**Chapter 9 The Civil War**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. The Republican Party supported tariffs.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

2. Promoting tariffs helped Republican get votes in the North.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

3. Immediately after the Election of 1860, the southern states began a series of steps that led to secession.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

4. There were six states in the first group that seceded from the Union--South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi, and Alabama.

ANS: F

There were seven states in the first group that seceded from the Union--South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Secession

5. The firing on Fort Sumter resulted in no deaths.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Civil War Battles

6. After the firing on Fort Sumter, four additional states joined the Confederacy, e.g., North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Secession

7. Plantation owners suffered the most during the Civil War.

ANS: F

Small farmers and the working poor suffered the most during the Civil War.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Civil War

8. South Carolina’s troops gave General Sherman little opposition.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 9 Section 4 TOP: Civil War Battles

9. General Sherman’s forces killed thousands of Confederates on the march through South Carolina.

ANS: F

The purpose of Sherman’s march was not to kill people and very few died in the whole march.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Civil War Battles

10. General Sherman ordered the burning of Columbia because he blamed South Carolina for starting the Civil War.

ANS: F

General Sherman did not order the burning of Columbia.

PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Civil War Battles

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Where was the National Democratic Convention held in 1860?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Baltimore |
| b. | Charleston |
| c. | Chicago |
| d. | New York |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

2. Why did the Republican Party think it had a good chance to win the Election of 1860?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Abraham Lincoln was its candidate. |
| b. | Their candidate was moderate about slavery. |
| c. | There were more registered Republican voters. |
| d. | The Democrats had a lot of disagreements within the party. |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

3. What was the position of the Republican Party on slavery?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to abolish slavery |
| b. | to end the slave trade |
| c. | to not allow slaves from Africa |
| d. | to prevent the expansion of slavery |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

4. Which candidate in the Election of 1860 tried to promote compromise between northern and southern views?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | John Bell |
| b. | John C. Breckinridge |
| c. | Stephen A. Douglas |
| d. | Abraham Lincoln |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

5. Which candidate carried the entire lower South?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | John Bell |
| b. | John C. Breckinridge |
| c. | Stephen A. Douglas |
| d. | Abraham Lincoln |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

6. How did the southern states justify the *legality* of secession?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They called it a state’s right. |
| b. | They said this choice was better than war. |
| c. | They said they could not exist economically without slaves. |
| d. | They said slaves were property and could not be taken away. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Secession

7. Which statement BEST explains why President Lincoln would not send weapons to Fort Sumter?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | He wanted to prevent bloodshed. |
| b. | He did not care if the Union lost Fort Sumter. |
| c. | He did not want to appear to be the aggressor. |
| d. | He hoped South Carolina would back down on its demands. |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Civil War Battles

8. Where was the capital of the Confederacy located after the firing on Fort Sumter?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Atlanta, Georgia |
| b. | Charleston, South Carolina |
| c. | Montgomery, Alabama |
| d. | Richmond, Virginia |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Secession

9. Which statement describes an important advantage of the South in the Civil War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The South had more food. |
| b. | The South had more volunteers. |
| c. | The South fought on its own soil. |
| d. | The South had better trained soldiers. |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War

10. Which was NOT an advantage of the North in a long war?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The soldiers had a good transportation system. |
| b. | More industry provided more supplies to the North. |
| c. | A larger population provided replenished troops over time. |
| d. | The blockade prevented the South from replenishing supplies. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War

11. Why did the Confederacy experiment with building submarines?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They could sink Union ships. |
| b. | They were less expensive to produce. |
| c. | They could travel faster and remain unseen. |
| d. | They wanted the same type ships as the Union. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War Battles

12. Why didn’t European countries help the Confederacy during the Civil War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Europe was in the midst of a depression. |
| b. | European countries practiced isolationism. |
| c. | European manufacturers did not need southern cotton. |
| d. | Europeans were opposed to spending money on a war that wasn’t theirs. |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War

13. What was the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It freed the slaves. |
| b. | It provided another reason for the war. |
| c. | It increased the popularity of Abraham Lincoln. |
| d. | It encouraged more blacks to fight for the Union. |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War

14. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do for slaves?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It freed some slaves. |
| b. | It helped them purchase a home. |
| c. | It gave them citizenship. |
| d. | It welcomed them back into the Union. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 9 Section 2 TOP: Civil War

15. Which statement BEST explains the civil war as a “rich man’s war and a poor man’s fight”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The war was financed by rich planters, but the poor men fought. |
| b. | The rich men made the decision to go to war, but the poor men fought the battles. |
| c. | The rich men had little experience in fighting and had to rely on the poor to do that. |
| d. | All southerners contributed to the war, and, since the poor had no money, their contribution was to fight. |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Civil War Battles

16. Which word was NOT used by a majority of slave owners to describe the actions of slaves during the Civil War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | unreliable |
| b. | unruly |
| c. | untrustworthy |
| d. | unworthy |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 9 Section 3 TOP: Civil War

17. Why did the value of Confederate money decline?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The country was in a depression. |
| b. | The government printed lots of it. |
| c. | Prices went up more rapidly than wages. |
| d. | It was not accepted as payment for payment of debts. |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 9 Section 3 TOP: Civil War

18. What was the importance of the fall of Vicksburg?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It cut the Confederacy in two. |
| b. | It was the last battle of the Civil War. |
| c. | It caused Robert E. Lee to surrender. |
| d. | It was the last major campaign in the South. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 9 Section 4 TOP: Civil War Battles

19. Which Civil War campaign is the BEST example of the concept of total war?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Battle of Gettysburg |
| b. | Battle of Vicksburg |
| c. | Sherman’s March |
| d. | the bombardment of Fort Sumter |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 9 Section 4 TOP: Civil War Battles

20. Which was a provision of the treaty that ended the Civil War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The soldiers could keep their horses. |
| b. | The soldiers were given a federal pension. |
| c. | The soldiers would serve a brief time in jail. |
| d. | The soldiers had to swear loyalty to the Union. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 9 Section 4 TOP: Civil War Battles

21. Which was NOT an impact of the Civil War on the nation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It was responsible for new military alliances with Europe. |
| b. | It promoted industry as the dominant factor in the economy. |
| c. | It promoted the leadership of the United States internationally. |
| d. | It verified that the federal government was more powerful than the states. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Impact of Civil War

22. What was NOT an impact of the Civil War on South Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | South Carolina became a poor state. |
| b. | South Carolina’s national influence declined. |
| c. | South Carolina experienced significant destruction. |
| d. | South Carolina experienced revenge from former slaves. |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Impact of Civil War

**COMPLETION**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the Southern Democrat candidate in the Election of 1860.

ANS: John C. Breckinridge

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the Northern Democrat candidate in the Election of 1860.

ANS: Stephen A. Douglas

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Election of 1860

3. The Civil War began with the fall of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Fort Sumter

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 1

TOP: Secession

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stole a Confederate ship and sailed it out of Charleston Harbor where he turned it over to the Union navy.

ANS: Robert Smalls

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War Battles

5. Union forces captured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Morris Island after bombarding the fort for fifty days.

ANS: Battery Wagner

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War Battles

6. The Confederates’ one true submarine was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: *Hunley*

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War Battles

7. The first time in history that a submarine sank a ship was when a Confederate submarine sank the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: *Housatonic*

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War Battles

8. Shortages and high prices during the Civil War were brought about because of speculation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: hoarding

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Civil War

9. The most damaging shortages of products during the Civil War were leather and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: salt

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Civil War

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led a march from Savannah through South Carolina to Virginia.

ANS: William Tecumseh Sherman

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Civil War Battles

11. On February 17, 1865, two South Carolina cities, Charleston and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fell on the same day.

ANS: Columbia

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Civil War Battles

12. General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses Grant at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Virginia.

ANS: Appomattox Court House

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Civil War Battles

**MATCHING**

*Match the term with its definition.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | blockade | g. | hoarding |
| b. | casualties | h. | inflation |
| c. | conscription | i. | ironclad |
| d. | emancipation | j. | siege |
| e. | forage | k. | speculation |
| f. | freedmen | l. | swath |

1. armored ship

2. a draft

3. long, broad strip

4. collecting and hiding a large number of valuable things

5. former slaves

6. use of naval forces to stop shipping

7. freeing of slaves

8. to take supplies wherever they could be found

9. period when prices rise rapidly and money buys less

10. people killed, wounded, captured or missing

11. tactic to surround a place to cut off its supplies

12. buying and selling things with some risk, but hoping to make a large profit

1. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

3. ANS: L PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Vocabulary

4. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

5. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

6. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

7. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

8. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Vocabulary

9. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

10. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

11. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 4

TOP: Vocabulary

12. ANS: K PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

**ESSAY**

1. What happened in Port Royal and the Sea Islands after the Union captured the area?

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include

Union used the area as a base of operations for the blockade.

Planters moved out when Union forces moved in.

Thousands of slaves who were left behind were considered free.

Union soldiers hired former slaves to work abandoned plantations.

Some of the abandoned property was sold to the former slaves.

Northerners built and ran schools for freedmen.

Some blacks joined the Union Army.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War Battles

2. Describe the overall military strategy of the Union during the Civil War.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include focus their comments around these objectives:

1. to capture the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia

2. to cut the Confederacy in two by taking the Mississippi River Valley, and isolating

Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas

3. to blockade the coastline to prevent supplies from pouring into the South

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 9 Section 2

TOP: Civil War Battles

3. What steps did South Carolina take to prepare for a long war?

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include

initiated a draft

sent slaves to build fortifications

placed restrictions on making and selling alcohol

encouraged businesses to make iron products and ammunition

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Civil War

4. What roles did women play in the Civil War?

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include

running farms

held unusual jobs, e.g., nursing, teaching, running businesses, working in factories and

government offices

organized dances, raffles, and bake sales to raise money for the war effort

knitted and sewed clothing for soldiers

prepared food boxes to give to soldiers

set up hospitals

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 9 Section 3

TOP: Civil War