TEST: Civil War & Reconstruction

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option the best answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. Prior to the Civil War, the North had a/an ___________ economy and the South had a/an ___________ economy.
   a. Monarchy / Theocratic
   b. Industrial / Agrarian
   c. Fishing / Ship Building
   d. Socialistic / Laissez Faire

2. Which state was the first to leave the Union prior to the Civil War?
   a. North Carolina
   b. Georgia
   c. Texas
   d. South Carolina

3. Who was elected President of the USA in the Election of 1860?
   a. James Polk
   b. James Buchanan
   c. Abraham Lincoln
   d. John Tyler

4. The law of attrition was an obstacle to which side in the Civil War?
   a. Both the North and the South
   b. The North
   c. The South
   d. Neither the North nor the South

5. All of the following were goals the North believed they needed to achieve to win the Civil War EXCEPT:
   a. Join forces with Great Britain
   b. Blockade the Southern Ports
   c. Control the Mississippi River
   d. Control Richmond, Virginia

6. Who was the Confederate General at the first Battle of Bull Run?
   a. William Loring
   b. Robert E. Lee
   c. Thomas Jackson
   d. George Picket

7. Which goal did Ulysses S. Grant help the North to achieve in the Civil War?
   a. He successfully led the effort to blockade seaports.
   b. He convinced Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
   c. He gained control of the Mississippi River.
   d. He invaded and captured Washington D.C.
8. What best explains why Thomas Jackson did not invade Washington D.C. after the Battle of Bull Run?
   a. His tactics had to be reversed when he found out that McClellan had stolen his war plans.
   b. He knew that he would be defeated because the South was not as industrialized as the North.
   c. His goal was to defend the South and not to invade the North.
   d. He knew that Abraham Lincoln was not in Washington D.C. and that he would not be able to capture him if he invaded.

9. Why did Abraham Lincoln fire George McClellan?
   a. McClellan had plans to run against Lincoln in the Election of 1864.
   b. McClellan was using unethical war practices, such as stealing war plans.
   c. McClellan refused to crush Lee’s soldiers as they fled.
   d. McClellan publically critiqued the Emancipation Proclamation.

10. Why were the Border States exempt from freeing their slaves when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued?
    a. These states never joined the Confederacy.
    b. These states were too profitable for the Northern economy and the North needed more tax revenue to keep fighting.
    c. The Confederacy was a strong ally with Britain and many in the North feared a British invasion.
    d. All of the above.

11. What famous Confederate general died from being accidently shot by one of his own soldiers?
    a. Robert E. Lee
    b. George Meade
    c. Edwin Stanton
    d. Thomas Jackson

12. When Abraham Lincoln gave the ____________________ Address, he referred to comments made by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.
    a. Fredericksburg
    b. Gettysburg
    c. Chancellorsville
    d. Richmond

13. What Northern general did Lee face off against at Gettysburg?
    a. Sherman
    b. Meade
    c. Grant
    d. Antietam

14. What option below explains the Battle of Fredericksburg and the Battle of Chancellorsville?
    a. The North won at Fredericksburg, but lost at Chancellorsville.
    b. The North won at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville.
    c. The South won at Fredericksburg, but lost at Chancellorsville.
    d. The South won at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville.

15. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg so decisive in advancing the war in favor of the North?
    a. The battle displayed that the South’s industrial might was superior to the North’s industrial power.
    b. The battle displayed that the South could not engage in successful invasion of the North.
    c. Georgia could not send soldiers because the Mississippi River was controlled by Grant.
    d. All of the above.
16. What description below explains why the North wanted to control Vicksburg in the Civil War?
   a. Vicksburg was the capital of the Confederacy.
   b. Vicksburg was a strategic city to control the Mississippi River.
   c. Vicksburg was so close to Washington D.C. that it was a threat to the Union.
   d. Vicksburg was a thriving port city still trading with France.

17. What word below describes the war tactics of William Sherman?
   a. Passive
   b. Weak
   c. Hesitant
   d. Harsh

18. What action eventually freed all slaves, including those in the Boarder States?
   a. The Gettysburg Address
   b. The 13th Amendment
   c. The Emancipation Proclamation
   d. The Treaty of Appomattox

19. What description below of the casualties of the Civil War is accurate?
   a. The South lost more soldiers than the North.
   b. The North lost more soldiers than the South.
   c. The South and North lost the same amount of soldiers.
   d. There are no reliable historical records to understand which side lost more than the other.

20. Who assassinated Abraham Lincoln?
   a. Lee Harvey Oswald
   b. Leon Frank Czolgosz
   c. John Wilkes Booth
   d. John Warnock Hinckley

21. What dates do historians assign as the era of Reconstruction?
   a. 1840-1845
   b. 1850-1860
   c. 1861-1865
   d. 1865-1877

22. What was the social program created for the former slaves during Reconstruction?
   a. The Freedmen’s Bureau
   b. The 10% Plan
   c. The Proclamation of Amnesty
   d. The Civil Rights Act of 1866

23. Which action was taken by Lincoln and proved his Reconstruction approach was lenient?
   a. His veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
   b. The passing of the Freedmen’s Bureau
   c. His refusal to allow wealthy plantation owners to regain power in the South
   d. The 10% Plan
24. Which person below was a leader for the Radical Republicans?
   a. Abraham Lincoln
   b. Andrew Johnson
   c. Samuel Tilden
   d. Charles Sumner

25. Which option below explains the 14th Amendment?
   a. The law ended slavery.
   b. The law asserted that former slaves would receive equal legal protection.
   c. The law excluded wealthy plantation owners in the South from government leadership.
   d. The law created social programs for the former slaves.

26. Congress wanted to impeach Andrew Johnson from the Presidency. What individual did Johnson fire that led to Congress’ attempt to impeach the President?
   a. Ulysses S. Grant
   b. Edwin Stanton
   c. Samuel Tilden
   d. Rutherford B. Hayes

27. Which description below explains how the 15th Amendment helped Ulysses S. Grant win the Election of 1868?
   a. The 15th Amendment stated you could not run for the Presidency unless you served in the Civil War.
   b. The 15th Amendment prevented Democrats from voting.
   c. The 15th Amendment allowed women to vote.
   d. The 15th Amendment allowed African Americans to vote.

28. Why did many people in the South not like Carpetbaggers?
   a. Carpetbaggers stood against Andrew Johnson’s impeachment.
   b. Carpetbaggers were depicted as greedy individuals interested only in money.
   c. Carpetbaggers massively supported Lincoln before his assassination.
   d. All of the above

29. Which action below was an attempt by Congress to stop the evil actions of the Ku Klux Klan?
   a. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson.
   b. The refusal to let Tennessee back into the Union.
   c. The passing of the Enforcement Acts.
   d. The development of the Freedmen’s Bureau.

30. Who won the Popular Vote in the election of 1876?
   a. Rutherford B. Hayes
   b. Samuel Tilden
   c. Zachary Taylor
   d. Robert E. Lee
Part B: Essay: Instructions: Answer the questions below.

1. What were the goals of the Anaconda Plan? Explain. Be SPECIFIC!

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2. What was the Compromise of 1877? What role did Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel Tilden have in this compromise? How did this compromise impact the lives of African Americans?

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ANSWERS:
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Part B: Essay: Instructions: Answer the questions below.

1. What were the goals of the Anaconda Plan? Explain. Be SPECIFIC!
The North had three goals to accomplish to end the conflict. FIRST, the North wanted to blockade Southern ports to deprive the South of outside goods and profitable trade. SECOND, the Union wanted to control the Mississippi River to “split the South” and control the trade and travel of the body of water. THIRD, the North wanted to capture Richmond, VA, which was the capital of the Confederate States of America.

2. What was the Compromise of 1877? What role did Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel Tilden have in this compromise?
In the election of 1876, Samuel Tilden, a Southern Democrat, won the Popular Vote. Yet, Rutherford B. Hayes, a Northern Republican, won the Electoral College vote. Southern Democrats agreed to accept Hayes without opposition, if the Northern Federal troops were evacuated from the South. This was called the Compromise of 1877. Without the 5 military zones, there would be no real way to enforce a Reconstruction plan to protect the rights of the former slaves. Reconstruction ended and the African Americans of the South were abandoned by the North.