

Packet Work Civil War

1. Which argument did President Abraham Lincoln use against the secession of the Southern States?
 - A. Slavery was not profitable
 - B. The government was a union of people and not of states.
 - C. The Southern States did not permit their people to vote on secession.
 - D. As the Commander in Chief, he had the duty to defend the United States against foreign invasion.

2. The abolitionist movement, the women's suffrage movement, and the 1960's civil rights movement are all examples of reform efforts that
 - A. succeeded without causing major controversy
 - B. developed significant popular support
 - C. achieved their goals without government action
 - D. failed to affect the nation as a whole

3. Which of the following BEST describes South Carolina's reason for seceding from the Union?
 - A. They did not trust Lincoln to protect the rights of states to permit slavery
 - B. They feared that Lincoln was not truly an abolitionist
 - C. They knew he favored popular sovereignty
 - D. They believed that Lincoln intended to ship more military supplies to Fort Sumter in preparation for an invasion of the South

4. The Anaconda Plan included all of the following aspects EXCEPT?
 - A. Blockade the Southern Coast
 - B. Pressure the Confederates to negotiate a peace compromise
 - C. Gain control of the Mississippi River and so divide the Confederate States
 - D. Capture Richmond

5. This man was the Supreme Commander of the Confederate Army?
 - A. Andrew Johnson
 - B. George McClellan
 - C. Robert E Lee
 - D. William T Sherman

6. Before the Civil War, slavery expanded in the South rather than in the North because
 - A. the Constitution contained a clause that outlawed the importation of slaves into the Northern states
 - B. Congress passed a law forbidding slavery in the North
 - C. Northern states passed affirmative action legislation
 - D. geographic conditions in the South encouraged the development of large plantations

7. All of these were advantages enjoyed by the South except
 - A. Great military leadership
 - B. Large railway system
 - C. Fighting a defensive war
 - D. Motivation

8. Jefferson Davis wanted to fight a war of attrition, in which the South would
 - A. Avoid large battles and force the North to exhaust its resources
 - B. Attack only when the battle would result in heavy losses to the enemy
 - C. Defend its territory but not invade the North
 - D. Invade the North immediately

9. The Anaconda Plan refers to which of the following?
 - A. General Lee's plan for invading the North
 - B. General Grants plan for crushing the south in a series of head to head confrontations
 - C. General Scott's plan for cutting off southern supply line and ports
 - D. John Wilkes Booth plan for assassinating President Lincoln

10. This man was a union general who later become the 18th president
 - A. Andrew Johnson
 - B. Abe Lincoln
 - C. U.S. Grant
 - D. Winfield Scott

11. In the Compromise of 1877 that ended Reconstruction, Republicans agreed to
 - A. Withdraw federal troops from the South
 - B. Support the Black Codes
 - C. Award the presidency to Democrat Samuel Tilden
 - D. Accept the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott V Sanford

12. Which argument was used by President Abraham Lincoln to explain his policy of leniency toward the South after the Civil War?
 - A. Most Southerners have remained loyal to the Union during the war
 - B. Most Southerners are willing to grant equality to formerly enslaved persons
 - C. The federal government has no authority to punish the states for secession
 - D. Healing a nation's wounds quickly is essential

13. What was a significant economic reason that the South remained poor after the Civil War?
 - A. The physical damage to the South that resulted from the Civil War?
 - B. The shortage of labor as the freedman left plantations for Southern factories
 - C. The high taxes imposed on Southern states as a punishment for secession
 - D. The money printed by the Confederacy that led inflation in the South

14. How did the Freedmen's Bureau assist freed slaves in the South after the Civil War?
 - A. It helped them start small businesses.
 - B. It gave them each forty acres of land.
 - C. It set up a sharecropping system for them.
 - D. It created educational opportunities for them.

15. The Reconstruction plans of President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson included a provision for the
 - A. Resumption of full participation in Congress by the Southern States
 - B. Long term military occupation of the Confederacy
 - C. Harsh punishment of former Confederate Officials

16. In the ten years following the Civil War, a large number of former slaves earned a living by becoming
- A. Conductors on the Underground Railroad
 - B. Workers in Northern Factories
 - C. Sharecroppers on Southern farms
 - D. Gold miners in California
17. The institution of slavery was formally abolished in the United States by the
- A. Compromise of 1850
 - B. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
 - C. Creation of the Freedman's Bureau in 1865
 - D. Ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865
18. Which of the following is inaccurate regarding African Americans in the South after the Civil War?
- A. African American Churches arose as centers of life and politics for the African American community
 - B. Blacks were unable to vote or serve in public office at any point during the Reconstruction
 - C. Some blacks were elected to Congress during Reconstruction
 - D. At times, there was conflict within the African American Community over the issue of social status
19. Who of the following would have MOST likely been quickest to give power back to state governments in the South?
- A. Andrew Johnson
 - B. Thaddeus Stevens
 - C. The Radical Republicans
 - D. Edwin Stanton
20. The north interpreted the Black codes as?
- A. Evidence that the South sought to keep freemen in an economically dependent and legally inferior status.
 - B. Evidence that the South, by granting limited rights such as allowing jury service, was slowly accommodating to an improved status for former slaves.
 - C. A realistic solution by the South to the problems created by sudden emancipation.
 - D. Dangerous experiment by the South that could lead to social equality for blacks in the North.

