

1. Following Lincoln's election
 - a. the desire of the southern states to secede was unanimous.
 - b. most representatives of the Upper South wished to negotiate.
 - c. northerners pushed for a war because it would be economically advantageous to their industries.
 - d. the majority of northerners wanted to protect slavery in the territories.[b]
2. What was the reaction of American women to the bombing of Ft. Sumter and the beginning of the Civil War?
 - a. Only northern women were opposed to mobilization.
 - b. Only southern women were opposed to mobilization.
 - c. Both northern and southern women were opposed to mobilization.
 - d. Both northern and southern supported mobilization.[d]
3. Why did southerners believe that the Civil War would be short?
 - a. They had a better equipped military.
 - b. They had a bigger incentive to win.
 - c. The French and British would quickly recognize their independence as a separate nation.
 - d. Their population was larger.[c]
4. What year did the Civil War begin?
 - a. 1859
 - b. 1860
 - c. 1861
 - d. 1862[c]
5. Why did the Democratic committee split over the presidential nominee in 1860?
 - a. Stephen Douglas refused to adopt a slave code.
 - b. Northern democrats wanted a strict enforcer of the Constitution.
 - c. Southern Democrats wanted a candidate who would not oppose secession.
 - d. Western Democrats were interested in a candidate who would support land grants.[a]
6. Why did Republicans decide on Lincoln as their nominee?
 - a. He was well known nationally.
 - b. He had an impressive political track record.
 - c. He was a wealthy easterner.
 - d. He did well in the 1858 senatorial campaign.

[d]

7. Which group of immigrants were the first to enlist on the Union side?

- a. English
- b. French
- c. Italians
- d. Irish

[d]

8. Which of the following most clearly expresses Lincoln's views on slavery when he was elected?

- a. The states had a right to regulate slavery but Congress did not.
- b. He was an abolitionist.
- c. Existing states had a constitutional right to retain slavery.
- d. Congress had the authority to regulate slavery.

[c]

9. What steps did Congress take regarding the secession of the southern states?

- a. Congress remained neutral.
- b. Congress immediately passed a declaration of war following South Carolina's secession
- c. Congress passed an amendment guaranteeing slavery where it existed.
- d. Congress passed an amendment declaring slavery illegal in all states and territories.

[c]

10. Where did the Seven Days Campaign occur?

- a. Along the Mississippi River
- b. Along the James River
- c. In Charleston
- d. In eastern Pennsylvania

[b]

11. What was Sam Houston's argument regarding secession?

- a. He opposed it because slavery was protected under the Constitution.
- b. He opposed it because Texas risked losing its status.
- c. He supported secession as the only way to resolve the issue of slavery.
- d. He supported secession as a way to avoid all-out war.

[a]

12. What finally forced the undecided states of the Upper South to choose sides?

- a. Lincoln's election
- b. Declaration of Causes

- c. Lincoln's calling up the militia
 - d. The election of Jefferson Davis
- [c]

13. Which of the following border states remained loyal to the Union?

- a. Maryland
- b. Tennessee
- c. Arkansas
- d. Virginia

[a]

14. What advantage did the South have over the North at the beginning of the Civil War?

- a. larger population of men eligible to fight
- b. geographic advantage
- c. commercial allies
- d. foreign allies

[b]

15. What percentage of northern officers left the Union to join the Confederacy at the beginning of the war?

- a. 25%
- b. 33%
- c. 50%
- d. 83%

[b]

16. Which of the following best describes the Battle of Bull Run?

- a. It was a victory for the North.
- b. It was a victory for the South.
- c. It was a draw.
- d. Not much blood was shed.

[b]

17. Lincoln chose General _____ to command the western forces.

- a. Scott
- b. Grant
- c. McClellan
- d. Burnside

[b]

18. In general, what was the attitude of most northerners toward slavery?

- a. They abhorred the notion of slavery.
- b. Most northerners were radical abolitionists.

- c. Northerners were more interested in punishing slaveholders than helping slaves.
 - d. The issue of slavery was not part of either political party's platform.
- [c]

19. Which of the following was one of the first actions taken by the newly formed Confederate government?

- a. reinforced social divisions
- b. banned political parties
- c. discouraged European intervention
- d. successfully engaged British support

[b]

20. How did the incident involving the British ship *Trent* affect Civil War strategy?

- a. It was an advantage for the Confederacy because it worsened relations between the North and Great Britain.
- b. It resulted in an alliance between the South and Great Britain.
- c. It discouraged European involvement.
- d. Its resolution prevented a permanent break between the North and Great Britain.

[d]

21. What was the result of the South's "King Cotton diplomacy"?

- a. It was very effective in gaining French and British support for the South.
- b. It was successful in gaining French support but not British support.
- c. It failed because France and Great Britain had stockpiles of cotton.
- d. It failed because cotton was no longer used by French and British manufacturing.

[c]

22. What encouraged some British statesmen to initially support southern efforts?

- a. They needed southern cotton.
- b. The British sold much of their machinery to southern farmers.
- c. The Confederates were winning major victories.
- d. They believed the Confederates had successfully established a new nation.

[d]

23. What was the outcome of the second battle of Manassas in 1862?

- a. It was a major victory for the north.
- b. It gave General Lee the ability to march northward.
- c. It made a hero out of General John Pope.
- d. Neither side gained an advantage.

[b]

24. Why was the battle of Sharpsburg significant?

- a. It caused Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

- b. It was a clear-cut victory for the North.
- c. Casualties were minimal.
- d. McClellan successfully stopped Lee's army from advancing.

[a]

25. In what year did the Emancipation Proclamation take effect?

- a. 1862
- b. 1863
- c. 1864
- d. 1865

[b]

26. What area was given the name of "no man's land"?

- a. Territories not controlled by either side but often raided
- b. The area between the front lines of both sides
- c. Heavily wooded areas where it was difficult to send supply wagons
- d. Areas that suffered the most destruction

[a]

27. What was the purpose of General Order No. 100?

- a. It laid out the rules for dealing with escaped slaves.
- b. It was a treatise on artillery strategies.
- c. It provided guidelines for the behavior of Union soldiers.
- d. It regulated treatment of spies.

[c]

28. What was the main reason for the New York City Draft Riots?

- a. Servicemen were protesting unfair treatment of draftees.
- b. Young men targeted Democratic leaders in New York City.
- c. White draftees protested military service with blacks.
- d. It concerned age discrimination in the military.

[c]

29. What was the status of black recruits in the Union Army?

- a. White soldiers were grateful for the added manpower.
- b. There was little discrimination once black soldiers proved themselves in battle.
- c. Blacks were limited in the rank they could achieve.
- d. White servicemen refused to fight alongside black recruits.

[c]

30. When did the final surrender of the Civil War occur?

- a. January, 1864
- b. December, 1864

- c. April, 1865
 - d. June, 1865
- [c]

1. Why was the election of 1860 unusual?
 - a. All the candidates had the same platform.
 - b. All candidates were from the same geographic area of the country.
 - c. There were four candidates running for president.
 - d. All candidates were major political leaders.

[c]
2. Lincoln's platform can best be described as
 - a. conservative.
 - b. liberal.
 - c. moderate.
 - d. radical.

[c]
3. Which of the following statements best describes the position of Democrats during the Civil War?
 - a. Most Democrats felt Lincoln supported black causes over those of whites.
 - b. They were concerned Lincoln was too conservative regarding black rights.
 - c. Democrats gathered strength as the war progressed.
 - d. They agreed with emancipation but not equality in social rights.

[a]
4. Of all of the presidential candidates in 1860, who was the most politically experienced?
 - a. Clay
 - b. Breckenridge
 - c. Bell
 - d. Lincoln

[a]
5. What percent of the popular vote did Lincoln capture in the 1860 election?
 - a. 20%
 - b. 40%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 60%

[b]
6. In Lincoln's First Inaugural Address in March of 1861, he
 - a. challenged southerners to defy his election

- b. tried to appeal to the South's sense of loyalty.
- c. antagonized the South with direct and blunt rhetoric.
- d. ignored the issue of southern discontent.

[b]

7. Following Lincoln's election, which state was the first to secede?

- a. South Carolina
- b. North Carolina
- c. Georgia
- d. Virginia

[a]

8. What was Buchanan's reaction to the secession crisis?

- a. He condemned southern actions and proposed legislation to stop secession.
- b. He agreed with the South's right to secede.
- c. He publically condemned the action but did nothing to stop it.
- d. He took a "hands off" approach.

[d]

9. Which of the following events led to the immediate declaration of war?

- a. Lincoln's election
- b. South Carolina's secession
- c. Congress's passage of legislation denouncing secession
- d. The crisis at Ft. Sumter

[d]

10. Initially, the strategy of the North included:

- a. treating the people of the South as citizens.
- b. burn and destroy tactics.
- c. ensuring that major battles occurred in the North.
- d. confiscating all southern property.

[a]

11. Which of the following best describes the strategy proposed by Gen. Winfield Scott?

- a. direct one-on-one approach
- b. surround and constrict
- c. search and destroy
- d. attack and retreat

[b]

12. General Grant's capture of Forts _____ and Donelson gave the Union forces access to Tennessee.

- a. Shiloh

- b. Sumter
- c. Henry
- d. Anderson

[c]

13. Which of the following was a result of the Peninsula Campaign?

- a. intense criticism of Lee as commander
- b. a major Union victory
- c. the capture of Richmond
- d. the weakening of slavery

[d]

14. How did Union General Butler treat runaway slaves?

- a. as contraband
- b. returned them to their owners
- c. held them for ransom
- d. forced them to fight for the Union cause

[a]

15. Which of the following was an unintended consequence of the Civil War?

- a. stronger bonds between native-born Americans and European immigrants
- b. class conflict
- c. increase in the power of the southern aristocracy
- d. healing of old family feuds

[b]

16. Why was the Emancipation Proclamation so important to the northern effort in the Civil War?

- a. It freed all slaves in the North and South.
- b. It gave the North additional sources of recruits.
- c. It disrupted southern society.
- d. It prevented the British and French from supporting the South.

[d]

17. What was the purpose of the contraband camps?

- a. They were a storage place for all confiscated military property.
- b. Smuggled goods from Confederate ships were stored there.
- c. They were used as housing for runaway slaves.
- d. They were used as housing for prisoners of war.

[c]

18. In what year were blacks first allowed to officially enlist in the Union forces?

- a. 1860

- b. 1861
 - c. 1862
 - d. 1863
- [d]

19. How did the opinion of northern soldiers change towards slavery as the war progressed?

- a. There was more support for slaveholders.
- b. There was less support for slavery but not full emancipation.
- c. Ending slavery became more of a reason to win the war.
- d. It didn't change.

[c]

20. What was one of the major concerns Lincoln had when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation?

- a. where to house all the freed slaves
- b. how it would affect foreign support of the Union
- c. how it would affect border states
- d. the adjustment of slaves to northern society

[c]

21. What made Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation different from similar documents issued previously?

- a. It proposed immediate emancipation of female slaves only.
- b. It called for a gradual process.
- c. He was the first major world leader to issue this type of document.
- d. It defined slavery as a federal, not state, issue.

[d]

22. What was one of the reasons why the South opposed the draft?

- a. It automatically re-enlisted men for 3 years.
- b. It exempted all members of the upper class.
- c. It wasn't necessary since there were adequate number of enlistees.
- d. It had previously been declared illegal.

[a]

23. What prevented the North from attaining an immediate victory in the Civil War?

- a. lack of money
- b. lack of supplies
- c. lack of manpower
- d. lack of qualified generals

[d]

24. Why did Union forces resort to the destruction of property as a military tactic?

- a. The need for supplies
- b. Because of the fierce resistance by Confederate civilians
- c. To completely destroy the southern way of life
- d. As a show of force to prove their superior power

[b]

25. One of the problems the Union had with its victories was

- a. replacing recruits.
- b. replenishing supplies.
- c. maintaining control over conquered areas.
- d. devising the proper punishment for traitors.

[c]

26. What were the circumstances of the Ft. Pillow massacre?

- a. It was an uprising among northern prisoners of war.
- b. It involved the killing of surrendered black soldiers by Confederate forces
- c. It was a rebellion of Confederate soldiers against officers.
- d. It was a massacre of private citizens by Union troops.

[b]

27. Why was the Battle of Vicksburg important?

- a. It was a clear victory for the South.
- b. It gave southerners access to the Mississippi River.
- c. It cut the Confederate forces in half.
- d. It was more of a moral victory than a tactical one for the North.

[c]

28. What was Sherman's 1863 Christmas gift to Lincoln?

- a. Savannah
- b. Richmond
- c. Atlanta
- d. New Orleans

[a]

29. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864 mainly due to the victories of

- a. McClellan and Stuart.
- b. Sherman and Burnside.
- c. Sheridan and McClellan.
- d. Sherman and Sheridan.

[d]

30. Approximately how many casualties were caused by the Civil War?

- a. 300,000

- b. 550,000
 - c. 620,000
 - d. 1,000,000
- [c]

1. Which of the following most closely describes the 1860 presidential campaign?
- a. All the candidates campaigned nationally.
 - b. Lincoln appeared before both northern and southern audiences.
 - c. Breckenridge campaigned vigorously for the continuation of slavery.
 - d. The country was clearly divided by sections.
- [d]

2. What year did South Carolina issue its "Declaration of Causes"?
- a. 1859
 - b. 1860
 - c. 1861
 - d. 1858
- [b]

3. As the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, General _____ was criticized for not being aggressive in capturing Richmond.
- a. Lee
 - b. McClellan
 - c. Scott
 - d. Jackson
- [b]

4. How many states made up the original Confederate States of America in February of 1861?
- a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 7
 - d. 10
- [c]

5. Who were the copperheads?
- a. Republicans who opposed Lincoln
 - b. Republicans who supported the South
 - c. Democrats who supported Lincoln
 - d. Democrats who were radically anti-war
- [d]

6. The first clear defeat of Lee by a Union general occurred at
- Gettysburg.
 - Manassas.
 - Shiloh.
 - Fort Wagner.
- [a]
7. Officially, the Confederacy claimed the reason for secession was
- to protest Lincoln as president.
 - to protect states' rights.
 - to protect slavery.
 - to construct a new society, free from northern social values.
- [b]
8. Although by 1864 most southerners suspected they were losing the war, why did they refuse to surrender?
- Southern pride
 - Lincoln's demands for surrender were unacceptable.
 - Major Confederate leaders believed that Gen. Lee would turn the war around.
 - They were hoping Lincoln would not be elected in 1864.
- [b]
9. Where did Lee surrender?
- Richmond, Va.
 - Durham, N.C.
 - Atlanta, Ga.
 - Appomattox, Va.
- [d]
10. What question did the Civil War pose on a global scale?
- Could self-government endure?
 - Could slavery survive in a democratic country?
 - Was the American government truly a republican form of government?
 - Should the British eliminate their monarchy in favor of an American-style democracy?
- [a]
1. In most battles of the Civil War, _____ forces received the greatest number of injuries.
- Union
 - Confederate
 - attacking

- d. defending
- [c]

2. What caused the British to refrain from officially recognizing the Confederacy as a new nation?
- a. Battle of Bull Run
 - b. Battle at Antietam
 - c. Election of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States
 - d. Refusal of the South to eliminate slavery
- [b]

3. What was Lincoln's position on slavery prior to issuing the Emancipation Proclamation?
- a. He was going to eliminate slavery at all costs.
 - b. The issue of slavery was secondary to preserving the Union.
 - c. He insisted slavery was not an issue.
 - d. He strictly enforced the policy of returning run-away slaves to their owners.
- [b]

4. Which of the following was a Civil War innovation for raising money?
- a. printing money
 - b. using gold as currency
 - c. war bonds
 - d. taxes on income
- [c]

5. Which of the following Union generals was the most successful in turning the tide in favor of the North?
- a. Sheridan
 - b. Burnside
 - c. Grant
 - d. McClellan
- [c]

6. When Sherman took over the command of Grant in the southwest, what was his goal?
- a. take Richmond
 - b. control the port of New Orleans
 - c. retain control of the Mississippi
 - d. take Atlanta
- [d]

7. At the end of the Civil War, which of the following statements best describes Lincoln's view towards blacks?
- a. He advocated full political rights for blacks.

- b. He agreed with full political rights but did not embrace social integration.
- c. Lincoln pushed for black men to have all the rights afforded to white men.
- d. He advocated limited political rights.

[d]

8. What were “Sherman’s neckties”?

- a. heated railroad ties twisted around trees to destroy transportation lines
- b. the hanging of southern traitors by Sherman’s troops
- c. Sherman’s strategy for encircling southern cities
- d. the constriction of supply lines to southern cities

[a]

9. What effect did the Civil War have on the north’s economy?

- a. curtailed northern industry
- b. encouraged standardization of production
- c. devastated northern farm land
- d. Destroyed the North’s infrastructure

[b]

10. What lesson did Europeans learn from the American Civil War?

- a. It taught Europeans how to improve their military strategies.
- b. Europeans should never interfere in American politics.
- c. War is the best way to settle internal national differences.
- d. It reinforced the notion of conservative democracy.

[a]