Choose the letter of the best answer.

____ 1. The person who assassinated President Lincoln was
   A. Booker T. Washington.
   B. Walt Whitman.
   C. Robert E. Lee.
   D. John Wilkes Booth.

____ 2. Which battle resulted in the bloodiest day in all of American history, with neither side having gained any ground?
   A. Seven Days' Battles
   B. the Battle of Antietam
   C. the Battle of Shiloh
   D. First Battle of Bull Run

____ 3. What event triggered the fighting between the North and the South?
   A. The Southern states seceded.
   B. Southerners fired on Fort Sumter.
   C. Union forces invaded Virginia.
   D. A Confederate army invaded Maryland.

____ 4. How did Americans feel about the Civil War before the fighting began?
   A. Both sides thought it would be a short war.
   B. Some Confederate leaders hoped the North would accept secession.
   C. Some officials in the Northern border states did not want to provide troops to fight against other slave states.
   D. All of the above

____ 5. What was one Northern strategy for winning the Civil War?
   A. to offer Native Americans land in the South if they would fight for the Union
   B. to cut off the South's imports and exports with a naval blockade
   C. to capture Texas and attack the rest of the Confederacy from the West
   D. to kidnap Confederate president Jefferson Davis and bring him to Washington for trial

____ 6. What advantage did the North have over the South in the Civil War?
   A. The North had a superior railway system, which could efficiently transport troops and supplies.
   B. Northern farms had more livestock than Southern plantations did.
   C. Unlike Southern slaves, Northern workers paid income taxes that provided the U.S. government with money to fight the war.
   D. All of the above

____ 7. Why was the North's capture of New Orleans a serious blow to the South?
   A. The Union captured the city soon after winning the Battle of Shiloh.
   B. Union forces now controlled the entire Mississippi River.
   C. Thousands of freed slaves in New Orleans joined the Union army.
   D. New Orleans was the largest city in the South and a major port.

____ 8. Which of the following was NOT a "border state" in the Civil War?
   A. Tennessee
   B. Maryland
   C. Kentucky
   D. Missouri
9. Why did Southerners refer to their cotton crop as "King Cotton"?
A. because the South's cotton production was usually very large
B. because the plants grown in the rich Southern soil were the biggest cotton plants in the world
C. because the South's cotton was a very important crop in the world market
D. because the Southerners who grew cotton on their plantations were as rich as some kings

10. Why did the Union navy blockade the South at the start of the war?
A. to prevent Confederate leaders from fleeing the country
B. to weaken the South's economy by cutting off its trade
C. to discourage other nations from sending troops to help the South
D. to prevent the Confederates from attacking the North by sea

11. How did the South's economy put it at a disadvantage in the Civil War?
A. The South did not have the industries it needed to make war supplies.
B. Slavery reduced the number of men available to serve in the army.
C. It had a poor internal transportation system because it depended on exports.
D. All of the above

12. What inspired African Americans to enlist in the Union army?
A. They hoped that fighting in the war would convince Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
B. The Emancipation Proclamation made ending slavery a goal of the war.
C. The government offered African Americans the same pay as white soldiers if they would enlist.
D. The government offered all African-American soldiers land in the West after the war was over.

13. Which of the following was NOT true of women in the Civil War?
A. They took men's places in offices and factories.
B. They ran farms and plantations.
C. They served in Congress.
D. They spied on the enemy.

14. Who urged Lincoln to free the slaves as a war tactic, as well as a moral issue?
A. Harriet Tubman
B. Jefferson Davis
C. Frederick Douglass
D. Ulysses S. Grant

15. Why did poor Southern whites complain that the Civil War was a "rich man's war, but a poor man's fight"?
A. Southern planters who owned 20 or more slaves could avoid military service through the conscription law.
B. The South fought to protect slavery, which only helped those who owned slaves.
C. Wealthy planters could hire replacement soldiers to avoid going to war.
D. All of the above

16. What did "Stonewall" Jackson's death mean for the South?
A. It deprived Lee of one of his best generals.
B. It cut short the career of a Union spy.
C. It made the South believe they would lose the war.
D. It removed Lee's main rival for leadership.
17. What was true of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment?
   A. They won fame for fighting bravely at Fort Wagner.
   B. They were a group of African-American soldiers who fought without pay, rather than accept less pay than white soldiers.
   C. They increased the popularity and enlistment of African-American soldiers in the Union army.
   D. All of the above

18. Lincoln handled Northern opposition to the war by
   A. having protesters arrested and put in prison with no trial.
   B. having opponents of the war drafted into the Union army.
   C. recognizing the protestors' right to freedom of speech.
   D. convincing Congress to pass laws that suspended the Bill of Rights.

19. After the 54th Massachusetts Regiment fought bravely at Fort Wagner
   A. Frederick Douglass recommended the Emancipation Proclamation.
   B. African-American enlistment in the Union army increased.
   C. Harriet Tubman and President Lincoln had dinner to celebrate.
   D. President Lincoln issued the First Inaugural Address.

20. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House because
   A. Grant's troops had surrounded the Confederates at Antietam.
   B. Grant's troops had captured Richmond, the Confederate capital.
   C. Grant's troops held Lee's wife hostage at Arlington, Virginia.
   D. Grant's troops had surrounded Lee's troops at Gettysburg.

21. How did the Union draft compare to the Confederate draft?
   A. Northerners were more willing to be drafted than were Southerners.
   B. Each side's army was largely made up of men who had been drafted.
   C. Southerners were more willing to volunteer than were Northerners.
   D. Both sides allowed drafted men to hire substitutes to serve in their place.

22. A major Confederate blunder which led to Union victory at Gettysburg was
   A. "Stonewall" Jackson's injury on the Pennsylvania field.
   B. hostage starvation at Andersonville.
   C. Pickett's Charge.
   D. Belle Boyd's mix-up of information.

23. What was the effect of the Thirteenth Amendment?
   A. It ended slavery in the United States.
   B. It was unnecessary because of the Emancipation Proclamation.
   C. It caused the South to fight the Civil War.
   D. All of the above

24. Which of the following statements about Civil War soldiers is true?
   A. Both sides actively recruited African-American soldiers.
   B. Farmers made up the largest group among Civil War soldiers.
   C. Immigrants helped to fill the Confederate armies.
   D. All of the above
25. Which of the following made army life difficult?
   A. The enemy frequently raided army camps at night.
   B. Civil War hand grenades often exploded in soldiers' knapsacks.
   C. Diseases spread throughout camp because of unsanitary practices.
   D. Soldiers from the same town were separated and into different regiments.

26. What advantage did the South have in a war with the North?
   A. It did not have to invade and conquer the North in order to win.
   B. Its soldiers were better trained than the Northern troops.
   C. The South had more rifles and cannons than the North.
   D. The South's capital was far from enemy territory and not easily threatened by Union forces.

27. Confederate troops invaded Maryland in September 1862 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT which one?
   A. to convince Maryland to secede and join the Confederacy
   B. to move the war out of Virginia so its farmers could harvest their crops
   C. to convince Lincoln to make peace with the South
   D. to seize food from Northern farms

28. How did Americans react to the war when it began?
   A. Southerners feared that the war would be long.
   B. Many Northerners fled to Canada rather than be called to fight.
   C. The leaders of some border states did not want to provide troops.
   D. All of the above

29. Which of the following statements is true about military hygiene during the Civil War?
   A. Soldiers drilled almost constantly when they were in camp.
   B. The troops had frequent bouts of diarrhea due to germs in food and water.
   C. Most of the officers on both sides showed great concern for the welfare of their troops.
   D. Soldiers on the battlefield sometimes went hungry when supply trains failed to arrive.

30. Which of the following was a new type of military technology introduced in the Civil War?
   A. tanks
   B. poison gas
   C. ironclads
   D. All of the above

31. What is meant by the statement that William Tecumseh Sherman waged total war?
   A. He fought all of the Confederate army in one battle.
   B. He made war against everything that could support the enemy army.
   C. He calculated his victories by counting the total value of property destroyed.
   D. He killed as many civilians as soldiers.

32. Which was NOT a result of the Emancipation Proclamation?
   A. It had little immediate impact on slavery.
   B. It encouraged slaves to escape when Union armies were nearby.
   C. It united Northerners in support of the war.
   D. Escaped slaves became soldiers in the Union army.
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

33. Why was the Siege of Vicksburg important?
   A. It's the easternmost battle of the Civil War.
   B. The Union army gained control of a major point on the Mississippi River.
   C. It's the only major battle in Mississippi, the westernmost Confederate state.
   D. It allowed the Union to capture New Orleans.

34. Why did more battles occur in Virginia than in Florida?
   A. Virginia was on the border between the Union and the Confederacy.
   B. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate general, cared only about his home.
   C. No famous generals were from Florida.
   D. Soldiers from Florida escaped by sea.

35. Why was it crucial to President Lincoln that Maryland stay in the Union?
   A. If Maryland were to join the South, then the nation's capital would be surrounded by Confederate states.
   B. If Maryland were to join the South, then Washington, D.C. would be cut off from the Ohio River.
   C. If Maryland were to join the South, then West Virginia would be cut off from Washington, D.C.
   D. If Maryland were to join the South, then Washington, D.C. would be cut off from Virginia.

36. What was true of the battles of Fort Sumter and Bull Run?
   A. They both occurred near Washington, D.C.
   B. They both were fought beside the Atlantic Ocean.
   C. They both were fought in the same year.
   D. They both were fought on Northern soil.
Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

___ 37. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation after Antietam because
    A. he wanted to be in a position of military strength when he freed slaves.
    B. he needed to lose another battle before he could free slaves.
    C. after the loss of Antietam, he did not care what Congress thought.
    D. All of the above

___ 38. Union victory in the Battle of Gettysburg spoiled Lee's plans to
    A. gain European recognition for the Confederacy.
    B. fuel Northern discontent of the war through a victory on Northern soil.
    C. bring Union calls for peace.
    D. All of the above

___ 39. Appomattox Court House is important because it was
    A. the site of the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.
    B. the site where Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant.
    C. the Confederate capital after Richmond was captured in 1865.
    D. the location of the Supreme Court of the Confederacy.

___ 40. The Civil War affected the North in all of the following ways EXCEPT
    A. farmers deserted their farms to work in factories.
    B. the U.S. government owed a huge amount of money after the war.
    C. the military's demand for products caused prices to rise faster than wages.
    D. industry began to replace farming as the main economic activity.

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

    A. Anaconda Plan
    B. George McClellan
    C. Robert E. Lee
    D. New Orleans
    E. Antietam
    F. King Cotton
    G. rifles with minié balls
    H. Fort Sumter
    I. Washington, D.C.
    J. Ulysses S. Grant

___ 41. Which talented military officer resigned from the U.S. Army and became commanding general of the
    Confederate Army of Northern Virginia?

___ 42. What did the North call its strategy to defeat the South by forming a naval blockade and by capturing the
    Mississippi River?

___ 43. Which cautious Union commander failed to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond and was fired by
    Lincoln as a result?

___ 44. On what did the South's strategy to win foreign support depend?

___ 45. Which change in military technology most affected the average soldier and increased the casualty rate?
Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

A. Battle of Gettysburg
B. Ulysses S. Grant
C. Robert E. Lee
D. Siege of Vicksburg
E. William Tecumseh Sherman
F. Appomattox Court House

_____ 46. He is known for his practice of total war.
_____ 47. Victory here gave the Union control of the Mississippi River.
_____ 48. Pickett’s Charge occurred here.
_____ 49. Lee surrendered his army here.
_____ 50. The last major battle in Northern territory occurred here.