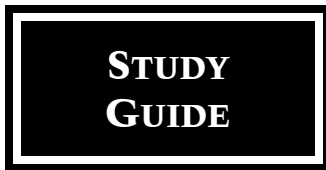


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# THE WAR TO SAVE THE UNION

## CHAPTER 15

### Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. Which of the following states did *not* secede from the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter?
  - (a) Kentucky
  - (b) Tennessee
  - (c) Virginia
  - (d) Arkansas
2. Confederate batteries fired on Fort Sumter when news was received that Lincoln
  - (a) ordered the fort to be reinforced with federal troops.
  - (b) ordered supplies to be sent to the fort.
  - (c) wanted federal troops to evacuate the fort.
  - (d) called for 75,000 volunteers to join the Union army.
3. When Lincoln was inaugurated as president, his primary goal was to
  - (a) invade the South.
  - (b) recapture Union installations in the South that had been seized by the Confederates.
  - (c) emancipate southern slaves.
  - (d) preserve the Union.
4. As the Civil War began, the North had all of the following advantages *except*
  - (a) a large population.
  - (b) a complex railroad network.
  - (c) enormous industrial capabilities.
  - (d) superior military leadership.
5. When the Civil War began, the Confederacy expected
  - (a) its armies to invade the North.
  - (b) economic and military aid from Britain.
  - (c) a long and difficult war of attrition.
  - (d) that to win, they would have to abandon their states' rights philosophy.
6. The Union's strategy for the Civil War was to do all of the following *except*
  - (a) blockade the Confederate coastline.
  - (b) pressure the Confederates to negotiate a compromise peace.
  - (c) divide the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River.
  - (d) capture Richmond.
7. The Union government did *not* use \_\_\_ to finance the Civil War.
  - (a) income taxes on ordinary wage earners
  - (b) excise taxes
  - (c) borrowing
  - (d) direct taxes on the states
8. Who was the outspoken leader of the anti-war Peace Democrats in the North during the Civil War?
  - (a) Charles Sumner
  - (b) Clement Vallandigham
  - (c) Thaddeus Stevens
  - (d) Samuel Chase

9. During the Civil War the Confederate cause was hampered by all of the following *except*
  - (a) having to fight a defensive war.
  - (b) currency inflation.
  - (c) its own states' rights philosophy.
  - (d) shortages of supplies and equipment.
  
10. England and the Union were nearly provoked into war by
  - (a) the incompetence of Charles Francis Adams, the American ambassador to England.
  - (b) England's refusal to buy American cotton.
  - (c) the Union's seizure of Confederate diplomats aboard a British ship.
  - (d) British commerce raider attacks on northern shipping.
  
11. During the first year of the Civil War, the Union's most important success came
  - (a) in northwestern Tennessee.
  - (b) at the Battle of Bull Run.
  - (c) in northern Virginia.
  - (d) at Antietam.
  
12. President Lincoln eventually concluded that General George B. McClellan was
  - (a) too cautious.
  - (b) a poor administrator.
  - (c) incapable of disciplining his troops.
  - (d) careless.
  
13. President Lincoln was originally cautious about emancipating the slaves because he claimed that it would do all of the following *except*
  - (a) divide public opinion in the North.
  - (b) alienate the Union's border states.
  - (c) encourage the slaves to revolt.
  - (d) infuriate Radical Republicans in Congress.
  
14. Lincoln justified the Emancipation Proclamation on grounds of
  - (a) moral imperatives.
  - (b) natural rights.
  - (c) economic advantage.
  - (d) military necessity.
  
15. The Emancipation Proclamation promised freedom to slaves
  - (a) in the Union border states.
  - (b) in Confederate-held states and territories.
  - (c) in Union territories.
  - (d) if they agreed to stay in the South.
  
16. The New York draft riots were primarily a protest against
  - (a) the Emancipation Proclamation.
  - (b) conscription.
  - (c) Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.
  - (d) the temporary declaration of martial law in the city.
  
17. After the Emancipation Proclamation, when blacks enlisted in the army they were
  - (a) paid less than white soldiers.
  - (b) allowed to elect their own commanders.
  - (c) generally poor combat soldiers.
  - (d) not allowed to engage in combat.

18. During the Civil War, Congress passed legislation to do all of the following *except*
- provide free homesteads to settlers.
  - build a transcontinental railroad.
  - supply a uniform currency.
  - lower tariff rates.
19. The proper sequence of these battles is: (A) Gettysburg, (B) Fredericksburg, (C) First Battle of Bull Run, (D) Antietam.
- B, C, D, A
  - D, A, B, C
  - A, B, C, D
  - C, D, B, A
20. During the Civil War, the Confederacy won all of the following battles *except*
- Vicksburg.
  - Fredericksburg.
  - Chancellorsville.
  - Second Battle of Bull Run.
21. Lincoln's declaration that the northern war aim was to preserve the Union with or without slavery
- came as a disappointment to most northerners and demoralized the Union army.
  - was an indication of the influence of the border states on his policies.
  - caused some seceded states to rejoin the Union.
  - was contrary to the campaign promises of the Republican Party.
22. The South believed the British would come to its aid because
- the people in Britain would demand such action.
  - of economic need.
  - Britain still had slavery in its empire.
  - the government had refused to allow *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to be sold in the empire.
23. A supposed asset for the South at the beginning of the Civil War that never materialized was
- effective military leadership.
  - intervention of Britain and France.
  - the fighting skill of southern males.
  - the lack of northern commitment to ideals.
24. Confederate commerce raiders such as the *Alabama*
- were of little value.
  - proved to be effective against Union shipping.
  - were supplied by the French.
  - lasted less than a year.
25. The southern cause was weakened by
- the concept of states' rights on which the Confederacy was founded.
  - a president, Jefferson Davis, who catered to public opinion and did not work hard at his job.
  - the failure of the southern people to commit to the ideal of southern independence.
  - a lack of sound military leadership.
26. To fill the army's demand for troops, the North relied mainly on
- the draft.
  - bounty brokers.
  - substitute brokers.
  - volunteers.

27. As a result of the Civil War, the northern economy
  - (a) emerged more prosperous than ever before.
  - (b) saw industrial profits improve but agricultural profits fall.
  - (c) became so prosperous that unscrupulous business practices were greatly reduced.
  - (d) greatly helped the day laborer.
28. The Union's defeat in the Battle of Bull Run in 1861 was better than a victory because
  - (a) Ulysses S. Grant took command of the army immediately after the setback.
  - (b) it caused northerners to buckle down to the task of a long, difficult war.
  - (c) "Stonewall" Jackson was killed.
  - (d) all of the above.
29. The final Union strategy turned to
  - (a) guerrilla warfare.
  - (b) cautious engagement.
  - (c) total war.
  - (d) ignoring the Confederate capital and going around it.
30. The most alarming Confederate threat to the Union blockade came from
  - (a) British navy vessels on loan to the South.
  - (b) swift blockade running steamers.
  - (c) the ironclad *Merrimack*.
  - (d) the sinking of the Union's *Monitor*.
31. In the Civil War, the South won the Battle of
  - (a) Vicksburg.
  - (b) Bull Run.
  - (c) Gettysburg.
  - (d) Atlanta.
32. One of the key factors enabling the Union to stop the Confederate thrust into the North at Antietam
  - (a) was Europe's refusal to help the South before the battle.
  - (b) was the Union's discovery of Robert E. Lee's battle plans.
  - (c) was Lincoln's relieving General McClellan of his command.
  - (d) was the use of the new repeating rifle for the first time.
33. The Battle of Antietam was particularly important because it
  - (a) inflated an already dangerous overconfidence among southerners.
  - (b) probably prevented intervention of England and France on behalf of the Confederacy.
  - (c) delayed Lincoln's plan to announce the Emancipation Proclamation.
  - (d) assured the re-election of President Lincoln.
34. The two major battles of the Civil War fought on Union soil were
  - (a) Shiloh and Chancellorsville.
  - (b) Bull Run and Vicksburg.
  - (c) Gettysburg and Antietam.
  - (d) Peninsular Campaign and Fredericksburg.
35. The North's "victory" at Antietam allowed President Lincoln to
  - (a) issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
  - (b) seek military assistance from Great Britain.
  - (c) force the border states to remain in the Union.
  - (d) keep General McClellan as commander of the Union forces.
36. The Battle of Gettysburg was significant because
  - (a) the war ended shortly thereafter.
  - (b) it meant the southern cause was doomed.
  - (c) the Union had uncovered the Confederates' battle plan.
  - (d) it was decided so quickly.

37. In the Election of 1864, the Republicans joined with the pro-war Democrats and founded the
- Federal Party.
  - Liberty Party.
  - Union Party.
  - National Party.
38. In the Election of 1864, the Democratic Party nominated \_\_\_ to oppose Lincoln's re-election.
- George B. McClellan
  - Ulysses S. Grant
  - Andrew Johnson
  - Clement C. Vallandigham
39. The Union's victory with the capture of \_\_\_ was probably critical to Lincoln's re-election in 1864.
- Gettysburg
  - Atlanta
  - Vicksburg
  - Antietam
40. General Ulysses S. Grant's basic strategy in the Civil War involved
- attacking the enemy one army at a time.
  - a cautious approach.
  - assailing the enemy's armies simultaneously.
  - extensive use of interior line defense.
41. Among the states that joined the Confederacy only after Lincoln's call for troops were
- Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.
  - Virginia, Arkansas, and Tennessee.
  - Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.
  - South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi.
42. Which of the following was *not* among the border states that remained loyal to the Union?
- Missouri
  - Kentucky
  - Oklahoma
  - Maryland
43. The South's weapon of "King Cotton" failed to draw Britain into the war on the side of the Confederacy because
- the British discovered they did not really need cotton for their industries.
  - the British were able to grow sufficient cotton themselves.
  - the British had sufficient cotton from previous stockpiles and other sources outside the South.
  - the threat of war with France distracted British attention for several years.
44. The success of the Confederate raider *Alabama* highlighted the issue of
- northern inferiority on the high seas.
  - Britain's un-neutral policy of allowing Confederate ships to be built in its naval yards.
  - the British navy's ability to break the Union blockade of southern ports.
  - the superiority of Confederate ironclad ships over the Union's wooden vessels.
45. The "Copperheads" were
- northern Democrats who opposed the Union war effort.
  - Republicans who opposed the Lincoln administration.
  - Democrats who backed Lincoln and the war effort.
  - Radical Republicans who advocated a war to destroy slavery and punish the South.

46. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's running mate in 1864, was
  - (a) a "Copperhead."
  - (b) a War Democrat.
  - (c) a conservative Republican.
  - (d) a Radical Republican.
  
47. Sherman's "March to the Sea" was especially notable for
  - (a) its tactical brilliance against more powerful Confederate forces.
  - (b) its effective use of public relations to turn southern sympathies against the Confederates.
  - (c) its brutal use of "total war" tactics of destruction and pillaging against southern states.
  - (d) its impact in inspiring northern public opinion to turn against slavery.
  
48. The first shots of the Civil War were fired at
  - (a) Richmond, Virginia.
  - (b) Charleston, South Carolina.
  - (c) New Orleans, Louisiana.
  - (d) Montgomery, Alabama.
  
49. The border states
  - (a) remained loyal by a combination of local Unionism and federal intervention.
  - (b) divided amongst themselves and experienced several violent episodes.
  - (c) all joined the Confederacy.
  - (d) all denounced slavery.
  
50. Which one of the following was *not* part of the Confederacy?
  - (a) Missouri
  - (b) North Carolina
  - (c) Texas
  - (d) Tennessee
  
51. Which of the following was *not* a Union general during the Civil War?
  - (a) George B. McClellan
  - (b) Ulysses S. Grant
  - (c) Henry W. Halleck
  - (d) Joseph E. Johnston
  - (e) George Meade
  
52. Soon after the beginning of the war, the Confederate capital was moved to
  - (a) Washington, D.C.
  - (b) Mobile, Alabama.
  - (c) Richmond, Virginia.
  - (d) Little Rock, Arkansas.
  - (e) Knoxville, Tennessee.
  
53. Which one of the following individuals recommended an "Anaconda Plan" towards the South?
  - (a) Ulysses S. Grant
  - (b) George B. McClellan
  - (c) Winfield Scott
  - (d) Stonewall Jackson
  - (e) Leonidas K. Polk
  
54. As a war leader, Jefferson Davis
  - (a) was a brilliant military strategist.
  - (b) had an excellent relationship with his generals.
  - (c) proved incapable of handling the Confederacy's home front problems.
  - (d) had the full support of the southern people.
  - (e) had the full support of the southern governors.

55. The Union general who replaced Winfield Scott as commander of Union forces was
- Irvin McDowell.
  - Thomas J. Jackson.
  - David Farragut.
  - George B. McClellan.
  - Ulysses S. Grant.
56. The bloodiest one-day battle of the war was
- Shiloh.
  - Bull Run.
  - Vicksburg.
  - Gettysburg.
  - Sharpsburg.
57. In the fall of 1861, which two Confederates were seized by Union naval officers on board the British steamer *Trent*, creating a diplomatic crisis between the United States and Great Britain?
- John Slidell and James Mason
  - John Havelcek and George Mikan
  - Ulysses S. Grant and George McClellan
  - Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens
  - Jefferson Davis and Alexander Hamilton Stevens
58. Many wealthy northerners and southerners avoided military service in the war by
- bribing a draft official.
  - claiming to be conscientious objectors.
  - furnishing hired substitutes.
  - emigrating, temporarily, to Canada.
  - emigrating, temporarily, to Mexico.
59. In 1863, one of the bloodiest domestic riots in the United States occurred in \_\_\_ when 120 died as Irish-American laborers attacked African Americans and opposed the draft.
- Boston
  - New York City
  - Cleveland
  - Chicago
  - Philadelphia
60. The most effective Union general during the Civil War was
- George B. McClellan.
  - Winfield Scott.
  - Ulysses S. Grant.
  - Henry W. Halleck.
  - Thomas J. Jackson.
61. In the Battle of \_\_\_\_, the Union gained control of the Mississippi River.
- Gettysburg
  - Vicksburg
  - Richmond
  - Shiloh
  - Seven Pines
62. During the Civil War, approximately \_\_\_ people died in the conflict.
- 50,000
  - 125,000
  - 620,000
  - 800,000
  - 1,000,000

63. Andrew Johnson was nominated as Lincoln's running mate in 1864 to
- (a) please the Radical Republicans.
  - (b) win the votes of pro-war northern Democrats.
  - (c) influence the South to rejoin the Union, since he would be a southern vice president.
  - (d) reward Tennessee for remaining loyal to the Union.
  - (e) silence the criticism of the "Copperheads."
64. Slaves during the Civil War
- (a) mostly remained loyal to their masters and the South.
  - (b) often served in the Union army over other blacks.
  - (c) ran to Union lines when they could and worked for or fought for the North.
  - (d) were never allowed to enlist as soldiers in either the Union or the Confederate armies.
  - (e) were recruited as spies by the Union army.
65. The most basic similarity between the Union and the Confederacy when the Civil War began was
- (a) that both sides had strong central governments.
  - (b) that both sides had equal industrial potential.
  - (c) that both sides had an equal number of states.
  - (d) that both sides were suitably armed and prepared for war.
  - (e) that both sides were unprepared for the ordeal that lay ahead.

**True/False: Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.**

66. During the Civil War, the Union's civilian and military leadership was superior to the Confederacy's.
67. During the Civil War, both sides adopted a system of drafting manpower into military service.
68. The Emancipation Proclamation abolished slavery throughout the United States.
69. Lincoln successfully prevented any more states from seceding once he was inaugurated.
70. In order to appease the border states, Lincoln first insisted that the North was fighting only to preserve the Union and not to abolish slavery.
71. In the long run, the North's economic and human-resources advantages effectively wore down southern resistance.
72. Although officially neutral, Britain sometimes engaged in acts that seemed to aid the South.
73. The Civil War draft reflected the North's commitment to fighting a war based on fair and equal treatment of all citizens, rich and poor.
74. The First Battle of Bull Run was the turning point of the Civil War because it enabled Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation and ended British and French plans to support the Confederacy.
75. The Union's greatest military breakthroughs came on the eastern front, and this paved the way for later successes in the West.
76. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 was intended to encourage the northern peace movement and promote foreign intervention.
77. In the final year of the conflict, Grant and Sherman waged a "total war" that was immensely destructive of southern lives and property.

78. The northern Democrats were deeply divided between those who backed the war and those who favored peace negotiations with the South.
79. Generally, Lincoln was ineffective as a war leader.
80. Most of the Civil War was fought on Confederate soil.
81. Throughout the war, Southern forces suffered from a chronic shortage of food and supplies.
82. George McClellan's main problem as general was his reluctance to fight unless he had overwhelming odds in his favor.
83. Ultimately, the South failed to secure diplomatic recognition and political alliances with Britain.
84. The North won the war in spite of its inability to organize its society for the effort.
85. African Americans were allowed to fight in the North, but only in segregated units commanded by white officers.