

# The Civil War

1. Which Confederate general surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia on April 9, 1865?

- A. Albert Sidney Johnston
  - B. "Stonewall" Jackson
  - C. P.G.T. Beauregard
  - D. Robert E. Lee
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2. Which of these statements comparing and contrasting the Gettysburg address and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address are true?

I. The Second Inaugural had a more religious tone than the Gettysburg Address.

II. The Second Inaugural was more focused on the issue of slavery than the Gettysburg Address.

III. The Second Inaugural was longer than the Gettysburg Address.

- A. I and II
  - B. I, II, and III
  - C. II and III
  - D. I and III
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3.

1. It was the last major battle of the Civil War.
2. The battle marked the furthest point the Confederate Army advanced into northern territory.
3. It was the only Civil War battle where prisoners of war were exchanged.
4. The outcome of the battle was a major victory for the Confederate Army.

Which sentence correctly describes the significance of the Battle of Gettysburg?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 3

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4. What was the role of African American soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War?

- A. African Americans could not join until after the Emancipation Proclamation.
  - B. African Americans fought alongside white soldiers during the entire Civil War.
  - C. The majority of the soldiers in the Union Army were African Americans.
  - D. They were not allowed to fight for the Union Army during the Civil War.
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5. What is significant about the Battle of Antietam?

- A. It was the first major battle on southern soil.
  - B. It was the bloodiest day of battle in U.S. history.
  - C. It was the only sea battle of the Civil War.
  - D. It was the last battle to be fought in the North.
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6. What was the name of the Union strategy in which the Union wanted to blockade the Confederate coast and take control of the Mississippi River?

- A. the Gettysburg Campaign
  - B. the March to the Sea
  - C. the Peninsula Campaign
  - D. the Anaconda Plan
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7. Which statement best describes the Confederate economy?

- A. The Confederate economy was primarily based on the cattle industry.
  - B. The Confederate economy was evenly split between agriculture and manufacturing.
  - C. The Confederate economy was primarily agricultural.
  - D. The Confederate economy was primarily based on the manufacturing industry.
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8. What did Abraham Lincoln state in the Emancipation Proclamation?

- A. He commanded all Union states to free their remaining slaves.
- B. He declared that slaves in rebellious states were free.
- C. He declared that the American Civil War was over.

**D.** He commanded the Confederate States to rejoin the Union.

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**9.** Why was the Battle of Fort Sumter an important battle?

- A.** The battle marked the midpoint of the war.
  - B.** At Fort Sumter, the Union Army won their first victory.
  - C.** It was the first battle under General Grant's command.
  - D.** It was the first battle of the Civil War.
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**10.** Which battle contributed to General Grant and Union troops taking control of the entire Mississippi River?

- A.** Battle of Vicksburg
  - B.** Battle of Gettysburg
  - C.** Battle of Antietam
  - D.** Battle of Chancellorsville
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**11.** After Southern states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America, whom did they choose to become president of the Confederacy?

- A.** P.G.T. Beauregard
  - B.** Jefferson Davis
  - C.** Robert E. Lee
  - D.** "Stonewall" Jackson
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**12.** Which of the following was an action President Abraham Lincoln took during the Civil War?

- A.** He dissolved both houses of Congress.
  - B.** He suspended the right to habeas corpus.
  - C.** He dissolved the Supreme Court.
  - D.** He suspended the right to bear arms.
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**13.** Which of the following best explains the Emancipation Proclamation?

- A.** It stated that all slaves in the Confederate states should be freed.

- B. It stated that slavery would not be allowed in newly acquired territories.
  - C. It stated that slavery should be abolished at the end of the Civil War.
  - D. It stated that all slaves in the Union and Confederacy were free.
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14. Which state was the first state to secede from the Union?

- A. South Carolina
  - B. Louisiana
  - C. Texas
  - D. Virginia
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15. The following passage is from President Lincoln's second inaugural address:

While the [first] inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, urgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

—Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1865

In this section of Lincoln's second inaugural address, what claim does he make about the United States?

- A. They have helped former slaves gain freedom.
  - B. They are fighting to preserve the Union.
  - C. They are almost at the end of the war.
  - D. They have more strength than the Confederacy.
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16.

## Presidential Election of 1860



Using the map above, which of the following is true about the electoral votes that Abraham Lincoln received in the presidential election of 1860?

- A. He received more electoral votes from slave states than from free states.
- B. He received all of his electoral votes from free states.
- C. He received an equal amount of electoral votes from both free states and slave states.
- D. He received all of his electoral votes from slave states.

17. The Gettysburg Address was a speech given by Abraham Lincoln on November 19, 1863, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. What was the significance of the location of Gettysburg?

- A. Gettysburg had been part of the Confederacy, and the Union had taken it over.
- B. Gettysburg was a site where one of the most famous slave uprisings took place.
- C. Several months earlier, one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War occurred there.
- D. The Civil War began there when Confederate troops fired on Union soldiers.

18. Why was the defeat at Vicksburg a significant loss for the Confederate Army?

- A. Their defeat caused Confederate leaders to stop sending government aid.
- B. At this point, all Confederate soldiers lost all hope in their cause.
- C. It allowed the Union Army to have total control of the Mississippi River.
- D. Great Britain refused to support the Confederacy after the defeat.

19. At which Civil War battle did the first-ever battle between ironclad ships occur?

- A. Battle of Hampton Roads
- B. Battle of Shiloh
- C. Battle of Gettysburg
- D. Battle of Antietam

20. The following passage is from the Gettysburg Address:

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln, November 19, 1863

What was the purpose of this section of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address?

- A. to inspire people to see the Confederates as brothers
- B. to remind people that the Civil War was not yet over
- C. to thank the people who voted to elect him president
- D. to make people regret the Battle of Gettysburg had happened

21. Which event took place less than a week after the Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant?

- A. President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
- B. The 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery in the U.S., was ratified.
- C. President Abraham Lincoln was re-elected to his second term.
- D. Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia.

22. On July 4, 1863, General Ulysses S. Grant defeated the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the Union took control of this city. Why was this an important victory for the Union?

- A. The Union took control of the capital of the Confederacy.
- B. The Union forced the Confederates out of the northern states.
- C. The Union took control of the Gulf of Mexico.
- D. The Union then had control of all of the Mississippi River.

23. In 1864, which Civil War general captured the city of Atlanta, Georgia and then led his army to the Atlantic Coast on a campaign known as the March to the Sea?

- A. Robert E. Lee
- B. George McClellan
- C. Ulysses S. Grant
- D. William Tecumseh Sherman

24. Which statement **best** describes the Battle of Antietam?

- A. It was the shortest Civil War battle and contained the least amount of casualties.
- B. It was the last major battle of the war involving General Robert E. Lee.
- C. It was the first major battle on Union soil and the bloodiest day in U.S. battle history.
- D. It was fought in the south and became a major turning point of the war.

25. Where did the first battle of the Civil War take place?

- A. Richmond, Virginia
- B. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- C. Fort Sumter, South Carolina
- D. Atlanta, Georgia

26. Southern states began seceding from the Union shortly after which event?

- A. Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- B. The Battle of Fort Sumter was fought in South Carolina.
- C. Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States.
- D. The Battle of Gettysburg was fought in Pennsylvania.

27. In which 1864 battle did General William T. Sherman defeat a major southern city and then begin his famous March to the Sea?

- A. Battle of Vicksburg
- B. Siege of Savannah
- C. Battle of Galveston
- D. Battle of Atlanta

28. The Massachusetts 54th Regiment became well known for their heroic attack on

- A. Fort Sumter.
- B. Fort Wagner.
- C. Gettysburg.
- D. Vicksburg.

29. In 1868, President Andrew Johnson was impeached after he removed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton from office without first getting approval from the Senate. President Johnson was impeached because he had violated which law?

- A. the Tenure of Office Act
- B. the Civil Rights Act of 1866
- C. the Morrill Act
- D. the Kansas-Nebraska Act

30. Why was the 14th Amendment significant to the Civil Rights Movement?

- A. It stated that "separate but equal" facilities for African Americans were unconstitutional, starting the process of integration in the South.
- B. It guaranteed African Americans access to the polls.
- C. It guaranteed all former slaves a plot of land for farming.
- D. It ensured that states guaranteed all people born or naturalized in the U.S. the rights granted by the Bill of Rights.

31. The \_\_\_\_\_ amendment to the United States Constitution officially abolished slavery.

- A. 14th
- B. 16th
- C. 13th
- D. 15th

32. Which is an example of a scalawag?

- A. a Northerner who moved to the South to participate in the Reconstruction
- B. a member of Congress who wanted to punish the Confederate states for seceding
- C. a Southern white who cooperated with Reconstruction officials
- D. a former slave who held elected offices

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33. Which of the following statements is true about the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution and their impact after the Reconstruction Era ended?

- A. These amendments were virtually ignored in the South and did not contribute to the equal status of blacks until the middle of the 20th century.
  - B. These amendments were effective tools that allowed black Southern citizens to integrate into the industrial economy of the late 1800s.
  - C. These amendments split the country, with only Southern states obeying the amendments by making African Americans totally equal.
  - D. These amendments improved the lives of most African Americans in the South during the post-Reconstruction Era by providing land to former slaves.
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34. What was the name given to Northerners who came to the South during the Reconstruction with the hopes of financial gain?

- A. copperheads
  - B. scalawags
  - C. carpetbaggers
  - D. sharecroppers
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35. During the Reconstruction, which group wanted to punish the Confederate states for seceding from the Union and wanted to make it difficult for the states re-enter the Union?

- A. Freedmen
  - B. Democrats
  - C. Carpetbaggers
  - D. Radical Republicans
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36. Which of the following Supreme Court cases decided that racial segregation in public places was constitutional?

- A. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - B. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
  - C. *United States v. Morrison*
  - D. *Brown v. Board of Education*
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37. Why did Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction policies lead to his impeachment?

- A. Southern congressmen did not like Johnson's policies and voted to impeach him.
  - B. Congress thought Johnson's actions were too harsh on the former Confederate states.
  - C. The ideas that Johnson proposed gave too much freedom to African Americans.
  - D. Johnson's policies went against the wishes and plans of Congress.
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38. What is the name given to the laws that created a policy of "separate but equal" that meant that blacks were segregated from whites?

- A. the Slave Codes
  - B. the Alien and Sedition Acts
  - C. the Reconstruction Acts
  - D. the Jim Crow Laws
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39.

- Extended due process of the law to all citizens including former slaves
- Defined citizenship as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States"
- Denied Confederate leaders the right to hold office

Which amendment contained the provisions listed above?

- A. 17th
  - B. 20th
  - C. 14th
  - D. 15th
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40. What did the passage of the 15th Amendment during the Reconstruction Era accomplish?

- A. It outlawed voting discrimination based on race.
- B. It barred discrimination in hiring procedures.
- C. It blocked states from denying any citizen equal rights.
- D. It prohibited slavery in the United States.