MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The agrarian South was at a disadvantage against the
   A European-influenced North. C industrialized North.
   B more liberal North. D colder North.
   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: easy REF: S.360|N.228|O.104
   OBJ: S.11.1|N.7.1|O.4.1.1 NAT: S.11.1 STA: 2.II.D.2.a
   TOP: history | Civil War

2. Which of the following contributed to Lincoln’s decision to address the issue of slavery in the South?
   A He was angry about recent Union military defeats.
   B He wanted to antagonize the South.
   C He was worried about anti-slavery sentiment in Europe.
   D He wanted to build a strong base of political supporters.
   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.367-368|N.235-236|O.111-112
   TOP: history | Emancipation Proclamation

3. Before the Emancipation Proclamation, enslaved African Americans who were captured by Union forces were often treated as
   A contraband. C spies.
   B the militia. D servants.

4. How did the Civil War affect industries in the North?
   A The North closed many industries.
   B Industries could not meet wartime demands.
   C Industries became more mechanized.
   D Northern industries had to ask the South for help.
   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.373|N.241|O.117
   OBJ: S.11.3|O.4.3.1|N.7.3.1 NAT: S.11.3 STA: economics | Civil War

5. How did the North’s population differ from the South’s population?
   A The North’s population was smaller.
   B The North’s population was larger.
   C The North and the South had the same size population.
   D There are no population statistics for the North or the South.
   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.360|N.228|O.104
   OBJ: S.11.1|N.7.1|O.4.1.1 NAT: S.11.1 STA: 2.II.D.2.a
   TOP: geography | Civil War
6. What is one geographic advantage the South had over the North?
   A The South was fighting in its own territory.
   B Northerners would be uncomfortable in the hot Southern climate.
   C The North had no map-making industries.
   D The South had more waterways for their navy.
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.362|N.230|O.106
   OBJ: S.11.1.1N.7.1.1O.4.1.1  NAT: S.11.1  STA: 2.II.D.2.a
   TOP: geography | Civil War

7. Why was the Civil War’s first large battle, the first Battle of Bull Run, so shocking?
   A The battle occurred in a place that surprised everyone.
   B The battle was over more quickly than people expected.
   C The battle cost more money than people expected.
   D The battle was more brutal than people expected.
   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.364|N.232|O.108
   OBJ: S.11.1.2N.7.1.2O.4.1.2  NAT: S.11.1.2
   STA: 6.12.21.f | 2.II.D.2.a | 2.II.D.2.a  TOP: power and conflict | Bull Run

8. What port on the Gulf of Mexico was captured by Union forces early in the war?
   A Vicksburg   C New Orleans
   B Richmond   D Shiloh
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.364|N.86|O.108
   OBJ: S.11.1.2N.7.1.2O.4.1.2  NAT: S.11.1.2
   STA: 6.12.21.f | 2.II.D.2.a | 2.II.D.2.a  TOP: geography | Civil War
Use the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages and Disadvantages of the North and South</th>
<th>The North</th>
<th>The South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Advantages**                                    | • Larger population  
• Mechanized factories  
• More railroad track  
• Well-developed mines  
• Well-organized navy | • Battles in familiar territory  
• Fighting a defensive battle  
• Strong military leaders  
• Highly committed troops |
| **Disadvantages**                                  | • Less commitment to preserving the Union  
• Military leaders less experienced than southern leaders  
• Battles in unfamiliar territory  
• Long supply lines | • Smaller population  
• Enslaved African-Americans who might aid the Union  
• Less manufacturing  
• Fewer railroads than the North  
• No navy |

9. How could Northern advantages primarily be categorized?
   A martial  
   B industrial  
   C strategic  
   D psychological

   ANS: B  
   PTS: 1  
   DIF: moderate  
   REF: S.360|N.228|O.104

   OBJ: S.11.1.1|N.7.1.1O.4.1.1  
   NAT: S.11.1  
   STA: 2.II.D.2.a  
   TOP: history | Civil War

10. How did the South attempt to compensate for its disadvantages?
    A Southern military leaders devised the Anaconda Plan to end the war quickly.  
    B Confederate troops remained within their own territory at all times.  
    C Southern leaders approached foreign governments for aid.  
    D The South quickly began building factories and railroad lines.

    ANS: C  
    PTS: 1  
    DIF: moderate  
    REF: S.361|N.229|O.105

    OBJ: S.11.1.1|N.7.1.1O.4.1.1  
    NAT: S.11.1  
    STA: 2.II.D.2.a  
    TOP: history | Civil War
Use the photograph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

11. Why is this woman sitting with these wounded Civil War soldiers?
   A  She is a nurse.  
   B  She is a guard.  
   C  She is a spy.  
   D  She is a doctor.  
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: easy  REF: S.378|N.246|O.122  
   OBJ: S.11.3.3N.7.3.3O.4.3.3  NAT: S.11.3  STA: 2.II.D.2.b  
   TOP: history | women at work

12. What did the United States Treasury create when the Legal Tender Act was passed in 1862?
   A  a new coin  
   B  the banking system  
   C  Confederate money  
   D  a common national currency  
   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.374|N.242|O.118  
   OBJ: S.11.3.1O.4.3.1N.7.3.1  NAT: S.11.3.1  TOP: economics | Civil War

13. What happened to the South’s economy during the Civil War?
   A  It improved.  
   B  It remained stable.  
   C  It deteriorated.  
   D  It declined and then grew.  
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.393|N.261|O.119  
   OBJ: S.11.3.1O.4.3.1N.7.3.1  NAT: S.11.3.1  TOP: economy | Civil War

14. What risk did a soldier face if he survived being wounded in a Civil War battle?
   A  dying from disease  
   B  being forgotten  
   C  losing his pay  
   D  being dishonorably discharged  
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.377|N.245|O.121  
   OBJ: S.11.3.2O.4.3.2N.7.3.2  NAT: S.11.3.2  TOP: science | Civil War

15. What profession grew substantially with women’s participation during the Civil War?
   A  banking  
   B  nursing  
   C  governing  
   D  cooking  
   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.374|N.242|O.118  
   OBJ: S.11.3.3O.4.3.3N.7.3.3  NAT: S.11.3.3  STA: 2.II.D.2.b  
   TOP: diversity | Civil War
Use the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

16. What was the basis of the South’s economy after the Civil War?
   A  factories  C  slave trade
   B  banks  D  agriculture
   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.394|N.262|O.138
   OBJ: S.11.5.3|O.4.5.3|N.7.5.3  NAT: S.11.5.3  STA: 3.I.B|3.I.C
   TOP: history | Reconstruction

17. How did the Civil War affect states’ rights?
   A  The supremacy of the federal government over the states was firmly established.
   B  States gained more power in determining their own laws.
   C  The balance of power between federal and states governments was unchanged.
   D  States lost all rights of self-determination.
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.395|N.263|O.139
   OBJ: S.11.5.3|O.4.5.3|N.7.5.3  NAT: S.11.5.3  STA: 3.I.B|3.I.C
   TOP: history | states’ rights

18. Vicksburg is located on which major river?
   A  Hudson  C  Mississippi
   B  Susquehanna  D  Colorado
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.381|N.249|O.125
   OBJ: S.11.4.1|O.4.4.1|N.7.4.1  NAT: S.11.4.1
   STA: 6.12.21.f 1 2.II.D.2.a | 2.II.D.2.a  TOP: history | Civil War

19. After the Battle of Gettysburg, the South
   A  never again fought on Union soil.  C  surrendered immediately.
   B  mounted one last march into the North.  D  refused to retreat.
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.385|N.253|O.129
   OBJ: S.11.4.2|O.4.4.2|N.7.4.2  NAT: S.11.4.2
   STA: 6.12.21.f 6.12.21.g | 2.II.D.2.a | 2.II.D.2.a  TOP: power and conflict | Civil War

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20. After 1863, what did General Grant want to do even if it meant thousands of Union soldiers were killed?
   A  Wait for Confederate troops to attack.
   B  Experiment with new war technologies.
   C  Crush large numbers of Confederate troops.
   D  Disregard his troops’ needs.

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.380/N.248/O.124
   OBJ: S.11.4.3/O.4.4.3/N.7.4.3  NAT: S.11.4.3  TOP: impact of individual | Grant

21. What did Union forces decide to attack in their effort to demoralize the South after 1863?
   A  enslaved people  C  political leaders
   B  Confederate monuments  D  military and civilian targets

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.386/N.254/O.130
   OBJ: S.11.4.3/O.4.4.3/N.7.4.3  NAT: S.11.4.3  TOP: power and conflict | Civil War

22. What event led to the fall of the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia?
   A  Lincoln’s assassination  C  Lee’s retreat from Petersburg
   B  Grant’s siege at Vicksburg  D  Sherman’s march through Georgia

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.382/N.250/O.126
   OBJ: S.11.4.3/N.7.4.3/O.4.4.3  NAT: S.11.4.3  TOP: power and conflict | Civil War

23. Where did Lee finally surrender to Grant?
   A  Appomattox Court House  C  Petersburg
   B  Richmond  D  Washington, D.C.

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.391/N.259/O.135
   OBJ: S.11.5.1/O.4.5.1/N.7.5.1  NAT: S.11.5.1  TOP: geography | Civil War

24. What effect did Lincoln’s ability to unify the bitterly divided North have on the outcome of the Civil War?
   A  It made no difference.  C  It gave the South an advantage.
   B  It made Unionists angry.  D  It helped the Union win.

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.360/N.228/O.104
   OBJ: S.11.5.2/N.7.5.2/O.4.5.2  NAT: S.11.5.2  TOP: impact of individual | Civil War

25. What is one advantage that helped the North to achieve victory in the Civil War?
   A  a warmer climate
   B  more technological resources
   C  better military leadership when the war started
   D  growing sympathy for Southern culture

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.395/N.263/O.139
   OBJ: S.11.5.2/O.4.5.2/N.7.5.2  NAT: S.11.5.2  TOP: technology | Civil War
26. Which side had a more difficult time rebuilding after the Civil War?
   A the South  C the South and North struggled equally
   B the North  D the South and North both rebuilt easily
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.395|N.263|O.139
   OBJ: S.11.5.3|O.4.5.3|N.7.5.3  NAT: S.11.5.3  STA: 3.I.B|3.I.C
   TOP: economics | Civil War

27. What impact did the Civil War have on the South’s African American population?
   A They all stayed to rebuild the South.
   B They left the country to escape slavery.
   C Many migrated to the North and the West.
   D Most became disillusioned with Northern culture.
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.369|N.237|O.113
   OBJ: S.11.5.3|N.7.5.3|O.4.5.3  NAT: S.11.5.3  STA: 3.I.B|3.I.C
   TOP: geography | slavery
Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

28. Why was Vicksburg a strategic location for a Union victory?
A  It was in the heart of the South.
B  Vicksburg borders Mississippi and Louisiana.
C  The Union could control the Mississippi River from Vicksburg.
D  Vicksburg’s population was particularly high for a Confederate city.

ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate
REF: S.380-382|N.248-250|O.124-126  OBJ: S.11.4|O.4.4.1|N.7.4.1
NAT: S.11.4.1  STA:  6.12.21.f | 2.II.D.2.a | 2.II.D.2.a  TOP: history | Civil War battles
29. Which Northern battle in July of 1863 lasted three days and had 51,000 casualties?
A Gettysburg  C Chattanooga
B Antietam  D Fredericksburg
ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: moderate
REF: S.382-386 N.250-254 O.127-131 OBJ: S.11.4.2 N.7.4.2 O.4.4.2
NAT: S.11.4.2 TOP: history | Civil War battles

30. The capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, by Union troops
A caused the surrender of other Confederate strongholds on the Mississippi River.
B meant that the Union controlled all the waterways on the East coast.
C meant that Union troops controlled the Mississippi River ports.
D occurred because Union troops attacked from boats on the Mississippi River.
ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: average
REF: S.381-382 N.249-250 O.125-126 OBJ: S.11.4.1 N.7.4.1 O.4.4.1
NAT: S.11.4.1 TOP: history | Civil War battles

31. What battle is considered to be the turning point in the Civil War?
A Battle of Bull Run  C Battle of Vicksburg
B Battle of Richmond  D Battle of Gettysburg
ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: easy REF: S.384 N.252 O.128
OBJ: S.11.4.2 O.4.4.2 N.7.4.2 NAT: S.11.4.2 TOP: history | Gettysburg

32. Which of the following terms describes General Grant’s strategy for crushing the Confederacy after the Battle of Gettysburg?
A siege  C blockade
B total war  D surprise attack
ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: easy
REF: S.386-387 N.254-255 O.130-131 OBJ: S.11.4.3 N.7.4.3 O.4.4.3
NAT: S.11.4.3 TOP: history | Civil War

33. Why did the Confederate army begin to falter and eventually lose the battle at Petersburg, Virginia?
A They had no replacement troops.
B The winter weather was hard on them.
C Their commanders were killed in the battle.
D They were not prepared for the Union’s surprise attack.
ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: moderate
REF: S.390-391 N.258-259 O.134-135 OBJ: S.11.5.1 O.4.5.1 N.7.5.1
NAT: S.11.5.1 TOP: history | Civil War
34. How did the Civil War end?
   A  Grant surrendered in Richmond, Virginia, after losing a battle there.
   B  President Lincoln declared a cease fire.
   C  Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.
   D  Enslaved persons revolted and crushed the Confederate leadership.

ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: easy  REF: S.391|N.259|O.135
OBJ: S.11.5.1|N.7.5.1|O.4.5.1  NAT: S.11.5.1
TOP: history | Appomattox Courthouse

Use the photograph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

35. Who does this photograph depict?
   A  a Union soldier  
   B  a Union general  
   C  a Confederate soldier  
   D  none of the above

ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: easy  REF: S.370|N.238|O.114
OBJ: S.11.2.2|O.4.2.2|N.7.2.2  NAT: S.11.2.2

36. How did African Americans support the war effort?
   A  Slaves and free blacks fought for the Confederacy.
   B  Enslaved African Americans spied on Union troops for the Confederacy.
   C  By law, African Americans were forbidden from supporting the war effort on either side.
   D  After the Militia Act, African Americans fought for the Union.

ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.370|N.238|O.114
OBJ: S.11.2.2|O.4.2.2|N.7.2.2  NAT: S.11.2.2

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37. Some abolitionists criticize Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation because
   A. they knew it did not specifically free all enslaved people.
   B. they wanted it sent to European countries.
   C. they wanted it to give enslaved people full rights of citizenship.
   D. they wanted it to bring an end to the Civil War.

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.368|N.236|O.112
   OBJ: S.11.2.1O.4.2.1N.7.2.1  NAT: S.11.2.1
   TOP: impact of individual | Lincoln

38. What did Lincoln want before he announced the Emancipation Proclamation?
   A. a new general
   B. the South’s surrender
   C. African American soldiers
   D. a major Union military victory

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.368|N.236|O.112
   OBJ: S.11.2.1O.4.2.1N.7.2.1  NAT: S.11.2.1
   TOP: impact of individual | Lincoln

39. Abolitionists influenced Lincoln’s decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation by
   A. submitting a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.
   B. pressuring him to take a stand on slavery.
   C. enlisting European countries to criticize Lincoln.
   D. threatening to withdraw their support of Lincoln’s presidency.

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.368|N.236|O.112
   OBJ: S.11.2.1O.4.2.1N.7.2.1  NAT: S.11.2.1
   TOP: impact of individual | Lincoln

40. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union army
   A. refused to recruit African Americans.
   B. began accepting African American recruits for the first time.
   C. allowed African Americans to serve in noncombat positions only.
   D. actively began recruiting African American soldiers to fight.

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.368|N.236|O.112
   OBJ: S.11.2.1O.4.2.1N.7.2.1  NAT: S.11.2.1
   TOP: change and continuity | Civil War

41. African Americans in the South often helped Union forces by
   A. rebelling against their owners.
   B. burning crops and livestock.
   C. serving as spies and scouts.
   D. fleeing their plantations for the cities.

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.369|N.237|O.113
   OBJ: S.11.2.2O.4.2.2N.7.2.2  NAT: S.11.2.2
Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

“Our February 9—We established a regular camp here. This last march has been a very hard one, and only a distance of thirty miles. But it took us from Wednesday to Sunday, through snow, rain, and mud ankle-deep and without rations. Kinston is a perfect ruin, as the Yankees have destroyed everything they could barely touch, but it must at one time have been a very pretty town—but now nothing scarcely but chimneys are left to show how the Yankees are trying to reconstruct the Union.”

—Louis Leon, The Battle of Gettysburg,
Diary of a Tar Heel Confederate Soldier

42. What does Leon say about the town of Kinston?
A The town has been severely damaged by Union troops.
B Union soldiers have created a base there.
C Kinston has been fighting for the Union.
D During the war, the town has remained untouched.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.377|N.245|O.121
OBJ: S.11.3.2|O.4.3.2|N.7.3.2 NAT: S.11.3.2 TOP: power and conflict | Civil War

43. What does Leon’s account suggest about life as a Confederate soldier?
A Soldiers generally enjoyed being in the Confederate Army.
B Overall, soldiers did not believe the fight against the Union was justified.
C Only battles caused hard times for soldiers.
D Camp life could be just as dangerous as fighting.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.377|N.245|O.121
OBJ: S.11.3.2|O.4.3.2|N.7.3.2 NAT: S.11.3.2 TOP: history | Civil War

MATCHING

Match the correct term or person with its definition. You will not use all of the terms and people.

A Anaconda Plan  G Gettysburg
B income tax  H Stonewall Jackson
C John Wilkes Booth  I total war
D Emancipation Proclamation  J Militia Act
E Thirteenth Amendment  K conscription
F Clara Barton  L Vicksburg

1. Lincoln’s response to the increasingly difficult issue of slavery
2. mandated that African American soldiers be accepted into the military
3. Confederate general who won the first major battle of the Civil War
4. nurse who started the American branch of the Red Cross
5. system of enforced military service instituted in the North
6. Union strategy that aimed to cripple the South completely
7. introduced to help fund the war in the North
8. site of crushing Confederate defeat that ended the South’s hopes for victory
9. Union strategy to control the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy
10. abolished slavery in the United States


4. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: easy REF: S.378|N.246|O.122 OBJ: S.11.3.3|N.7.3.3|O.4.3.3 NAT: S.11.3.3 STA: 2.II.D.2.b TOP: impact of individual | women

5. ANS: K PTS: 1 DIF: easy REF: S.374|N.242|O.118 OBJ: S.11.3.2|O.4.3.2|N.7.3.2 NAT: S.11.3.2 TOP: history | military

6. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.387|N.255|O.131 OBJ: S.11.4.3|O.4.4.3|N.7.4.3 NAT: S.11.4.3 TOP: history | Civil War

7. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.373|N.241|O.117 OBJ: S.11.3.1|O.4.3.1|N.7.3.1 NAT: S.11.3.1 TOP: economics | taxation


10. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: easy REF: S.391|N.259|O.135 OBJ: S.11.5.3|O.4.5.3|N.7.5.3 NAT: S.11.5.3 STA: 3.IB|3.I.C TOP: history | slavery
SHORT ANSWER

**Directions:** Use the quotation below to answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

“The partial Proclamation has gone forth from the White House that the slaves of rebels shall be free while the slaves of union men are to remain in bondage till dooms day unless their masters are willing to sell them to the government for a stipulated price. . . . But how is the Proclamation to be enforced? Through fields of Hope and carnage, something in death groans, for the rebels will never surrender their long loved institution only at the cannon’s mouth and the point of the bayonet. Why did not the Doctor remove the cause before the Patient was worn out by the disease; he knew how but was afraid to administer [the medicine] . . . for fear . . . that the border states would be lost to the Union.”

—Amos Lewis, in a letter to his nephew Seth Lewis, 1863

1. **Draw Conclusions** According to Amos Lewis, why did Lincoln not free all enslaved persons in the nation with the Emancipation Proclamation? What problem does this partial emancipation present?

_**ANS:**_
Possible answer: According to Amos Lewis, Lincoln did not free all enslaved persons because he did not want to lose the support of the border states, which still had legalized slavery. This made it difficult to enforce the emancipation of enslaved persons in only certain states.

PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.368-369|N.236-237|O.112-113
OBJ: S.11.2.1|N.7.2.1|O.4.2.1 NAT: S.11.2.1

2. **Explain Problems** How did the military draft cause social problems in the North during the Civil War?

_**ANS:**_
Possible response: The draft caused problems in the North between wealthier citizens and those who made less money. Any white man who was between 20 and 45 years old could be called into military service. However, a man could hire someone to take his place for $300. The average working man made little money, so such an arrangement was only possible for wealthier Americans. Many working men resented the fact that only men with money could avoid the draft. This resentment, along with white men’s anxiety that their jobs might be taken by African Americans—who were not subject to the draft—led to outbreaks of violence that were often directed at black Northerners.

PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.374-375|N.242-243|O.118-119
OBJ: S.11.3.1|O.4.3.1|N.7.3.1 NAT: S.11.3.1 TOP: history | Civil War military
3. **Synthesize Information** How did the quality of the Union’s military leadership change throughout the war and how did this change affect the Civil War’s outcome?

ANS:

Early in the war, the North lacked the brilliant military leadership seen in the Confederate army. The Union suffered early defeats, and President Lincoln made many changes in command: General McDowell was replaced by McClellan, who was replaced by Burnside, then Hooker, and eventually Grant. When Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman finally took control of the Union forces, the tide turned against the South. At last the North had the leadership that would win the war.

PTS: 1 DIF: easy


OBJ: S.11.5.2|O.4.5.2|N.7.5.2

NAT: S.11.5.2

TOP: history | Civil War