation for Slaves"

8. Which event happened first?
 - A) the Battle of the Wilderness
 - B) President Lincoln reelected
 - C) the Battle of Antietam
 - D) President Lincoln fires General McClellan

Where?

Matching

Match the following battles with the state in which they took place.

Gettysburg	Tennessee
First Bull Run	Pennsylvania
Antietam	Virginia
Chattanooga	Mississippi
Vicksburg	Maryland
Fredericksburg	Delaware
Chancellorsville	Alabama

Match the following conflicts with their victor.

Wilderness	North
Cold Harbor	South
Atlanta	
Franklin	
Nashville	

How and Why?

1. How did the North and South's strategies for victory differ?
2. What circumstances existed in the border states during the period 1861-1863?
3. What was the mood of the country right after Fort Sumter? How was that mood altered by the First Battle of Bull Run?
4. How did class antagonisms come to the forefront of draft policies in both the North and South?
5. How did Abraham Lincoln's style and political decision-making provide key advantages for the Union cause?

6. In what ways were the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg turning points in the Civil War?

7. How did Ulysses S. Grant show that he, more than any other Union general, understood how to defeat the Confederacy? What key victories did he gain in the period 1861-1863?

8. What evidence reveals that, in 1861 and 1862, Confederate generals were consistently outwitting their Union opponents?

9. What important effects did the Emancipation Proclamation have on both the Union and Confederate causes?

10. Briefly explore how the resources of the North—population, industrial and agricultural capacity, and transportation network—was to their advantage versus the South.

11. Historians have disputed the effectiveness of the Union blockade of ports during the Civil War. What do you think? Did the blockade add to the demise of the South? Why or why not? Refer to the chapter to support your opinion.

12. Define *modernism* and how it benefited and hindered women during the war effort.

13. What were General Grant's strategies for winning the war in the East?

14. What key events characterized Sherman's March to the Sea?

15. What do you feel were the two key battles of 1864 and 1865 that ended the Civil War?

16. What were the vital factors that led to a Union victory in the Civil War?

17. Evaluate the performances of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis as leaders during the Civil War.

18. Compare and contrast the roles played by women and blacks in the North and South during the Civil War. How did their experiences either hinder or aid the cause of victory?

19. Some historians view the 1864 presidential election as one of the most important elections in American history. Why?

20. Johnston wrote of Lincoln's death: "The greatest possible calamity to the South." Imagine that you are Johnston. Explain to others why you wrote such a statement. Support your beliefs.