

MATCHING - Each answer is used one time. Select the answer that fits best.

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|---------------------------|---|
| 1. George McClellan | a. “Young Napoleon,” union soldier, very conservative tactician |
| 2. John Brown | b. confederate commander defended Virginia with great success |
| 3. Ulysses S. Grant | c. violent abolitionist who was executed for treason |
| 4. Robert E. Lee | d. confederate Calvary commander nicknamed “Stonewall” |
| 5. Thomas Jackson | e. known for his aggressive pursuit of confederate forces |
| 6. Battle of Vicksburg | a. First shots of the war fired here at an unarmed resupply ship |
| 7. Battle of Gettysburg | b. Last major battle; Lee surrendered; War ended two months later |
| 8. Appomattox | c. Major loss for confederates in Virginia; turning point of war |
| 9. Fort Sumter | d. Sherman’s “total war” ravaged the South |
| 10. March to the Sea | e. confederate loss finally gave the Union full control of the Mississippi River and marked a major turning point |
| 11. Fugitive Slave Law | a. extended the Missouri Compromise line to the West Coast |
| 12. Crittenden Compromise | b. tried to restrict immigration of foreign born people |
| 13. filibustering | c. enabled Southerners to extradite runaway slaves from the North |
| 14. Nativism | d. motivated Texans to fight with greater passion |
| 15. Alamo | e. sought to add new Southern states to the nation |

Compare and Contrast Southern and Northern culture in the Antebellum years

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| 16. racist ideas about African Americans | a. North |
| 17. commercial entertainment like theater | b. South |
| 18. suffrage & property rights for women | c. Both North & South |
| 19. chivalry & honor | d. Neither North or South |

Assess visions of freedom and they compared to how reconstruction actually played out:

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| 20. Lincoln | a. envisioned a white yeoman farmer centered South |
| 21. Johnson | b. tried to restore the old South with black codes and debt peonage |
| 22. Moderate Republicans | c. sought civil rights & suffrage for blacks |
| 23. Southern Whites | d. proposed the 10% plan to re-admit Southern States |
| 24. Radical Republicans | e. Wanted blacks to be free and control their own labor |
| 25. Harriet Tubman | a. believed social equality would follow hard work and success |
| 26. W.E.B. Dubois | b. used print media to expose Southern cruelties, such as lynching |
| 27. Booker T. Washington | c. helped run-away slaves escape on the Underground Railroad |
| 28. Ida B. Wells | d. African American who led a failed slave revolt |
| 29. Denmark Vesey | e. intellectual who promoted social equality though political action |

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Select the answer that is best

30. The Civil War was caused by. . .
- a. regional tensions over issues like tariffs and moral reform
 - b. expansion into new territories and debate over thier future
 - c. slavery
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
31. Freedmen's Bureau
- a. Arbitrated conflicts between whites and blacks
 - b. Provided education, health care, and financial aid to poor and elderly freed peoples
 - c. Faced severe resistance from Southern whites
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
32. Why did Lincoln fight the Civil War?
- a. to destroy slavery
 - b. to appease Southern abolitionists
 - c. to preserve the nation
 - d. to seize southern factories and industries
 - e. none of the above
33. Scalawags were
- a. southerners who converted to Republicanism
 - b. northerners who migrated to the South
 - c. Africans who took leadership in the Democratic party
 - d. Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War
 - e. none of the above
34. In the Dred Scott ruling, the US Supreme Court. . .
- a. granted freedom to Dred Scott
 - b. undermined the notion of popular sovereignty
 - c. supported the right of congress to legislate slavery in the territories
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
35. Popular sovereignty
- a. Offered a moderate solution to the slavery issue
 - b. Offered each state's population to determine the legality of slavery
 - c. Led to bloodshed in Kansas
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

36. How was the Civil War a “modern war”?
- a. new technologies like Ironclad ships and even a submarine
 - b. financing through war bonds
 - c. rapid movement of information, people, and supplies across vast distances
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
37. African spirituals
- a. helped to bind together a community of slaves
 - b. gave hope and optimism about a better future
 - c. often included encoded messages about emancipation or escaping slavery
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
38. The Anaconda Plan was. . .
- a. Grant’s plan to sweep through the South and up to Virginia
 - b. Sherman’s march to the Sea
 - c. Scott’s strategy to surround and blockade the South
 - d. The Southern plan to suspend trade until Britain signed an alliance
 - e. None of the above
39. Why did reconstruction end?
- a. Republicans gradually re-took governing roles in the South
 - b. African Americans finally achieved full equality
 - c. Northerner politicians abandoned it to secure the 1876 election of Hayes
 - d. Copperheads in the South finally pledge allegiance to the Union
 - e. None of the above
40. Wilmot Proviso
- a. Terminated Spanish/Mexican claims in the Southwest
 - b. Finally ended slavery in the American West
 - c. Failed to end slavery in the Southwest
 - d. Angered Southern abolitionists
 - e. None of the above
41. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- a. Transferred Spain’s claim on the Oregon Country to the United States
 - b. Terminated Spanish/Mexican land claims in the Southwest
 - c. Declared Texas’ independence as a new nation
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

42. The United States' claim to Oregon came by:
- Lewis and Clark claimed the land
 - The US bought out Spain's claim on the land
 - Britain surrendered its claim to the southern half of Oregon
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
43. Compromise of 1850
- added California as a free state
 - granted popular sovereignty to the New Mexico and Utah territories
 - guaranteed the South a firm pro-slave law
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
44. In the early 18th century, Southern Christianity. . . .
- embraced patriarchal structure
 - embraced notions of captive Israel
 - spread among African slaves
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
45. Carpetbaggers were
- southerners who converted to Republicanism
 - northerners who migrated to the South
 - Africans who took leadership in the Democratic party
 - Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War
 - none of the above
46. Which of the following was NOT a southern justification for slavery discussed in class:
- Slavery was necessary to maintain the South's economy
 - Africans deserved captivity for cheating early English settlers
 - Slavery was/is approved of by God
 - All mighty civilizations used slavery
 - Slavery provided necessary order and discipline for Africans
47. The most common form Africans used to resist slavery was. . .
- Silent sabotage (break tools, play sick, etc.)
 - Marry another slave
 - Escape/runaway (underground railroad)
 - Revolt
 - None of the above

48. In the early to mid 1800s, slavery expanded
- From the Chesapeake to the Deep South
 - By way of the Second Middle Passage
 - Due to the Cotton Gin
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
49. What requirement did Mexico establish for American settlers to Texas?
- Texans must convert to Catholicism
 - Texans must not bring slaves
 - Texans must become Mexican citizens
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
50. The Know-Nothings
- Called for anti-immigration legislation
 - Demanded an immediate end to slavery
 - Advocated for the conquest of Mexico
 - Conspired to conquer independent nations in Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua
 - None of the above
51. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Admitted Nebraska as a free state and Kansas as a slave state
 - Demonstrated the North & South's inability to compromise
 - Permitted the two new territories to determine their own laws, including slavery
 - Finally resolved the "slave question" in a peaceful manner
 - None of the above
52. Copperheads
- southerners who converted to Republicanism
 - northerners who migrated to the South
 - Africans who took leadership in the Democratic party
 - Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War
 - none of the above
53. Republican Party
- Organized to combat slavery
 - Replaced the Whigs as the dominant party in the North
 - Advocated homesteading of western lands
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

54. In the Lincoln-Douglas Debates . . .
- Lincoln clearly defeated Douglas and won the election
 - Douglas portrayed Lincoln as a pro-slave politician
 - Lincoln portrayed Douglas as an anti-slavery politician
 - Lincoln revealed the conflict between popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott ruling
 - All of the above
55. Election of 1860 . . .
- Centered on the question of expansion and Manifest Destin
 - Centered on the question of how to incorporate new territories taken from Mexico
 - Resulted in the secession of South Carolina
 - Resulted in the election of yet another moderate candidate (James Buchanan)
 - None of the above
56. King Cotton was . . .
- Grant's plan to sweep through the South and up to Virginia
 - Sherman's march to the Sea
 - Scott's strategy to surround and blockade the South
 - The Southern plan to suspend trade until Britain signed an alliance
 - None of the above
57. During the Civil War, the Republican Congress passed a law to . . .
- Set aside land for colleges and universities
 - Set aside funding for railways in the West
 - Guarantee legal equality for blacks
 - Open homesteads in the West
 - All of the above
58. Emancipation Proclamation
- Freed all slaves in North America
 - Transformed the Union army into a liberation force
 - Led border states to succeed from the union
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
59. The black codes
- increased black's access to courts
 - terminated annual work contracts that sought to recreate slavery
 - redistributed land to former slaves
 - all of the above
 - none of the above