



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**American History**  
**Unit 8 – Test worth 200 pts.**  
**The Civil War**

**Term Identification (1 pt. each)**

*Directions: Pick a word from the box that best identifies the meanings below. Write it in the space next to the correct meaning.*

pocket veto	casualty	Radical Republican	war of attrition	Reconstruction
scalawag	Thirteenth Amendment	draft	copperhead	contraband
recognition	writ of habeas corpus	greenback	Freedom's Bureau	Compromise of 1877
black codes	Solid South	Fourteenth Amendment	Enforcement Act of 1870	civil rights
infrastructure	Fifteenth Amendment	tenant farming	carpetbagger	sharecropping

1. System of farming in which a farmer tends some portion of a planter's land and receives a share of the crop at harvest time as payment: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A type of war in which one side inflicts continuous losses on the other in order to wear down its strength: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The public property and services that a society uses: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Military term for a person killed, wounded, captured, or missing in action: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Program implemented by the federal government between 1865 and 1877 to repair the damage to the South caused by the Civil War and restores the southern states to the Union: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Type of veto a chief executive may use after a legislature has adjourned; it is applied when the chief executive does not formally sign or reject a bill within the time period allowed to do so: \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Negative nickname for a northern Republican who moved to the South after the Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Constitutional Amendment, ratified in 1870, that guaranteed voting rights to all male citizens: \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Agreement in which Democrats agreed to give Rutherford B. Hayes the victory in the presidential election of 1876, and Hayes, in return, agreed to remove the remaining federal troops from southern states: \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Official acceptance as an independent nation: \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Term used to describe the domination of post-Civil War southern politics by the Democratic Party: \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Passed by Congress to ban the use of terror, force, or bribery to prevent people from voting because of their race: \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Constitutional amendment, ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery: \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Legal protection requiring that a court determine whether a person is lawfully imprisoned: \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Created by Congress in 1865, the first major federal relief agency in the United States: \_\_\_\_\_.



16. Group of Congressmen from within the Republican Party who believed that the Civil War had been fought over the moral issue of slavery, and had been fought over the moral issue of slavery, and insisted that the main goal of Reconstruction should be a total restructuring of society to guarantee blacks true equality:

\_\_\_\_\_.

17. System of farming in which a person rents land to farm from a planter: \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Negative nickname for a white southern Republican after the Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Laws that restricted freedmen's rights: \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Citizens' personal liberties guaranteed by law, such as voting rights and equal treatment: \_\_\_\_\_.

21. Items seized or taken from the enemy during wartime: \_\_\_\_\_.

22. Name given to the national paper currency created in 1862: \_\_\_\_\_.

23. During the Civil War, an antiwar Northern Democrat: \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Required military service: \_\_\_\_\_.

25. Passed by Congress to ban the use of terror, force, or bribery to prevent people from voting because of their race: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE (2 pts. each)**

1. Who did the Confederate States of America name as provisional president?

- a. Robert E. Lee
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Catherine the Great
- d. Benjamin Franklin

2. Why was Thomas Jackson given the nickname "Stonewall"?

- a. Because he never smiled!
- b. Because he led a Virginia brigade as they created a barrier of cement bricks to keep the Yankees out.
- c. Because he led a Virginia brigade as they held its ground against the Yankee onslaught like a "stone wall."
- d. Because he always preferred to use the restroom on a stonewall.

3. What did Lincoln think about the Fugitive Slave Act?

- a. That it should not be enforced
- b. He was undecided on the issue
- c. That it was pure Southern stupidity
- d. That it should be enforced

4. Which battle was the last bloodless battle of the Civil War?

- a. The Battle of Antietam
- b. The Battle of Gettysburg
- c. The Battle for Fort Sumter
- d. None of the above

5. What was George B. McClellan successful in doing?

- a. Keeping the Confederates from taking Richmond
- b. Absolutely nothing
- c. Transforming the Union army from a cohesive body of credible soldiers into an undisciplined mob
- d. Transforming the Union army from an undisciplined rabble into a cohesive body of credible soldiers



6. Why was the capture of Fort Sumter so important to the Confederates?
  - a. It was an area that was very rich in natural resources and thus important to the Confederate economy.
  - b. If the Confederacy could not control this key international port on the coast of South Carolina, it could not effectively claim sovereignty.
  - c. It was packed with slaves that had escaped.
  - d. It was more like a symbolic victory for them because of its history.
7. What did Lincoln convey or imply to the country when he remained silent about his feelings of the Fugitive Slave Act during the period between his election and inauguration?
  - a. The impression that he was of African American descent.
  - b. The impression that he fully shared the Radical Republican opposition to any kind of compromise on the subject of slavery.
  - c. That he was a coward, afraid to speak his mind.
  - d. The impression that he did not share the Radical Republican opposition to any kind of compromise on the subject of slavery.
8. Why was the Mississippi River so important in the war?
  - a. If the South lost control of this river, the Confederacy would be split into two.
  - b. If the South lost control of this river, the Western Confederate states would be unable to communicate with the Eastern Confederate states.
  - c. It provided an easy trade route for the Confederate economy.
  - d. Both a and b are correct
9. When did railroads first appear in the United States?
  - a. The early 1820s
  - b. The late 1920s
  - c. At the beginning of the Civil War
  - d. The late 1820s
10. What was the summer of 1862 like for the Civil War?
  - a. It was fairly easy-going
  - b. It was long and murderous
  - c. No casualties at all
  - d. Extremely victorious for the South
11. Where did the first organized opposition of slavery come from?
  - a. Radical Republicans
  - b. The Quakers
  - c. The slaves themselves
  - d. Teenagers from the North
12. Where did the official surrender of the South take place?
  - a. Back at the ruins of Fort Sumter
  - b. The White House in Washington D.C.
  - c. Appomattox Courthouse
  - d. Gooding Country Courthouse
13. What had Ulysses S. Grant demonstrated to Lincoln throughout the war?
  - a. A willingness to fight and then fight some more
  - b. Complete cowardice
  - c. An inability to lead his men
  - d. The ability to know when it was necessary to retreat
14. Who led the burning of Atlanta?
  - a. Braxton Bragg
  - b. Robert E. Lee
  - c. Stonewall Jackson
  - d. William Tecumseh Sherman



15. In the Battle of Shiloh, how many men did the Union lose and how many men did the Confederates lose?
  - a. 10,000 and 13,000 respectively
  - b. about 25,000 each
  - c. 60,000 and 40,000 respectively
  - d. 13,000 and 10,000 respectively
  
16. How did "Stonewall" Jackson die?
  - a. He was accidentally shot by one of his own men
  - b. He crashed into a stonewall during battle
  - c. Frustrated and exhausted, he walked right into open fire
  - d. He was stabbed to death by Ulysses S. Grant
  
17. Which city was proclaimed the Confederate capital?
  - a. Atlanta, Georgia
  - b. Washington D.C.
  - c. Richmond, Virginia
  - d. Boston, Massachusetts
  
18. What did Abraham Lincoln mean when he said "with malice towards none" after the war was finally over?
  - a. Mercy would be given to no one who fought for the Confederates
  - b. The country would have no hard feelings towards the South
  - c. The South would no longer be allowed to hate any human, black or white
  - d. Abraham Lincoln would have no hard feelings towards Southerners
  
19. How many pounds of cleaned cotton could each of Eli Whitney's cotton gins turn out a day?
  - a. 20
  - b. 150
  - c. 50
  - d. 2
  
20. Why did Abraham Lincoln delay in sending military reinforcements to Fort Sumter?
  - a. He didn't want to provoke Southerners
  - b. He felt that Fort Sumter was not all that important to defend
  - c. He couldn't find a decent general
  - d. He was frightened of officially starting a war
  
21. What saved Robert E. Lee's forces from total annihilation in the Battle of Antietam?
  - a. His brilliant military skills
  - b. Their massive weapon supply
  - c. The late, last-minute arrival of a division under A.P. Hill
  - d. All of the above
  
22. What was the important result of the two battles: Battle above the Clouds and Battle of Missionary Ridge?
  - a. Richmond, Virginia was finally captured by the Confederates
  - b. Tennessee and the Tennessee River fell into Confederate hands
  - c. Mississippi and the Mississippi River fell into Union hands
  - d. Tennessee and the Tennessee River fell into Union hands
  
23. In what war or battle did Abraham Lincoln serve as a militiaman?
  - a. The War of 1812
  - b. Black Hawk War of 1832
  - c. The French Revolution
  - d. The Battle of the Alamo
  
24. Why did Robert E. Lee evacuate Richmond?
  - a. He knew that the North was prepared to continue the fight
  - b. His soldiers (the defenders of Petersburg) were starving, sick, and exhausted
  - c. Abraham Lincoln was reelected as President to a second term
  - d. All of the above



25. Robert E. Lee was a keen student of what kind of military strategy and tactics?
- Napoleonic (Napoleon Bonaparte's)
  - Alexander the Great's
  - Ulysses S. Grant's
  - George Washington's
26. What was Abraham Lincoln's burden?
- To keep the money rolling in for his wife
  - To help the Slaves
  - To save the Union (the United States) even if doing so cost more than half a million lives
  - To persuade Robert E. Lee to fight on the North's side
27. When Abraham Lincoln accepted his party's nomination for President in 1858, what did he suggest or imply that Stephen Douglas, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, and Democratic presidents Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan were trying to do?
- Plotting (conspiring) to nationalize slavery
  - Wanting the South to break from the Union since the early 1800s'
  - Hire someone to assassinate him
  - Free the slaves and send them all to the North
28. What did General George H. Thomas, nicknamed the "Rock of Chickamauga," *prevent* in the Battle of Chattanooga?
- Any casualties
  - Complete disaster
  - A Southern victory
  - A North victory
29. Why was Robert E. Lee's double offensive unsuccessful?
- Confederate general "Stonewall" Jackson delayed, lost the initiative, and was defeated at Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1861
  - There was no clear direction or plan
  - Confederate general Braxton Bragg delayed, lost the initiative, and was defeated at Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1862
  - The soldiers were very ill and half-starved
30. Where did Robert E. Lee send his commander, Jubal Early, on a surprise assault?
- Washington D.C.
  - Richmond, Virginia
  - The Tennessee River
  - Perryville, Kentucky

**SHORT ANSWER (5 pts. each)**

1. List, which States succeeded the Union after Abraham Lincoln was elected (5 states).
- - 
  - 
  - 
  -
2. What was the Crittenden Compromise?
3. Who were the "fire eaters"?
4. Why was General Beauregard well prepared for the Union advance in the First Battle of Bull Run?



5. What was the Seven Days Battle and who were the generals on each side?

6. What was the low point of the war for the North?

7. Explain Robert E. Lee's double offensive:

8. What was the Robert E. Lee's horrible mistake during his double offensive?

9. Why was the Battle of Antietam a momentous or significant battle?

10. Why was Abraham Lincoln never a committed, enthusiastic advocate of emancipation?

11. Why was Abraham Lincoln afraid of declaring all slaves immediately and universally free?

12. What kind of law did Congress pass in March of 1862?

13. List two reasons that, earlier in the war, Abraham Lincoln was opposed to enlisting African Americans as soldiers:

1.

2.



14. What was Ulysses S. Grant's nickname and why?

**ESSAY:** You must choose **TWO** essay questions out of the six to answer. Each additional essay that you answer correctly earns you five bonus points for each one. Essay answers must be in complete sentences; they must have an introduction, several main points, and a conclusion and be at least 150 words long for full credit! Write your essays on separate sheets of paper and then staple them to the test. **(22.5 pts. each)**

1. *Compare and contrast* the strengths or advantages of the North and the South during the Civil War.
2. Describe what the Underground Railroad was. In your answer, write about Harriet Tubman, the codes used, dangers, punishments, who was involved and if the Underground Railroad was successful or not.
3. Explain, in detail, Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Who killed him? Why? Where did it take place, what happened to the assassin, etc?
4. What was the Emancipation Proclamation and what exactly did it do?
5. How did African American soldiers contribute to the war? Be specific!
6. Describe the 3-day battle of Gettysburg, the mistake that Robert E. Lee made, the casualties, Cemetery Ridge, the results of the war, and the Gettysburg Address.