

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

The Civil War

The basics

When

- When was the Civil War?
 - 1763-1775
 - 1775-1783
 - 1812
 - 1846-1848
 - 1861-1865
- The Civil War came after the ____ and before the ____.
 - Mexican War; Spanish-American War
 - Spanish-American War; Mexican War
- The Civil War took place in the ____ century.
 - 17th
 - 18th
 - 19th
 - 20th
- Put the following events in chronological order:
 - The Civil War
 - Reconstruction
 - American Revolution
 - U.S. Constitution
 - Westward Expansion
 - A, B, C, D, E
 - B, C, D, E, A
 - C, D, E, A, B
 - D, E, A, B, C
 - E, A, B, C, D

Where

- The Civil War was fought almost entirely in the
 - North
 - South
- The most dangerous region lay between the capital of the Union and the capital of the Confederacy. Where was the capital of the Confederacy?
 - Atlanta
 - New Orleans
 - Richmond
 - Vicksburg
 - Charleston

The Answers

- e
- a
- c
- c
Which one came first?
The American Revolution!
- b
The battle at Gettysburg was in the North - that is, north of the Mason-Dixon Line.
- c

Who

7. Which statement is true? 7. c
- a. Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican president. 8. b
 - b. The election of Abraham Lincoln sparked the Civil War. 9. b
 - c. both 10. b
 - d. neither
8. In the 1850s, the Republican Party was opposed to slavery in the 11. b
- a. South. 12. a
 - b. West. 13. c
 - c. both 14. d
 - d. neither

What

9. A civil war is a war
- a. with a foreign country.
 - b. within one country.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
10. The Civil War was fought between the
- a. East and the West.
 - b. North and the South.

Why

11. The North and South were completely different regions with different interests.
- a. states' rights
 - b. sectionalism
 - c. slavery
 - d. a new political party
12. The South believed in nullification and secession.
- a. states' rights
 - b. sectionalism
 - c. slavery
 - d. a new political party
13. The Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, and Kansas-Nebraska Act were all compromises over the issue of
- a. states' rights.
 - b. sectionalism.
 - c. slavery.
 - d. a new political party.
14. The Republicans refused to compromise.
- a. states' rights
 - b. sectionalism
 - c. slavery
 - d. a new political party

15. Which was *not* an immediate cause of the Civil War?
- slavery where it existed
 - the spread of slavery
 - sectional differences
 - a new political party
 - States' Rights

15. a

16. b

17. c

18. d

MKMD:

Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware.

They were slave states, but they did not secede.

19. d

MKMD

20. a

MKMD

21. c

MKMD

How

16. When it became clear that the South was going to be totally eclipsed by the North's economic powerhouse, political power, and social system, what did the South do in 1860?
- nullification
 - secession

17. Which state was the first to secede from the Union?
- Virginia - the home of Robert E. Lee
 - Mississippi - the home of Jefferson Davis
 - South Carolina - the home of John C. Calhoun
 - Tennessee - the home of Andrew Johnson
 - Kentucky - the home of Henry Clay

18. Which state did *not* secede from the Union?
- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| a. Arkansas | c. Tennessee | e. Texas |
| b. Florida | d. Kentucky | |

19. Which state did *not* join the Confederacy?
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| a. Alabama | c. Virginia | e. North Carolina |
| b. Georgia | d. Maryland | |

20. Which state did *not* withdraw from the Union?
- | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| a. Missouri | c. Texas | e. Louisiana |
| b. Mississippi | d. Florida | |

21. Which state did not secede from the Union?
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| a. Florida | c. Delaware | e. Alabama |
| b. Georgia | d. Arkansas | |

1. States' rights

Where

22. Which states believed in the States' Rights Doctrine? 22. b
a. the Northern states 23. b
b. the Southern states 24. a
c. both 25. a
d. neither It protects factories from foreign competition.
23. Which states believed in the States' Rights Doctrine? 26. b
a. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania They sold cotton to England and bought English imports.
b. Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina
24. Which region favored a high tariff? 27. a
a. the industrial Northeast 28. d
b. the agricultural South 29. d
c. both 30. d
d. neither
25. A protective tariff protects whom?
a. Northern manufacturers
b. Southern planters
c. both
d. neither
26. A high protective tariff hurt
a. Northern manufacturers.
b. Southern planters.
c. both
d. neither
27. Which issue sparked the Nullification Crisis of 1832?
a. Tariff of Abominations
b. The Missouri Compromise
c. The Compromise of 1850
d. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
28. Which state created the Nullification Crisis of 1832?
a. New York c. Massachusetts e. Kentucky
b. Virginia d. South Carolina
29. Which state threatened to secede in 1832?
a. New York c. Massachusetts e. Kentucky
b. Virginia d. South Carolina
30. Which was the first state to secede in 1860?
a. New York c. Massachusetts e. Kentucky
b. Virginia d. South Carolina

When

31. Which statement is true? 31. d
- a. In 1798, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson wrote the *Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions*. 32. c
 - b. They were protesting against the Alien & Sedition Acts. 33. c
 - c. They championed states' rights and nullification. 34. a
 - d. all of the above 35. d
 - e. only A and B
32. A state has an equal right to judge for itself whether a law is fair. If a state decides a law is unfair, it can nullify that law within its borders. 36. b
- Who said this? 37. b
- a. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, *Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions*
 - b. John C. Calhoun, *The South Carolina Exposition & Protest*
 - c. both
 - d. neither
33. Which document supported states' rights?
- a. *Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions*
 - b. *South Carolina Exposition & Protest*
 - c. both
 - d. neither
34. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison believed that states should prevent the federal government from abusing its power.
- a. True
 - b. False
35. Who believed in states' rights?
- a. James Madison
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. John C. Calhoun
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
36. During, the Webster-Hayne Debate of 1830, who argued *against* nullification and secession?
- a. Robert Hayne from South Carolina
 - b. Daniel Webster came from New England
37. What did President Andrew Jackson, a Southerner, think of states' rights?
- a. He agreed with nullification and secession - John C. Calhoun was his Vice President.
 - b. He disagreed with it - under the Force Bill, he was prepared to send the U.S. Army into South Carolina to enforce the law.

What

38. Which amendment to the Constitution explains states' rights? 38. c
a. First Amendment c. Tenth Amendment
b. Fifth Amendment d. Twelfth Amendment 39. d
39. The basis of States' Rights is found in the _____ Amendment. 40. e
a. First c. Ninth 41. c
b. Fifth d. Tenth 42. a
40. "*The powers not delegated to the U.S. are reserved to the States . . .*" 43. a
This refers to the 44. a
a. Three-Fifths Clause
b. Commerce Clause 45. a
c. Full Faith & Credit Clause
d. Elastic Clause
e. 10th Amendment
41. What was the states' rights doctrine?
a. The Constitution was a compact between the state governments and the federal government.
b. The states had the power to nullify federal laws and the right to secede from the Union.
c. both
d. neither
42. Which statement is true?
a. The South believed in a state's right to nullify a federal law.
b. The U.S. Constitution allows states to nullify a federal law.
c. both
d. neither
43. Which statement is true?
a. The South believed in a state's right to nullification.
b. The Tenth Amendment allows states to nullify a federal law.
c. both
d. neither
44. Which statement is true?
a. The South believed in a state's right to secede from the Union.
b. The U.S. Constitution allows states the right of secession.
c. both
d. neither
45. Which statement is true?
a. The South believed in a state's right to secede from the Union.
b. The Tenth Amendment allows states to secede.
c. both
d. neither

46. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the ____ respectively, or to the people."
 a. states
 b. federal government
47. The Tenth Amendment ____ federal power.
 a. increases
 b. limits
48. The powers reserved to the states ____ listed in the Constitution.
 a. are
 b. are not
49. If you believe in states' rights, you believe in a ____ interpretation of the Constitution.
 a. strict
 b. loose
50. If you believe in limiting the power of the federal government, you believe in a ____ interpretation of the Constitution.
 a. strict
 b. loose
51. What is states' rights?
 a. The limitation of federal powers.
 b. The autonomy of the individual state to the greatest possible degree.
 c. both
 d. neither
52. The 10th Amendment ____ part of the Bill of Rights.
 a. is
 b. is not
53. Why did the Founding Fathers add the 10th Amendment to the Constitution?
 a. The states would not ratify the Constitution unless it included a Bill of Rights.
 b. The states did not want the federal government to become too powerful.
 c. both
 d. neither
46. a
 47. b
 48. b
 There are too many to list.
 49. a
 Strict: The federal government has only the powers listed.
 50. a
 51. c
 52. a
 The first ten amendments comprise the Bill of Rights.
 53. c

Who

54. From 1830 to 1850, who was regarded as the “Father of States’ Rights”?
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney
55. Who espoused the States’ Rights Doctrine?
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney
56. Who was the leading spokesman for the South and an apologist for slavery?
a. Henry Clay
b. Daniel Webster
c. John C. Calhoun
57. “Slavery is a positive good.” Who said this?
a. Henry Clay
b. Daniel Webster
c. John C. Calhoun
58. At the end of his political career, he loved South Carolina more than he loved the United States.
a. Henry Clay
b. Daniel Webster
c. John C. Calhoun
59. “*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*”
Who said this?
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney
60. Who was in favor of States’ Rights?
a. Alexander Hamilton
b. Thomas Jefferson
c. John C. Calhoun
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
61. Which political party supported states’ rights?
a. Federalists
b. Democrats
c. Whigs
d. Republicans
54. b
55. b
56. c
57. c
58. c
59. c
He was opposed to states’ rights.
60. c
61. b
Southern Democrats supported states’ rights. Northern Democrats called it “popular sovereignty.”

How

62. Under the States' Rights doctrine, the Southern states believed they had the right of
- a. nullification
 - b. secession
 - c. both
 - d. neither
63. When South Carolina tried to veto a federal law, this was
- a. nullification
 - b. secession
 - c. sectionalism
 - d. states' rights
64. When South Carolina tried to leave the Union, this was
- a. nullification
 - b. secession
 - c. sectionalism
 - d. states' rights
65. Nullification is when a state declares a federal law _____ be enforced inside that state.
- a. will
 - b. will not
66. "The states created the federal government, so the states could refused to enforce any law passed by the federal government." This is the doctrine of
- a. Nullification
 - b. Secession
 - c. Sedition
 - d. Treason
67. Which amendment gives a state the right of nullification and secession?
- a. First Amendment
 - b. Fifth Amendment
 - c. Tenth Amendment
 - d. Twelfth Amendment
 - e. none of the above
68. If the federal government violated states' rights, what action did John C. Calhoun advocate?
- a. *Nullification*
 - b. *Secession*
 - c. both
 - d. neither
69. state's rights was one of the four major causes of the Civil War.
- a. True
 - b. False

- 62. c
- 63. a
- 64. c
- 65. b
- 66. a
- 67. e
- 68. c
- 69. a
- States' rights
- Sectionalism
- Slavery
- The Republican Party

70. The refusal of a U.S. state to enforce a federal law within its boundaries. 70. a
 a. nullification c. sectionalism 71. c
 b. secession d. states' rights 72. c
71. Which statement is true? 73. b
 a. The North liked the tariff - it protected American industry from foreign competition. 74. a
 b. The South hated the tariff - they sold cotton to England and bought British imports. 75. b
 c. both 76. c
 d. neither 77. e
 To preserve the Union.
72. Which statement is true? 78. c
 a. John C. Calhoun argued that a state could nullify a law.
 b. He wrote this in the *South Carolina Exposition & Protest*.
 c. both
 d. neither
73. What caused the Nullification Crisis of 1832?
 a. The Force Bill
 b. The Tariff of Abominations
 c. both
 d. neither
74. What were the results of the Nullification Crisis of 1832?
 a. The Force Bill
 b. The Tariff of Abominations
 c. both
 d. neither
75. The act of withdrawing from the Union.
 a. nullification c. sectionalism
 b. secession d. states' rights
76. John C. Calhoun argued that South Carolina could
 a. leave the United States.
 b. form its own country.
 c. both
 d. neither
77. Which statement is true?
 a. In 1832, South Carolina protested against the tariff.
 b. It threatened to leave the Union if the tariff was not lowered.
 c. Congress gave in and lowered the tariff.
 d. For the next thirty years, Congress tried to compromise with the South.
 e. all of the above
78. From 1830 onward, every political party wanted to avoid this issue.
 a. slavery
 b. secession
 c. both
 d. neither

Why

79. Who made law? 79. b
a. President 80. b
b. Congress 81. c
c. Supreme Court
80. Who had the power to stop the spread of slavery? 82. a
a. President 83. c
b. Congress 84. a
c. Supreme Court
81. The U.S. Congress consists of 85. b
a. House of Representatives 86. c
b. Senate
c. both 87. a
d. neither
82. By 1850, who controlled the majority in the House of Representatives?
a. North
b. South
c. Neither - it depended on the spread of slavery in the West.
83. By 1850, who controlled the majority in the Senate?
a. North
b. South
c. Neither - it depended on the spread of slavery in the West.
84. Every year, from 1830 to 1860, which region became more and more politically powerful?
a. North
b. South
85. If Congress stopped the spread of slavery, who would lose political power forever?
a. North
b. South
86. The South argued for States' Rights, nullification, and secession in case the Congress ever passed a law to
a. end slavery.
b. stop the spread of slavery.
c. both
d. neither
87. From 1860 and for the next 70 years, who ran the federal government in Washington, D.C.?
a. North
b. South

2. Sectionalism

What

88. The excessive devotion to local interests and customs. 88. c
a. nullification c. sectionalism 89. d
b. secession d. states' rights 90. d
89. There were sectional differences. The North and South were different in their 91. c
a. economic system
b. political system
c. cultures
d. all of the above
e. only A and B

They were separate, but equal.
Now they were separate and unequal.

By 1830, the South was inferior to the North - in population, wealth and political power.

Where

90. The U.S. was splitting into two completely different regions. Which regions? 92. a
a. East and West 93. b
b. North and West
c. West and South 94. a
d. North and South 95. b

When

91. Which statement is true?
a. The North and South had *always* been different, even in colonial days.
b. But from 1830 onward, the North was becoming *dominant*.
c. both
d. neither

How

92. Which region was based on factories and free labor?
a. North
b. South
93. Which region was based on plantation slavery?
a. North
b. South
94. Which region was an economic powerhouse, had a great population, and was becoming dominant in Washington, D.C.?
a. North
b. South
95. Which region was land poor, with a small population, and a weakening influence in the federal government?
a. North
b. South

What was the difference between the regions?

What

- | | |
|--|--|
| 96. Which was the wealthiest region? | 96. a |
| a. the North | 97. a |
| b. the South | 98. a |
| c. the West | 99. a |
| 97. Which region had the biggest population? | 100. a |
| a. the North | 101. a |
| b. the South | 102. b |
| c. the West | 103. a |
| 98. Which region experienced massive industrialization? | Amazing. The South raised the cotton, but it had no textile mills. |
| a. the North | |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |
| 99. Which region experienced massive immigration? | 104. a |
| a. the North | 105. a |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |
| 100. Which region experienced massive urbanization? | |
| a. the North | |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |
| 101. Which region produced 90% of manufactured goods? | |
| a. the North | |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |
| 102. Which region raised 60% of the world's cotton? | |
| a. the North | |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |
| 103. Which region had a cotton textile industry? | |
| a. the North | |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |
| 104. Which region had the best transportation system? | |
| a. the North | |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |
| 105. Which region was linked to the West by road, canal, and railroad? | |
| a. the North | |
| b. the South | |
| c. the West | |

106. Which region suffered from a massive shortage of capital?
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
107. Which region invested heavily in land and slaves?
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
108. Which region did *not* attract large numbers of immigrants?
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
109. In this region, the majority were subsistence farmers.
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
110. Before the Civil War, this region was geographically isolated.
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
111. The Missouri Compromise (1820), the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) were all about which region?
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
112. Which region was chained to plantation slavery?
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
113. Which region was based on family farms and commercial farming?
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
114. Which region held a majority in the House of Representatives?
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
115. This region was outnumbered in House of Representatives, so it tried to keep parity in the Senate.
 a. the North
 b. the South
 c. the West
106. b
107. b
108. b
 Free labor (cheap) can never compete with slave labor (free).
109. b
 75% of Southerners did not own slaves. They raised just enough food to feed themselves.
110. b
 Southern states did not tax the planters, so they had no \$ to build roads, canals, and railroads.
111. c
 Slavery spreads to the West.
112. b
 Slavery stunted their economic development.
113. c
114. a
 The House is based on population. The North had a greater population.
115. b
Parity = equality

116. This region's economy was revolutionized by the cotton gin. 116. b
a. the North 117. b
b. the South 118. b
c. the West
117. When the Civil War began, this region had one arms factory. 119. a
a. the North 120. c
b. the South
c. the West
118. Slavery was legal.
a. the North
b. the South
c. the West
119. Slavery was illegal.
a. the North
b. the South
c. the West
120. Slavery was spreading to this region.
a. the North
b. the South
c. the West

Why

121. Which statement is true? 121. c
a. When the Constitution was written in 1787, the North and South were roughly equal in political power. 122. a
b. By 1860, the North was superior in political power. 123. c
c. both 124. b
d. neither 125. b
122. By the 1850s, which region dominated both houses of Congress? 126. a
a. the North 127. b
b. the South
123. What were the political differences between the two regions? 128. b
a. The North was becoming politically powerful. 129. b
b. The South was becoming politically weak.
c. both
d. neither
124. The North dominated the House of Representatives because of its
a. wealth.
b. population.
c. political power.
d. moral position on slavery.
125. A state's representation in the House of Representatives is based on
a. wealth.
b. population.
c. political power.
d. moral position on slavery.
126. In the 1840s immigrants flooded into which region?
a. the North
b. the South
c. both
d. neither
127. Which region was rapidly losing political power in Congress?
a. the North
b. the South
128. From the 1830s onward, which region had lost the House of Representatives and was trying desperately to maintain equality in the Senate?
a. the North
b. the South
129. "The Delicate Balance" referred to the North and South sharing political power in the
a. House of Representatives.
b. Senate.

130. Which statement is true? 130. e
- a. Every state has two Senators. 131. e
 - b. Every time a slave state entered the Union, the South gained two Senators. 132. c
 - c. Every time a free state entered the Union, the North gained two Senators. 133. a
 - d. Until 1850, the North and South were even in the Senate. 134. c
 - e. all of the above 135. e
131. Which statement about antebellum politics is true? 136. a
- a. A flood of immigrants moved into the Northern states. 137. b
 - b. The Northern states had a majority in the House of Representatives.
 - c. The House of Representatives often voted to stop the spread of slavery.
 - d. The Senate, led by Southern senators, killed those bills.
 - e. all of the above
132. Which statement about the South before 1850 was true?
- a. In the Senate, the Southern states were equal to the North.
 - b. As long as they maintained parity in the Senate, they could kill anti-slavery bills.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
133. It only takes one-half of Congress to prevent a bill from becoming law.
- a. True
 - b. False
134. What did the South want to prevent from becoming law?
- a. A bill that ended slavery in the South.
 - b. A bill that stopped the spread of slavery in the West.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
135. Which statement is true?
- a. The U.S. acquired a lot of territory from the Louisiana Purchase.
 - b. Each territory applied to become a state.
 - c. Beginning in 1820, the states come in two by two - one slave, one free.
 - d. This was to preserve the delicate balance in the Senate.
 - e. all of the above
136. Which compromise brought in one free state and one slave state?
(That is, it preserved the delicate balance in the Senate.)
- a. Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - b. Compromise of 1850
 - c. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
137. Which compromise brought in one free state, but no slave state?
(That is, it gave the North a *majority* in the Senate.)
- a. Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - b. Compromise of 1850
 - c. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

138. Which compromise was based on the idea of states' rights?
(That is, the state has the right to choose whether it will be slave or free.)
- a. Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - b. Compromise of 1850
 - c. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
139. Which statement is true?
- a. The Compromise of 1850 meant that the South lost the Senate.
 - b. California came in as a free state, but no slave state came with it.
 - c. The North controlled both houses of Congress.
 - d. It was only a matter of time before Congress would halt the spread of slavery.
 - e. all of the above
140. As each free state came into the Union (California, Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada),
- a. the North became politically stronger.
 - b. the South became politically weaker.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
141. Which statement describes the South after 1850?
- a. It was a minority in the House of Representatives.
 - b. It was a minority in the Senate.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
142. Which statement describes the situation the South faced?
- a. When the Constitution was written, there was a balance of power between the North and the South.
 - b. By 1850, however, only one section (the North) controlled the entire federal government.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
143. Which statement describes the situation the South faced after 1850?
- a. The North (because of its population) controls the House of Representatives.
 - b. The North (because it has more free states) controls the Senate.
 - c. The North (because it has more electoral votes) controls the Presidency.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B

144. What did the South face in 1850?
- a. It is Congress who decided whether a state would be free or slave.
 - b. Congress was controlled by only one section - the North.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
145. As of 1850, what did the South want?
- a. Make Northern states return fugitive slaves to Southern states.
 - b. Make the abolitionists cease agitating on the slave question.
 - c. Give the South an equal number of slave states in the new territories.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
146. As of 1850, what did the South get?
- a. Make Northern states return fugitive slaves to Southern states.
 - b. Make the abolitionists cease agitating on the slave question.
 - c. Give the South an equal number of slave states in the new territories.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
147. Which statement describes the situation in 1860?
- a. The South lost the presidency.
 - b. The president appoints men to the Supreme Court.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
148. Which statement describes the situation in 1860?
- a. The Republican Party won the presidency.
 - b. The Republican Party was opposed to the spread of slavery.
 - c. The Republican President would probably appoint anti-slavery justices to the Supreme Court.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B

144. c

145. d

146. a

The North tried to silence the abolitionists, but the First Amendment of the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech.

The Compromise of 1850 did not bring in a slave state.

It did, however, establish the Fugitive Slave Act.

147. c

148. d

Who

149. Which political parties tried to be *national* in scope? 149. e
- a. the Democrats 150. e
 - b. the Whigs
 - c. the Republicans 151. e
 - d. all of the above
 - e. both A and B 152. c
150. Who had supporters in *both* the North and the South? 153. c
- a. the Democrats
 - b. the Whigs
 - c. the Republicans
 - d. all of the above
 - e. both A and B
151. Whenever possible, they tried to avoid the issue of slavery. If pushed to the wall, they were willing to compromise.
- a. the Democrats
 - b. the Whigs
 - c. the Republicans
 - d. all of the above
 - e. both A and B
152. This political party spoke for *only one section*: The North.
- a. the Democrats
 - b. the Whigs
 - c. the Republicans
 - d. all of the above
 - e. both A and B
153. Which was a purely sectional party?
- a. the Democrats
 - b. the Whigs
 - c. the Republicans

154. The leading spokesman for the South and an apologist for slavery. 154. c
 a. Henry Clay 155. b
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun 156. a
155. The leading orator of the North, represented the manufacturing interests. 157. b
 a. Henry Clay 158. c
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun 159. c
156. He was the “Great Compromiser” - between North and South. 160. c
 a. Henry Clay 161. c
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun 162. b
157. He was a Northerner who supported the Tariff of Abominations. 163. c
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun
158. He protested the Tariff of Abominations.
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun
159. He caused the Nullification Crisis of 1832.
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun
160. He believed: “No state was bound by a federal law which it believed to be unconstitutional.”
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun
161. He threatened nullification and secession.
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun
162. He disagreed and shouted: “*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!*”
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun
163. He insisted that slavery must spread to the West . . . or the South would secede.
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun

164. Like most New Englanders, he was opposed to the spread of slavery in the West. 164. b
- a. Henry Clay 165. a
 - b. Daniel Webster 166. b
 - c. John C. Calhoun 167. c
165. He created compromises that allowed slavery to spread some parts of the West. 168. a
- a. Henry Clay 169. c
 - b. Daniel Webster 170. c
 - c. John C. Calhoun 171. c
166. He was the Senator from New Hampshire. 172. a
- a. Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. John C. Calhoun
167. He was the Senator from South Carolina.
- a. Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. John C. Calhoun
168. He was Speaker of the House.
- a. Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. John C. Calhoun
169. He did not want a strong federal government.
- a. Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. John C. Calhoun
170. He believed in states' rights.
- a. Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. John C. Calhoun
171. He was not a *nationalist*. He cared only about the South.
- a. Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. John C. Calhoun
172. He was not a *sectionalist*.
- a. Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. John C. Calhoun

3. Slavery

When

173. All of the following statements are true, *except*:
- a. In 1780, Massachusetts was the first state to abolish slavery.
 - b. In 1791, Vermont's was the first constitution to abolished slavery.
 - c. In 1787, the Northwest Ordinance abolished slavery in the northwest.
 - d. In 1808, the slave trade is ended in the U.S.
 - e. In 1850, slavery was abolished in Washington, D.C.
174. Which region was the first to ban slavery?
- a. North and Northwest
 - b. South and Southwest
175. Which statement best describes the status of slavery in 1800?
- a. It appeared that slavery was dying out in the U.S.
 - b. There were only six slave states in the Union.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
176. Around 1800, what caused the new interest in the expansion of slavery?
- a. political compromises
 - b. economic necessity
 - c. moral laxity
 - d. technology
177. Which statement is true?
- a. In 1790, there were 6 slave states.
 - b. By 1860, there were 15 slave states.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
178. When did slavery *first* spread to the West?
- a. Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - b. Compromise of 1850
 - c. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
179. Which statement is true?
- a. From 1820 to 1850, Congress compromised on this issue of slavery.
 - b. Congressional compromises delayed the Civil War for thirty years.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
173. e
Slavery was not abolished in our nation's capital until Abraham Lincoln became president in 1861.
174. a
175. c
176. d
Eli Whitney's cotton gin.
177. c
178. a
Before 1820, there was no slave state west of the Ohio River.
179. c

Where

180. The Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act all dealt with the issue of slavery in the
- a. North.
 - b. South.
 - c. West.
181. The Missouri Compromise carved states out of the
- a. Louisiana Purchase.
 - b. Mexican Cession.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
182. The Compromise of 1850 carved states out of the
- a. Louisiana Purchase.
 - b. Mexican Cession.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
183. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 carved states out of the
- a. Louisiana Purchase.
 - b. Mexican Cession.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
184. The Mason-Dixon Line separated freedom and slavery:
On one side was the free state of Pennsylvania.
On the other were the slave states of Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.
- a. True
 - b. False
185. The Ohio River separated freedom and slavery:
On one side were the free states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.
On the other side was the slave state of Kentucky.
- a. True
 - b. False
186. The Missouri Compromise Line separated freedom and slavery:
Slavery was banned forever north of Missouri's southern border.
- a. True
 - b. False
187. Which was a slave state?
- a. Illinois
 - b. Indiana
 - c. Missouri
 - d. Nebraska
 - e. Iowa

Why

188. The Constitution of 1787 was a bundle of compromises.
a. True b. False 188. a
189. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the "Great Compromise" was over the issue of
a. slavery.
b. political power. 189. b
Would political power be based on population?
190. To preserve the Union, the founding fathers compromised on slavery.
a. True b. False 190. a
191. To preserve the Union, Congress allowed slavery to spread to the West.
a. True b. False 191. a
192. From 1820 to 1854, three compromises delayed the Civil War for decades.
a. True b. False 192. a
193. Between 1820 and 1854, Congress made three compromises that delayed the Civil War. Most of the compromises were over what issue?
a. the extension of slavery c. a new political party 193. a
b. sectional differences d. States' Rights 194. d
194. Which was a compromise between North and South?
a. Missouri Compromise (1820)
b. Compromise of 1850
c. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
d. all of the above
e. none of the above 195. e
Who would be elected President in 1876?
1. The Republican
2. Reconstruction would be ended.
195. Which was *not* a compromise over slavery?
a. Constitutional debates of 1787
b. Missouri Compromise
c. Compromise of 1850
d. Kansas-Nebraska Act
e. Compromise of 1877 196. c
196. Which statement is true?
a. In 1854, the Republican Party was born.
b. It had no intention of compromising with the South.
c. both
d. neither 197. b
197. The Republicans refused to compromise on the issue.
a. the existence of slavery in the South
b. the spread of slavery in the West
c. both
d. neither

198. "The Delicate Balance" refers to equal political power of slave states and free states in the
- a. Senate
 - b. House of Representatives
 - c. both
 - d. neither
199. Because the free states dominated the _____, the South felt it must keep the even balance in the _____.
- a. Senate; House of Representatives
 - b. House of Representatives; Senate
200. Which statement is true?
- a. The Missouri Compromise preserved "The Delicate Balance."
 - b. States came into the Union two by two.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
201. Which statement is true?
- a. The Compromise of 1850 upset "The Delicate Balance."
 - b. California, a free state, was not accompanied by a slave state.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

198. a
199. b
200. c
201. c

Who

202. Who was known as the “Great Compromiser”? 202. a
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney 203. a
203. Who was the author of the Missouri Compromise? 204. a
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas 205. e
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney 206. e
204. Who was the author of the Compromise of 1850?
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney
205. Who was the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney
206. Who came up with the phrase “Popular Sovereignty”?
a. Henry Clay c. Daniel Webster e. Stephen Douglas
b. John C. Calhoun d. Roger Taney

This is the biggie . . .

What

207. The 1820 Compromise was 207. a
a. The Missouri Compromise 208. c
b. The Compromise of 1850 209. c
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
208. In the Compromise of 1820, Congress allowed slavery in 210. c
a. California 211. c
b. Texas 212. c
c. Missouri 213. c
d. Kansas and Nebraska 214. c
e. Illinois and Indiana
209. What was the first slave state in the West?
a. California
b. Texas
c. Missouri
d. Kansas
e. Illinois
210. Which statement is true?
a. By 1820, slaveowners in Missouri already held 10,000 slaves.
b. In 1820, everybody expected Missouri to become a slave state.
c. both
d. neither
211. Which statement describes the situation *before* the Missouri Compromise?
a. In 1820, there were the same number of slave and free states.
b. The slave states and free states had equal power in the U.S. Senate.
c. both
d. neither
212. Which statement about the Missouri Compromise is true?
a. It maintained the delicate balance in the Senate.
b. Two states - one slave, one free - joined the Union at the same time.
c. both
d. neither
213. Before the Missouri Compromise, which statement is true?
a. No slave state was allowed north of the Mason-Dixon Line.
b. No slave state was allowed west of the Ohio River.
c. both
d. neither
214. Which statement is true?
a. Missouri lies north of the Mason-Dixon Line.
b. Missouri lies west of the Ohio River.
c. both
d. neither

215. In the Missouri Compromise, a slave state was carved out of what territory? 215. a
 a. Louisiana Purchase 216. b
 b. Mexican Cession 217. b
 c. both 218. c
 d. neither
216. Under the Missouri Compromise, who decided whether new states would have slavery? 219. b
 a. The President c. The Supreme Court 220. c
 b. Congress d. States' Rights 221. a
217. Under the Missouri Compromise, ____ became a slave state and ____ became a free state. 222. c
 a. Maine; Missouri 223. c
 b. Missouri; Maine
218. The Missouri Compromise did what?
 a. extended slavery to the West
 b. prohibited slavery north of the southern border of Missouri
 c. both
 d. neither
219. Under the Missouri Compromise, slavery was
 a. possible anywhere in the West.
 b. prohibited north of the Missouri Compromise Line.
 c. both
 d. neither
220. Which statement about the Missouri Compromise is true?
 a. Thomas Jefferson called it: "***A firebell in the night.***"
 b. Many were afraid the expansion of slavery would cause a civil war.
 c. both
 d. neither
221. Missouri was ____ of the Mason-Dixon Line.
 a. north
 b. south
222. In 1820, Congress broke tradition: This state was located north of the Mason-Dixon Line, yet it became a slave state!
 a. California
 b. Texas
 c. Missouri
 d. Kansas and Nebraska
 e. Illinois and Indiana
223. Which statement about the Missouri Compromise is true?
 a. It was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854.
 b. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1857.
 c. both
 d. neither

224. Which statement about the Compromise of 1850 is true?
 a. California was admitted as a free state.
 b. Texas was admitted as a slave state.
 c. both
 d. neither
225. In the Compromise of 1850, what happened?
 a. a free state was admitted
 b. a slave state was admitted
 c. both
 d. neither
226. Which statement about the Compromise of 1850 is true?
 a. California entered the Union as a free state.
 b. There was no matching slave state.
 c. both
 d. neither
227. Who opposed the Compromise of 1850?
 a. Henry Clay
 b. Daniel Webster
 c. John C. Calhoun
 d. Stephen Douglas
228. In the Compromise of 1850, Congress banned slavery in
 a. California
 b. Texas
 c. Missouri
 d. Kansas and Nebraska
 e. South Carolina and Georgia
229. In the Compromise of 1850, one state was carved out of what territory?
 a. Louisiana Purchase
 b. Mexican Cession
 c. both
 d. neither
230. Under the Compromise of 1850, who decided whether the one new state would have slavery?
 a. The President
 b. Congress
 c. The Supreme Court
 d. States' Rights
231. The Compromise of 1850 ended slavery in Washington, D.C.
 a. True
 b. False
232. The Compromise of 1850 did what?
 a. California became a free state.
 b. The Fugitive Slave Act ordered the return of runaway slaves.
 c. both
 d. neither
224. a
 225. a
 226. c
 227. c
 No matching slave state was admitted.
 228. c
 229. b
 California was created out of the land won from Mexico.
 230. b
 231. b
 It ended the slave trade in our nation's capital.
 Slavery in D.C. was not ended until Abraham Lincoln became president in 1861.
 232. c

233. In the Compromise of 1854, Congress allowed the inhabitants to decide the slavery issue in 233. d
- a. California 234. d
 - b. Texas 235. d
 - c. Missouri
 - d. Kansas and Nebraska 236. a
 - e. Illinois and Indiana 237. a
234. Under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, who decided whether Kansas and Nebraska would have slavery? 238. c
- a. The President 239. c
 - b. Congress
 - c. The Supreme Court
 - d. States' Rights 240. c
235. Under popular sovereignty, who decided whether a state would have slavery? 241. c
- a. The President
 - b. Congress
 - c. The Supreme Court
 - d. States' Rights
236. In the Kansas-Nebraska Act, states were carved out of what territory?
- a. Louisiana Purchase
 - b. Mexican Cession
 - c. both
 - d. neither
237. Which statement about the Kansas-Nebraska Act is true?
- a. It repealed the Missouri Compromise.
 - b. It upheld the Missouri Compromise.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
238. Which statement is true?
- a. In 1820, Congress prohibited slavery in the territory of Kansas.
 - b. In 1854, Congress allowed slavery in the state of Kansas.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
239. Which statement about the Kansas-Nebraska Act is true?
- a. It allowed people to vote on slavery.
 - b. It launched a civil war in Kansas.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
240. When the Kansas-Nebraska Act was written, the authors believed that
- a. Kansas would become a free state.
 - b. Nebraska would become a slave state.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
241. Once people were allowed to vote slavery up or down in Kansas, who flooded into that state?
- a. pro-slavery forces
 - b. anti-slavery forces
 - c. both
 - d. neither

242. Which statement about the Kansas-Nebraska Act is true? 242. e
- a. Kansas and Nebraska could decide whether to have slavery. 243. c
 - b. It repealed the Missouri Compromises. 244. d
 - c. It opened Kansas and Nebraska to white settlement. 245. b
 - d. It opened both states to slavery. 246. b
 - e. all of the above
243. Which statement about Senator Stephen Douglas is true?
- a. He introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - b. He may have been influenced by the railroad interests.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
244. The Kansas-Nebraska Act launched the birth of which political party?
- a. Federalists
 - b. Whigs
 - c. Democrats
 - d. Republicans
245. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was a major topic of the
- a. Webster-Hayne debate.
 - b. Lincoln-Douglas debates.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
246. What proved that popular sovereignty would not work?
- a. the Mexican War
 - b. Bleeding Kansas
 - c. Tariff of Abominations
 - d. the industrial revolution
 - e. nullification and secession

247. Which compromise "forever prohibited" slavery north of a designated line? 247. a
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820 248. a
 - b. The Compromise of 1850 249. a
 - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
248. Which compromise banned slavery forever in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Washington, and Oregon? 250. q
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820 251. a
 - b. The Compromise of 1850 252. c
 - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 253. b
249. Which compromise prohibited slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase? 254. d
- a. Missouri Compromise
 - b. Compromise of 1850
 - c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
250. Which compromise first made the Mason-Dixon Line move north?
- a. Missouri Compromise
 - b. Compromise of 1850
 - c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
251. One compromise said the territory north of the line of 36° 30' was closed **forever** to slavery. Which compromise was it?
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - b. The Compromise of 1850
 - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
252. Which compromise repealed the Missouri Compromise?
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - b. The Compromise of 1850
 - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
253. Which compromise made California a free state?
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - b. The Compromise of 1850
 - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
254. Which compromise dealt with slavery in the Louisiana Territory?
- A. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
 - B. The Compromise of 1850
 - C. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
- a. Only A
 - b. both A and B
 - c. both B and C
 - d. both A and C
 - e. All of the above

255. Which compromise ruled that the Missouri Compromise was null and void?
a. Missouri Compromise
b. Compromise of 1850
c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
256. Which compromise dealt with territory won during the Mexican War?
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
b. The Compromise of 1850
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
257. Which compromise dealt with territory in the Mexican Cession?
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
b. The Compromise of 1850
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
258. Which compromise resulted in "Bleeding Kansas"?
a. Compromise of 1820
b. Compromise of 1850
c. Compromise of 1854
259. Which compromise resulted in 20,000 African Americans moving to Canada?
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
b. The Compromise of 1850
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
260. Which compromise was ruled unconstitutional in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*?
a. Missouri Compromise
b. Compromise of 1850
c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
255. c
256. b
257. b
258. c
259. b
The Compromise of 1850 included the Fugitive Slave Act.
260. a

The Fugitive Slave Act

261. Which compromise included the Fugitive Slave Act? 261. b
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
b. The Compromise of 1850 262. c
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 263. d
262. Which statement about the Fugitive Slave Act is true? 264. b
a. It provided for the return of runaway slaves who escaped 265. b
from one state to another.
b. It was designed to end the Underground Railroad. 266. e
c. both 267. c
d. neither 268. c
263. Which statement about the Fugitive Slave Act is true?
a. A slave was entitled to a jury trial.
b. The slave was allowed to present evidence.
c. both
d. neither
264. Which statement about the Fugitive Slave Act is true?
a. Only runaway slaves were affected by the law.
b. Some free blacks were sent to the South.
c. both
d. neither
265. How did Northern states react to the Fugitive Slave Act?
a. They all complied with the law.
b. Some states refused to enforce the law.
c. both
d. neither
266. All of the following statements about the Fugitive Slave Act are true, *except*:
a. A runaway slave escaped Savannah, Georgia and fled to the North.
b. A slavecatcher tracked him down to Boston.
c. There was a hearing and the man was identified as a runaway slave.
d. The slave was carried back to Savannah.
e. In Savannah, he was given a jury trial.
267. Which statement about the Fugitive Slave Act is true?
a. A runaway slave was not safe anywhere in the U.S.
b. Many runaway slaves moved to Canada or near the Canadian border.
c. both
d. neither
268. The Fugitive Slave Act required citizens of ____ states to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves.
a. free
b. slave
c. both
d. neither

269. Under the Fugitive Slave Act, the federal government fined and imprisoned _____ who refused to aid in the capture of runaway slaves. 269. d
- a. federal marshals 270. c
 - b. local sheriffs 271. d
 - c. average citizens 272. d
 - d. all of the above 273. c
 - e. only A and B
270. Which statement about Harriet Tubman is true? 274. b
- a. Slavemasters posted a reward for her in thousands of dollars. 275. a
 - b. She lived near the Canadian border.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
271. Before the Fugitive Slave Act, which place was a major destination of runaway slaves from eastern Maryland and northern Virginia?
- a. Boston
 - b. Baltimore
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Canada
272. After the Fugitive Slave Act, which place was a major destination of runaway slaves from eastern Maryland and northern Virginia?
- a. Boston
 - b. Baltimore
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Canada
273. The Compromise of 1850: What did the South hate?
- a. California became a free state.
 - b. It included the Fugitive Slave Act
 - c. The North gained a majority in the Senate.
 - d. The end of the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
274. The Compromise of 1850: What did the North hate?
- a. California became a free state.
 - b. It included the Fugitive Slave Act
 - c. The North gained a majority in the Senate.
 - d. The end of the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
275. True or False: Under the Fugitive Slave Act, federal marshals and the courts were paid for every slave who was returned to the South.
- a. True
 - b. False

Popular Sovereignty

276. Which compromise used the idea of *popular sovereignty*? 276. c
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820 277. a
b. The Compromise of 1850 278. c
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
277. *Popular Sovereignty* means the people of a state decide whether or not they will have slavery. 279. b
a. True 280. d
b. False 281. c
278. Which statement is true? 282. c
a. Popular Sovereignty is another way of saying "States' Rights."
b. Popular sovereignty was another way of saying "squatter sovereignty."
c. both 283. d
d. neither
279. Who liked popular sovereignty?
a. Northerners
b. Southerners
280. "A state has a right to have slavery if the people want it." Who said this?
a. The 10th Amendment
b. John C. Calhoun
c. Stephen Douglas
d. All of the above
e. None of the above
281. Popular sovereignty is based upon what section of the Constitution?
a. First Amendment c. 10th Amendment
b. Fifth Amendment d. 11th Amendment
282. Which statement is true?
a. The North opposed the expansion of slavery into the West.
b. Popular sovereignty meant the possible expansion of slavery into the West.
c. both
d. neither
283. Which statement is true?
a. The North opposed slavery in the lands acquired from the Louisiana Purchase and Mexican Cession.
b. The South favored it.
c. Popular sovereignty was a compromise between the two.
d. all of the above
e. only A and B

“Bleeding Kansas”

284. Which compromise caused a civil war in Kansas? 284. c
- a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820 285. c
 - b. The Compromise of 1850 286. c
 - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
285. What was the result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act? 287. b
- a. Pro-slavery and anti-slavery settlers flooded into Kansas.
 - b. Kansas became a battleground between pro-slavery forces and anti-slavery forces.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
286. Which statement about “Bleeding Kansas” is true?
- a. It was caused by the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854.
 - b. Historians regard Kansas as the dress rehearsal for the Civil War.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
287. In the late 1850s, everyone who hated slavery joined the new political party. What was it?
- a. Democrats
 - b. Republicans
 - c. Whigs

The Dred Scott Case. 1857

288. Dred Scott was a slave. His owner took him to the free state of Illinois and then to the free territory of Wisconsin before returning to the slave state of Missouri.

According to the Supreme Court, was Dred Scott a free man?

- a. Yes, because he resided in the free state of Illinois.
- b. Yes, because he resided in the free territory of Wisconsin.
- c. both
- d. neither

288. d

289. c

290. d

291. b

292. c

289. Dred Scott was a slave. His owner took him to the free state of Illinois and then to the free territory of Wisconsin before returning to the slave state of Missouri.

According to the Supreme Court, was Dred Scott a free man?

- a. No, because his master lived in the slave state of Missouri.
- b. No, because of the Fifth Amendment - a person cannot be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process.
- c. both
- d. neither

293. c

294. b

The 14th Amendment:
An African American is a citizen.

No matter what state you live in, every citizen is protected by the Bill of Rights.

You cannot be deprived of your civil rights.

290. In *Dred Scott v Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that ____ were citizens.

- a. slaves
- b. free blacks
- c. both
- d. neither

291. In *Dred Scott v Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that a black person had ____ right to sue in federal court.

- a. a
- b. no
- c. both
- d. neither

292. In *Dred Scott v Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that

- a. slaves were property.
- b. slaveowners could take slaves into all the U.S. territories.
- c. both
- d. neither

293. In *Dred Scott v Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that

- a. an African American was not a citizen.
- b. Congress could not prohibit slavery in any U.S. territory.
- c. both
- d. neither

294. The *Dred Scott v Sandford* decision inspired which amendment to the Constitution?

- a. 13th
- b. 14th
- c. 15th

295. In 1857, Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney was a
a. Southerner.
b. slave owner.
c. both
d. neither
296. In *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the Supreme Court declared this unconstitutional.
a. Missouri Compromise
b. Compromise of 1850
c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
297. Which statement is true?
a. In the Dred Scott case, the Chief Justice said that blacks were not recognized as citizens when the Constitution was ratified.
b. In 1787, delegates from Southern states refused to ratify the Constitution if slaves were anything other than property.
c. both
d. neither
298. Which statement is true?
a. People living in free states were outraged by the Dred Scott case.
b. They were afraid that the Supreme Court might allow slavery in the free states.
c. both
d. neither
299. Which statement about the Dred Scott case is true?
a. Slaves were property.
b. Congress could not forbid slavery in the territories without violating a slaveowner's constitutional right to own property.
c. both
d. neither
300. The Supreme Court was silent on which issue?
a. Can a slaveholder move to a free state and keep his slaves?
b. Do the people of a *state* have the right to ban slavery?
c. both
d. neither
301. Did the Dred Scott decision fulfill the ideals of the Declaration of Independence?
a. Yes
b. No
302. Which document lived up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence?
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
b. The Declaration of Sentiments, 1833
c. Compromise of 1850
d. Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
e. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
f. Dred Scott decision, 1857
295. c
296. a
297. c
298. c
299. c
300. c
301. b
302. b
The only document written by women!
The Declaration of Sentiments was written at the Seneca Falls Convention for women's rights in 1848.

Supreme Court decisions

303. Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the territories.
The Supreme Court decided this in what case?

- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
- b. *Dartmouth v. Woodward*
- c. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- e. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

303. c

304. c
This case inspired the 14th
Amendment.

304. No black person, slave or free, was a citizen of the United States.
Therefore, no black person was entitled to coverage by the Bill of Rights.

- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
- b. *Dartmouth v. Woodward*
- c. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- e. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

John Brown's Raid, 1859

305. Which abolitionist used civil disobedience as a method of protesting slavery? 305. b
a. John Brown 306. a
b. Henry David Thoreau 307. c
c. both 308. c
d. neither
306. Which abolitionist used violence as a method of protesting slavery? 309. c
a. John Brown 310. c
b. Henry David Thoreau 311. e
c. both
d. neither
307. What happened to John Brown in Kansas?
a. He tried to prevent Kansas from becoming a slave state.
b. He murdered five pro-slavery men.
c. both
d. neither
308. What was the *major* significance of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry?
a. He tried to capture the federal arsenal.
b. He tried to free the slaves.
c. He helped cause the Civil War.
309. Which statement about John Brown is true?
a. He was captured by Robert E. Lee.
b. He was hung for treason.
c. both
d. neither
310. Which statement about John Brown is true?
a. Northern abolitionists regarded him as a martyr.
b. Southern slaveowners regarded him representative of Northern opinion.
c. both
d. neither
311. Which statement about John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry is *not* true?
a. The radical abolitionist seized the federal arsenal in Virginia.
b. The arsenal was close to Washington, D.C.
c. He wanted to incite slave rebellions in the South.
d. He wanted to cause and hasten the Civil War.
e. Southerners assumed John Brown represented the opinion of the minority of Northerners.

4. The Republican Party

When

312. The Republican Party was born ____ the Civil War. 312. a
a. before 313. c
b. during 314. b
c. after 315. b
313. The Republican Party was born immediately following the 316. d
a. Missouri Compromise.
b. Compromise of 1850.
c. Kansas-Nebraska Act. 317. e

What

314. The Republican Party was founded in order to stop
a. slavery in the South.
b. the spread of slavery in the West.
c. both
d. neither
315. Before the Civil War, which political party opposed slavery?
a. Democrats
b. Republicans
c. Whigs
316. During the 1850s, the Republicans were upset that ____ supported slavery.
a. the President
b. Congress
c. the Supreme Court
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
317. During the 1850s, which was *not* part of the Republican Party platform?
a. Slavery can exist in the South.
b. Slavery cannot spread to the West.
c. Build the transcontinental railroad across the West.
d. The Homestead Act - give free farms to farm families.
e. A lower protective tariff.

Where

318. The Republican Party was 318. a
a. the first purely sectional party, 319. a
b. a nationalist party. 320. c
c. both 321. c
d. neither
319. The Republican Party represented 322. b
a. only the interests of the North. 323. c
b. the interests of the whole nation.
320. The Republican Party was an alliance of 324. b
a. Northern manufacturers.
b. Western farmers.
c. both
d. neither

How

321. In the 1850s, the Republican Party was a
a. brand new.
b. third party.
c. both
d. neither

Who

322. How did the Republicans expect to win?
a. technology
b. population
c. moral superiority
d. geography
323. The Republican Party represented all of the following, *except*:
a. the industrial East
b. the agricultural West
c. Southern planters
d. abolitionists
e. Free Soilers
324. Who were the radicals in the Republican Party?
a. Free Soilers - who wanted to stop the spread of slavery in the West.
b. Abolitionists - who wanted to stop slavery in the South.
c. both
d. neither

Why

325. Which statement about the Election of 1860 is true? 325. e
- a. It was a four-way race. 326. c
 - b. Abraham Lincoln got 40% of the popular vote. 327. c
 - c. The Republicans won a majority of the electoral votes. 328. c
 - d. When Lincoln won, the South began to secede. 329. a
 - e. all of the above
326. Which statement is true?
- a. The moment Lincoln was elected, the South began to secede from the Union.
 - b. President Lincoln fought the Civil War because he wanted to save the Union.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
327. Why did the South fear the Republican Party?
- a. It was a sectional party that represented only Northern interests.
 - b. It might rule the federal government for decades.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
328. What were the long-term results of the Republican Party?
- a. They won the Civil War.
 - b. They dominated national politics from 1860 to 1933.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
329. True or False: The Republicans ran the federal government (President, Congress, and Supreme Court) for 70 years.
- a. True
 - b. False

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858

330. In 1856, Abraham Lincoln joined the newly-formed _____ Party.
a. Republican b. Democratic
331. The _____ Party was the first major political party to oppose the spread of slavery.
a. Republican b. Democratic
332. In 1858, Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate in what state?
a. Kansas c. Missouri
b. Illinois d. Massachusetts
333. Lincoln and Douglas met in seven debates that drew national attention. Lincoln _____ Senate race.
a. won b. lost
334. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Lincoln made powerful speeches against
a. slavery.
b. the spread of slavery.
335. Which statement best describes Abraham Lincoln's position on slavery in 1858?
a. He opposed slavery where it existed.
b. He opposed the extension of slavery into the West.
336. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, who said "It's a simple question of democracy. Let the people decide. Let the people vote. Let the majority rule."
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Stephen Douglas
337. "Our nation cannot exist half slave and half free. A house divided cannot stand." Who said this?
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Stephen Douglas
338. Which compromise was debated during the Lincoln-Douglas debates?
a. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
b. The Compromise of 1850
c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
339. What did Abraham Lincoln think about the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
a. He supported it.
b. He opposed it.
340. What did Abraham Lincoln think about *popular sovereignty*?
a. He supported it.
b. He opposed it.

330. a
331. a
332. b
Illinois is known as the "Land of Lincoln."
333. b
334. b
335. b
336. b
That philosophy is known as *popular sovereignty*.
Majority rule sounds good, but what if the majority vote in favor of slavery?
337. a
338. c
339. b
340. b

341. Which statement about the Lincoln-Douglas debates is true?
- Two famous men ran for U.S. Senator from Illinois.
 - The loser eventually became President of the United States.
 - both
 - neither
342. Which statement about Stephen Douglas is *not* true?
- He was the incumbent Senator from Illinois.
 - He was a Democrat.
 - He was nicknamed the "*Little Giant*."
 - He did not support or oppose slavery.
 - He lost his Senate seat to Abraham Lincoln.
343. Which statement about Stephen Douglas is true?
- He was the father of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - He relied on the idea of popular sovereignty.
 - both
 - neither
344. Which statement about Abraham Lincoln is true?
- He was the challenger running against Stephen Douglas.
 - He was a Democrat.
 - He gave a famous speech: "A House Divided."
 - He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - He won the Senate race in Illinois.
345. Which statement about Abraham Lincoln is true?
- In 1860, Abraham Lincoln ran for president.
 - He ran on the Republican Party ticket.
 - He was opposed to slavery in the South.
 - He was opposed to the spread of slavery in the West.
 - The Republican Party was a *sectional* party.
346. Who won the 1858 Senatorial election?
- Stephen Douglas
 - Abraham Lincoln
347. In 1860, Lincoln ran for President on the _____ Party ticket. His chief opponent was Stephen Douglas - his old rival and the nation's most popular _____.
- Republican; Democrat
 - Democrat; Republican
348. Who won the presidential Election of 1860?
- Stephen Douglas
 - Abraham Lincoln

341. c
The two men ran against each other twice.

In 1858, Lincoln lost the Senate race.

In 1860, Lincoln won the presidential election.

342. e

343. c

344. b

345. c

346. a

347. a

348. b

Quotations

349. "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent." 349. b
Who said this? 350. b

- a. Stephen Douglas c. John C. Calhoun e. Roger Taney
b. Abraham Lincoln d. Henry Clay 351. b

350. "I hate slavery because it deprives the republican example of its just influence 352. b
in the world. It enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us 353. b
as hypocrites. And causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity." 354. b

Who said this?

- a. Stephen Douglas c. John C. Calhoun e. Roger Taney
b. Abraham Lincoln d. Henry Clay

351. "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my 352. b
idea of democracy." Who said this? 353. b

- a. Stephen Douglas c. John C. Calhoun e. Roger Taney
b. Abraham Lincoln d. Henry Clay

352. "That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues 352. b
of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between 353. b
these two principles - right and wrong - throughout the world. They are the two 354. b
principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever
continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the
divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself."

Who said this?

- a. Stephen Douglas c. John C. Calhoun e. Roger Taney
b. Abraham Lincoln d. Henry Clay

353. "He would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny free- 352. b
dom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long 353. b
retain it." Who said this? 354. b

- a. Stephen Douglas c. John C. Calhoun e. Roger Taney
b. Abraham Lincoln d. Henry Clay

354. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot 352. b
endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dis- 353. b
solved - I do not expect the house to fall - but I do expect it will cease to be divided. 354. b
It will become all one thing or all the other." Who said this?

- a. Stephen Douglas c. John C. Calhoun e. Roger Taney
b. Abraham Lincoln d. Henry Clay

Preserving the Union

355. In 1787, the South Carolina and Georgia delegates to the Constitutional Convention made it very clear: If you want to preserve the Union, we must be permitted to have slavery. 355. a
a. True b. False 356. c
357. b
356. From 1820 to 1860, the South set the rules: If you want to preserve the Union, you must 358. a
a. allow slavery to exist in the South. 359. b
b. allow slavery to extend to the West. 360. d
c. both 361. d
d. neither 362. a
357. Henry Clay: Given the choice between compromising on slavery and preserving the Union, which would he pick? In the Dred Scott decision, it was clear that Southerners ruled the Supreme Court.
a. Ending slavery
b. Preserving the Union 363. a
358. William Lloyd Garrison: Given the choice between ending slavery and preserving the Union, which would he pick?
359. Abraham Lincoln: Given the choice between ending slavery and preserving the Union, which would he pick?
a. Ending slavery
b. Preserving the Union
360. John C. Calhoun: Given the choice between ending the Union and preserving slavery, which would he pick?
a. Ending slavery
b. Preserving the Union
c. both
d. neither
361. The Constitution permitted slavery. Who believed in this?
a. William Lloyd Garrison and a few abolitionists
b. John C. Calhoun and many Southern planters
c. Chief Justice Taney and the Supreme Court.
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
362. By 1857, everything was suddenly clear: Northern Democrats controlled the _____ and Southern Democrats controlled the _____.
a. Congress; Supreme Court
b. Supreme Court; Congress
363. When Republicans captured the Presidency in 1860, the South seceded.
a. True b. False

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

The Civil War

1. How the war began

- The South seceded when Lincoln was elected President.
 - True
 - False
- The Election of 1860 was a ____-man race.
 - two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- In the Election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln won ____ of the votes.
 - a majority
 - a plurality (less than a majority)
- In the Election of 1860, the ____ Party won the majority of electoral votes because the ____ had a larger population.
 - Democratic; South
 - Republican; North
- Which state was the first to secede from the Union?
 - Virginia
 - Georgia
 - South Carolina
 - Texas
 - Mississippi
- Which state fired on Fort Sumter and started the Civil War?
 - Virginia
 - Georgia
 - South Carolina
 - Texas
 - Mississippi
- In his Inaugural Address of 1861, President Lincoln tried to convince the Border States not to leave the Union. Which was *not* one of the Border States?
 - Missouri
 - Kentucky
 - Maryland
 - Delaware
 - Tennessee
- In his Inaugural Address of 1861, President Lincoln explained all of the following, *except*:
 - The South believes the Constitution is a contract.
 - The parties to the contract are the federal government and the states.
 - The Supreme Court ruled: It takes both sides to break a contract.
 - The North refuses to end the contract.
 - Therefore, the South has a constitutional right to secede.
- As of 1861, President Abraham Lincoln fought the Civil War in order to
 - end slavery.
 - preserve the Union.
 - both
 - neither

The Answers

- a
- c
- b
- b
- c
- c
- e
MKMD!
- e
- b

2. The opposing sides

The Confederacy

10. When South Carolina left the Union, this was
a. nullification b. secession
11. The South fought the Civil War in order to
a. preserve states' rights.
b. protest its minority position relative to the North.
c. preserve slavery.
d. protest the sectional party, the Republicans.
e. all of the above
12. What was the capital of the Confederacy?
a. Atlanta, Georgia
b. Charleston, South Carolina
c. Richmond, Virginia
d. New Orleans, Louisiana
e. Montgomery, Alabama
13. Johnny Reb fought for the _____ and Billy Yank fought for the _____.
a. Union; Confederacy
b. Confederacy; Union
14. Who was President of the Confederacy?
a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
b. Jefferson Davis g. George McClellan
c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
15. Born in Virginia, he was commander of the Confederate Army. He was a Virginian first and an American second. Who was he?
a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
b. Jefferson Davis g. George McClellan
c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
16. Who fired on Fort Sumter?
a. The Union b. The Confederacy
17. *Dixie* was the nickname of
a. The Union b. The Confederacy
18. In 1860, there were
a. 15 slave states.
b. 19 free states.
c. both
d. neither

10. b

11. e

All of the causes swirled around the issue of slavery.

12. c

13. b

14. b

15. c

16. b

17. b

18. c

19. In the South, the Civil War is known as the
- War Between the States.
 - War of Secession.
 - both
 - neither

19. c

20. b

21. a

22. d

The Border States did.
They supported slavery, but
remained loyal to the Union.
MKMD

The Union

20. When the war began, the North fought to
- end slavery.
 - preserve the Union.
 - both
 - neither

23. b

24. d

Lincoln had lots of opposition.

21. Northern soldiers fought in the ____ Army.
Southern soldiers fought in the ____ Army.
- Union; Confederate
 - Confederate; Union

22. All of the following statements about the Civil War are true, *except*:
- It was a war between two different sections of the country.
 - It was a war of brother against brother.
 - It was the bloodiest war in U.S. history.
 - No state stood on the fence.
 - Every state did not send soldiers.

23. For the first half of the war, the ____ was winning and the ____ was losing.
- North; South
 - South; North

24. In the North, who opposed the war?
- Copperheads
 - Irish immigrants
 - Radical Republicans
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

The Border States

25. All the slave states seceded from the Union.
a. True b. False
26. Some slave states stayed in the Union.
a. True b. False
27. The Border States were slave states that remained loyal to the Union.
a. True b. False
28. The Border States were just south of the Mason Dixon Line.
a. True b. False
29. President Lincoln did not want to alienate the Border States.
a. True b. False
30. Which were the Border States?
a. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi
b. Louisiana and Texas
c. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware
d. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan
e. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont
31. Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware: Which statement is *not* true?
a. They lie along the Mason-Dixon Line.
b. They are Border States.
c. They were not in rebellion.
d. They were slave states.
e. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in those states.
32. All of the following statements are true about Maryland, *except*:
a. President Lincoln was afraid that Maryland would join the Confederacy.
b. If Maryland joined the enemy, Washington, D.C. would be surrounded.
c. The Maryland state legislature was on the verge of seceding.
d. President Lincoln sent the Union Army into Maryland.
e. He declared martial law, but did not suspend constitutional rights.
33. What happened to Virginia?
a. The eastern part of the state joined the Confederacy.
b. The western part of the state remained loyal to the Union.
c. both
d. neither
34. Which became a state in the middle of the war?
a. Wisconsin c. West Virginia
b. Washington d. Wyoming
25. b
Four remained in the Union.
They were the Border States:
MKMD.
26. a
27. a
28. a
29. a
30. c
31. e
32. e
He did! He suspended *habeas corpus* - the right to have a hearing before you are thrown in jail.
33. c
34. c

War-time measures

35. Washington, D.C. was sandwiched between two slaves states. What were they?
- a. North Carolina and South Carolina
 - b. Virginia and Maryland
 - c. Alabama and Mississippi
 - d. Missouri and Arkansas
 - e. Texas and Louisiana
36. President Lincoln and the entire federal government was held captive in Washington, D.C. To the south was Virginia, the home of rebels, Robert E. Lee, and the Confederate Army. To the north was the _____ of Maryland.
- a. free
 - c. slave
37. President Lincoln declared martial law and suspended *habeas corpus* in the state of Maryland.
- a. True
 - b. False
38. Which statement is true?
- a. The Constitution said: "We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union . . ."
 - b. President Lincoln figured the Constitution never intended to commit suicide, so he did whatever it took to preserve the Union.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
39. All of the following statements are true about Maryland, *except*:
- a. President Lincoln was afraid that Maryland would join the Confederacy.
 - b. If Maryland joined the enemy, Washington, D.C. would be surrounded.
 - c. The Maryland state legislature was on the verge of seceding.
 - d. President Lincoln sent the Union Army into Maryland.
 - e. He declared martial law, but did not suspend constitutional rights.
40. In the North, who opposed and/or criticized the war?
- a. Radical Republicans who wanted emancipation in 1861.
 - b. Irish immigrants who hated the draft.
 - c. Copperheads who supported the South.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only B and C
35. b
Virginia joined the Confederacy;
Maryland did not - MKMD.
36. c
37. a
38. c
39. e
He did!
40. d
President Lincoln had a lot of
opposition.

How to raise an army

41. Which statement is true? 41. c
a. A bounty was money paid to a man who enlisted.
b. A bounty jumper joined the army, took the money, and then deserted. 42. b
c. both 43. a
d. neither 44. c
42. Who had to draft men between the ages of 17 and 50? 45. a
a. the North
b. the South 46. b
43. Who had draft riots? 47. a
a. the North 48. a
b. the South
44. Which statement about the North is true?
a. To avoid the draft, you had to pay your state government.
b. To avoid the draft, you had to hire a substitute.
c. both
d. neither
45. What % of Northern men served in the Civil War?
a. 50%
b. 80%
46. What % of Southern men served in the Civil War?
a. 50%
b. 80%
47. Which side used large numbers of black soldiers beginning in 1863?
a. the North
b. the South
48. Which side had draft riots by Irish immigrants and anti-war protesters called "Copperheads"?
a. The North b. The South

The Balance of Forces

49. The _____ had 23 states and 22 million people.
The _____ had 11 states with 9 million people.
a. North; South
b. South; North
50. The _____ had 4 million men of military age.
The _____ had 1 million.
a. North; South
b. South; North
51. In the _____, 50% of the men fought in the war.
In the _____, 80% of the men fought in the war.
a. North; South
b. South; North
52. In the _____: 2,100,000 men served in the Union Army.
In the _____: 800,000 men served in the Confederate Army.
a. North; South
b. South; North
53. In 1865, the _____ had 1,000,000 soldiers in the field.
The _____ had 200,000 soldiers in the field.
a. North; South
b. South; North
54. The _____ had horrible generals.
The _____ had outstanding generals.
a. North; South
b. South; North
55. Which soldiers had plenty of everything - uniforms, shoes, food, guns, bullets.
a. The Union Army b. The Confederate Army
56. The South did not have factories, so their soldiers were often barefoot.
a. True b. False
57. The _____ had gobs of capital to conduct the war.
The _____ was cash poor.
a. North; South
b. South; North
58. The _____ had railroads to rush troops and supplies to its army.
The _____ had almost no railroads.
a. North; South
b. South; North
49. a
50. a
51. b
The South had a small population, so more men had to fight.
52. a
53. a
54. a
55. a
The Industrial Revolution was rolling - in factories and fields. Northern farms were becoming mechanized, using the McCormick reaper.
56. a
No shoe factories. This is a tiny reason why Robert E. Lee took his army to Gettysburg. It had a shoe factory.
57. a
58. a

59. 200,000 Black troops served in the Union Army.
a. True b. False

60. The _____ had a strong central government.
The _____ had a weak government.
a. North; South
b. South; North

61. All of the following statements about the Union are true, *except*:
a. It had a bigger population and, therefore, more soldiers.
b. It had factories and, therefore, more uniforms, guns, and ammunition.
c. It had more capital to spend on winning the war.
d. It had great military leadership.
e. It had great political leadership.

62. All of the following statements about the Confederate Army are true, *except*:
a. They had experienced generals
b. They knew the terrain and geography.
c. They were fighting to defend their own land.
d. They could sustain heavy casualties.
e. They were usually on the offensive, not the defensive.

59. a

60. a
The South had a Confederation
- a weak collection of states.

The U.S. once was a confederation (Articles of Confederation), but we abandoned it in 1787.

61. d
President Lincoln fired five generals until he ended up with U.S. Grant.

62. d
When he had heavy casualties, Robert E. Lee had to retreat.

3. The Strategy

63. For the first half of the war, the _____ was on the offensive and the _____ was on the defensive. 63. b
a. North; South 64. b
b. South; North 65. d
64. The North did have a strategy to win the war. It was called the 66. a
a. Albany Plan of Union 67. a c. American Plan
b. Anaconda Plan 68. c d. European Plan
65. The Northern strategy involved all of the following, *except*: 69. d
a. Split the South into three parts. 70. d
b. Seize control of the Shenandoah Valley. It happened, but it was not the
c. Seize control of the Mississippi River. military goal.
d. Seize control of the Missouri River.
e. Blockade Southern seaports so that no cotton could be exported and no arms be imported.
66. Most of the battles took place within 100 miles of Richmond, Virginia and Washington, D.C.
a. True b. False
67. Most of the battles of the Civil War took place in what state?
a. Virginia
b. South Carolina
c. Mississippi
d. Pennsylvania
e. Louisiana
68. The Union Army wanted to take the _____ River in order to split the South in half.
a. Potomac c. Mississippi
b. James d. Missouri
69. He invaded the South. He cut Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas off from the rest of the Confederacy. Rebels from these states could not longer ship food, supplies, or soldiers down the river and up the Atlantic Coast to supply Robert E. Lee in Virginia. Who was he?
a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
b. Jefferson Davis g. George mcclellan
c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
70. All of the following were military goals of the "March to the Sea" *except*:
a. scorched earth
b. destroy crops and farm animals, burn farmhouses
c. break the morale of rebel troops at the front
d. make Southern women and children suffer
e. hasten the surrender of the South

71. Instead of defending _____, Robert E. Lee attacked _____. 71. a
a. Richmond; Washington, D.C. 72. b
b. Washington, D.C.; Richmond 73. d
72. The Union tried to capture Richmond by sea. This refers to which? 74. c
a. David Farragut 75. f
b. Monitor and Merrimac
73. Who successfully invaded the South?
a. Abraham Lincoln g. George McClellan
b. Jefferson Davis h. Frederick Douglass
c. Robert E. Lee i. Harriet Tubman
d. Ulysses S. Grant j. David Farragut
e. William Tecumseh Sherman k. Matthew Brady
f. Stonewall Jackson l. Clara Barton
74. Who unsuccessfully invaded the North?
a. Abraham Lincoln g. George McClellan
b. Jefferson Davis h. Frederick Douglass
c. Robert E. Lee i. Harriet Tubman
d. Ulysses S. Grant j. David Farragut
e. William Tecumseh Sherman k. Matthew Brady
f. Stonewall Jackson l. Clara Barton
75. Which battle took place in the North?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac

Type of Warfare

76. What is an ironclad? 76. b
a. a railroad train 77. d
b. a ship 78. h
c. a submarine 79. g
d. a floating bridge
77. What is a pontoon? 80. a
a. a railroad train 81. b
b. a ship 82. a
c. a submarine 83. yes
d. a floating bridge
78. Which was a naval battle?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
79. Which was a siege of a city on the Mississippi River?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac

The Foot Soldier

80. What ishardtack?
a. hard biscuits
b. woolen uniforms
c. dog tags
81. What was shoddy?
a. hard biscuits
b. woolen uniforms
c. dog tags
82. What did the soldier carry?
a. rifle
b. musket
c. artillery
83. Did Civil War soldiers dig trenches?
a. yes
b. no

4. The Battles

84. Where were the first shots fired in the Civil War?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
85. Which battles marked the turning-point of the Civil War?
a. Fort Sumter and Appomattox
b. Bull Run and Antietam
c. Vicksburg and Gettysburg
d. Chickamauga and Atlanta
e. Antietam and Gettysburg
86. What was the last battle of the Civil War?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
87. Which battle took place on the Mississippi River?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
88. During which battle did the Union Army capture control of the Mississippi River?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
89. During which battle did the Union Army split the South in half?
a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
90. Which battle in Virginia was won by Union Army?
a. First Battle of Bull Run
b. Battle of Fair Oaks
c. Battle of the Seven Days
d. Second Battle of Bull Run
e. Battle of Fredericksburg
f. Battle of Chancellorsville
g. Battle of Richmond
84. e
85. c
Vicksburg: The Union army took the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in half.
- Gettysburg: Never again did Robert E. Lee mount an offensive against the North.
86. b
87. g
88. g
89. g
90. g
The last one!
- Otherwise, Robert E. Lee won every battle in his home state of Virginia.
- Even U.S. Grant would tell you that Robert E. Lee was a brilliant commander.

91. The battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac took place on the _____
 a. Atlantic Ocean c. Chesapeake Bay
 b. Great Lakes d. Pacific Ocean
92. In the greatest naval battle of the war, the Monitor protected _____
 and the Merrimac protected _____.
 a. Washington, D.C.; Richmond
 b. Richmond; Washington, D.C.
93. In the greatest naval battle of the war, the Monitor protected the _____ River
 and the Merrimac protected the _____ River.
 a. James; Potomac
 b. Potomac; James
94. This was the bloodiest single day of the war: McClellan's 87,000 attacked
 Lee's 47,000. This was the bloodiest single day of the war.
 (McClellan lost 12,000; Lee lost 11,000.) Which battle was it?
 a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
 b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
 c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
 d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
95. The Union Army was defeated twice: At Fredericksburg, it made a hopeless
 attack on Robert E. Lee. At Chancellorsville, the Union's 140,000 were defeated by
 Lee's 60,000. President Lincoln was in despair.
 a. True b. False
96. Robert E. Lee marched up the Shenandoah Valley and invaded the North. If he
 won the battle, he would swing south and attack Washington. President Lincoln
 would be forced to end the war and recognize Southern independence. What was
 this battle?
 a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
 b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
 c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
 d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
97. After this battle, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
 a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
 b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
 c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
 d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac
98. Little Round Top, Cemetery Ridge, and Pickett's Charge took place on this bat-
 tlefield.
 a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
 b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
 c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
 d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac

99. Robert E. Lee's 65,000 men faced General Meade's 90,000 men. The North occupied the high ground - Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top. Northern troops died trying to hold the ridge. Southern troops died trying to take it. This was the battle of

- a. Antietam
- b. Appomattox
- c. Bull Run
- d. Chickamauga
- e. Fort Sumter
- f. Gettysburg
- g. Vicksburg
- h. Monitor & Merrimac

100. During this battle, Robert E. Lee lost one-third of his army.

- a. Antietam
- b. Appomattox
- c. Bull Run
- d. Chickamauga
- e. Fort Sumter
- f. Gettysburg
- g. Vicksburg
- h. Monitor & Merrimac

101. President Lincoln spoke at a ceremony to turn this battlefield into a national cemetery. What was the battle?

- a. Antietam
- b. Appomattox
- c. Bull Run
- d. Chickamauga
- e. Fort Sumter
- f. Gettysburg
- g. Vicksburg
- h. Monitor & Merrimac

102. Which battle took place in Pennsylvania?

- a. Antietam
- b. Appomattox
- c. Bull Run
- d. Chickamauga
- e. Fort Sumter
- f. Gettysburg
- g. Vicksburg
- h. Monitor & Merrimac

103. Stonewall Jackson used this valley as a highway to attack Washington, D.C. General Grant ordered Sheridan to burn this valley so that it could no longer give aid and comfort to the enemy. It was the _____ Valley.

- a. Mississippi
- b. Sacramento
- c. Susquehanna
- d. Shenandoah
- e. Ohio

104. The South retreated following horrible losses. The Confederate army would never again mount a major attack against the North.

- a. Antietam
- b. Appomattox
- c. Bull Run
- d. Chickamauga
- e. Fort Sumter
- f. Gettysburg
- g. Vicksburg
- h. Monitor & Merrimac

105. In this battle, 90,000 Northerners faced 75,000 Southerners. The Northerners held the high ground - Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top. Many died trying to hold the ridge. Many Southerners died trying to take it during Pickett's Charge. The Southerners suffered 23,000 casualties and retreated. This was the Battle of

- a. Antietam
- b. Appomattox
- c. Bull Run
- d. Chickamauga
- e. Fort Sumter
- f. Gettysburg
- g. Vicksburg
- h. Monitor & Merrimac

99. f

100. f
It was normal to lose 25% of your men in battle. But 33% was way high.

101. f

102. f

103. d

104. f

105. f
If you ever get a chance to go to Gettysburg, go!

Gettysburg

106. All of the following statements about the Battle of Gettysburg are true, *except*:
- a. The Confederates reached Gettysburg first and took the high ground.
 - b. The high ground was Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top.
 - c. Robert E. Lee thought he had time to position his troops.
 - d. He did not have time: The Union Army was right behind him!
 - e. Jeb Stuart did not send intelligence to Robert E. Lee.
107. All of the following statements about the Battle of Gettysburg are true, *except*:
- a. Robert E. Lee knew Pennsylvania like the back of his hand.
 - b. General Meade knew Pennsylvania like the back of his hand.
 - c. Meade's troops were fighting to defend their home state.
 - d. At Gettysburg, Lee did not have as many troops as the Union Army.
 - e. In most battles, Lee was outnumbered by the Union Army.
108. All of the following statements about Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg are true, *except*:
- a. He invaded the North.
 - b. He was emboldened by his string of victories in Virginia.
 - c. He had no chance to win the war - unless he defeated the Union Army on its own soil.
 - d. The invasion of the North was meant to impress England.
 - e. To make Northerners lose confidence in Jefferson Davis.
109. All of the following statements about Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg are true, *except*:
- a. Northern Virginia could no longer feed Robert E. Lee's army.
 - b. Pennsylvania's farms could feed his army.
 - c. Robert E. Lee needed a quick end to the war.
 - d. The South was bleeding to death.
 - e. The North was also running out of men.
110. Which statement about Gettysburg is true?
- a. At Gettysburg, the North won. George Meade won the victory and Robert E. Lee retreated to Virginia.
 - b. President Lincoln fired Meade because he did not pursue Lee into Virginia.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
106. a
The Confederate army got there first, but they went into town.

They went to the town's shoe factory to get some new boots.

Meanwhile, the Union arrived and occupied the high ground.
107. a
Lee was from Virginia.
Meade was from Pennsylvania.
108. e
If the North had lost at Gettysburg, they would have lost faith in Lincoln.
109. e
Northern men were dying, but there were plenty more to draft.
110. c

Cities of the Civil War

111. This battle was so close to Washington, D.C. that Congressmen and their wives brought picnic lunches and sat on a hill to watch. It was a disaster for the Union Army. What battle was it? 111. c
- a. Antietam
 - b. Appomattox
 - c. Bull Run
 - d. Chickamauga
 - e. Fort Sumter
 - f. Gettysburg
 - g. Vicksburg
 - h. Monitor & Merrimac
112. What city was the capital of the Confederacy? 112. c
- a. Atlanta, Georgia
 - b. Charleston, South Carolina
 - c. Richmond, Virginia
 - d. New Orleans, Louisiana
 - e. Montgomery, Alabama
113. What city was the site of the battle at Fort Sumter? 113. b
- a. Atlanta, Georgia
 - b. Charleston, South Carolina
 - c. Richmond, Virginia
 - d. New Orleans, Louisiana
 - e. Chattanooga, Tennessee
114. What city was the site of the battle at Chickamauga? 114. e
- a. Atlanta, Georgia
 - b. Charleston, South Carolina
 - c. Richmond, Virginia
 - d. New Orleans, Louisiana
 - e. Chattanooga, Tennessee
115. What city was burned to the ground and then Sherman made his "March to the Sea"? 115. a
- a. Atlanta, Georgia
 - b. Charleston, South Carolina
 - c. Richmond, Virginia
 - d. New Orleans, Louisiana
 - e. Chattanooga, Tennessee
116. All of the following statements about the town of Gettysburg are true, *except*: 116. a
It lies northwest of D.C.
- a. Gettysburg lies south of Washington, D.C.
 - b. If Robert E. Lee won at Gettysburg, he could invade Washington, D.C.
 - c. Confederate soldiers badly needed shoes.
 - d. The South had no shoe factories.
 - e. Gettysburg had a shoe factory.

117. The Confederacy had only one weapons factory. It was in the city of
- a. Atlanta, Georgia
 - b. Charleston, South Carolina
 - c. Richmond, Virginia
 - d. New Orleans, Louisiana
 - e. Memphis, Tennessee

117. c
The Tredegar Iron Works provided cannons for Robert E. Lee's army. When Richmond fell, that was it.

118. a

118. This was the biggest railroad center in the South.
- a. Atlanta, Georgia
 - b. Charleston, South Carolina
 - c. Richmond, Virginia
 - d. New Orleans, Louisiana
 - e. Memphis, Tennessee

On the homefront

119. Which region of the country experienced an economic boom during the Civil War? 119. a
- a. the North 120. d
 - b. the South 121. d
120. President Lincoln paid for the Civil War by
- a. passing a new federal income tax
 - b. printing more money (which caused inflation).
 - c. selling war bonds.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only B and C
121. During the Civil War, which was passed by Congress?
- a. Building the transcontinental railroad
 - b. The Homestead Act - free farms in the West
 - c. Morrill Act - land-grant colleges out West
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only B and C

5. The People

122. Who led the Union?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | f. Stonewall Jackson | 122. a |
| b. Jefferson Davis | g. George mcclellan | 123. b |
| c. Robert E. Lee | h. David Farragut | 124. c |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | i. Matthew Brady | 125. d |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | j. Frederick Douglass | |
123. Who led the Confederacy?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | f. Stonewall Jackson | 126. c |
| b. Jefferson Davis | g. George mcclellan | 127. e |
| c. Robert E. Lee | h. David Farragut | 128. f |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | i. Matthew Brady | |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | j. Frederick Douglass | |
124. Who decided the time, place, and circumstances of most battles in Virginia?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | f. Stonewall Jackson | |
| b. Jefferson Davis | g. George mcclellan | |
| c. Robert E. Lee | h. David Farragut | |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | i. Matthew Brady | |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | j. Frederick Douglass | |
125. Who defeated Robert E. Lee?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | f. Stonewall Jackson | |
| b. Jefferson Davis | g. George mcclellan | |
| c. Robert E. Lee | h. David Farragut | |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | i. Matthew Brady | |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | j. Frederick Douglass | |
126. Your best defense is a good offense: He attacked Washington, D.C. President Lincoln nearly had a cow. Who was he?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | f. Stonewall Jackson | |
| b. Jefferson Davis | g. George mcclellan | |
| c. Robert E. Lee | h. David Farragut | |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | i. Matthew Brady | |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | j. Frederick Douglass | |
127. Who led the "March to the Sea"?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | f. Stonewall Jackson | |
| b. Jefferson Davis | g. George mcclellan | |
| c. Robert E. Lee | h. David Farragut | |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | i. Matthew Brady | |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | j. Frederick Douglass | |
128. Who won the first battle at Bull Run?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | f. Stonewall Jackson | |
| b. Jefferson Davis | g. George mcclellan | |
| c. Robert E. Lee | h. David Farragut | |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | i. Matthew Brady | |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | j. Frederick Douglass | |

129. Which general captured Richmond?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

129. d

130. f

131. h

132. g

130. He knew the Shenandoah Valley like the back of his hand. He had spent his whole life as a math teacher in the valley. He marched 17,000 men up the wide, flat valley to attack Washington, D.C. He was Robert E. Lee's best friend and right-hand man. He died just before the Battle of Gettysburg. Who was he?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

133. j

He was an escaped slave who rose to become editor of the abolitionist newspaper, The North Star. Historians say he was the finest orator of the 19th century.

134. g

You think you have problems. Abe Lincoln went through five lousy generals until he came up with U.S. Grant.

131. Who captured New Orleans?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

132. It was called the Peninsular Campaign. He marched 100,000 soldiers from the Chesapeake Bay toward Richmond. Then he sat down. For three years, his troops camped southeast of Richmond. He never wanted to engage the enemy, even though he outnumbered the enemy 2 to 1. Who was he?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

133. Who recruited black soldiers for the Union army?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

134. He was President Lincoln's top general at the beginning of the war. He always overestimated the size of Robert E. Lee's army. He was always preparing for battle, but rarely going into battle. He was overly cautious: If a battle didn't go according to plan, he retreated and planned some more. Who was he?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

135. At Fort Donelson, he won the unconditional surrender of 13,000 Confederate troops. At Shiloh, his 42,000 soldiers were surprised by 40,000 enemy soldiers. Instead of surrendering, he stood his ground and counterattacked, forcing the enemy to retreat. In two days of blazing firefights 24,000 were wounded or killed. Who was he? 135. d
136. d
137. d
138. d
139. d
- a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Jefferson Davis
 - c. Robert E. Lee
 - d. Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. William Tecumseh Sherman
 - f. Stonewall Jackson
 - g. George mcclellan
 - h. David Farragut
 - i. Matthew Brady
 - j. Frederick Douglass

136. In a maneuver that makes generals great, he sailed his troops past Vicksburg and made a surprise attack from the south. After a 47-day siege, he starved the city into surrendering. The North now controlled the entire Mississippi River, which was the lifeline of the Confederacy. Who was he?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

137. "At last! I've got a general who knows how to fight!" said President Lincoln. He was referring to

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

138. He swung 100,000 troops south of Richmond, and cut the railroad, the only thing that supplied Richmond with food and ammunition. For 9 months, he starved the city of Richmond. The 50,000 rebel soldiers in the city ran out of food and ammunition. Starving and exhausted, they abandoned the city and headed west. Who did this to Richmond?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

139. Which general pressed on, no matter how heavy his casualties?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. William Tecumseh Sherman
- f. Stonewall Jackson
- g. George mcclellan
- h. David Farragut
- i. Matthew Brady
- j. Frederick Douglass

140. Who were the best Northern generals? 140. a
 a. William T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, George Thomas 141. a
 b. George McClellan, John Pope, Ambrose Burnside 142. d
141. Who were the best Southern generals? 143. d
 a. Stonewall Jackson and James Longstreet 144. a
 b. Albert Sidney Johnston, Pierre G.T. Beauregard, Joe Johnston
142. He and his 113,000 troops chased the 50,000 rebel soldiers as they fled West. He caught up with them at the town of Appomattox. Who was he? 145. f
 a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson 146. a
 b. Jefferson Davis g. George mccllellan 147. b
 c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
 d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
 e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
143. He allowed Robert E. Lee to surrender with dignity. He allowed the rebel soldiers to go home. The North was victorious. Who was he?
 a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
 b. Jefferson Davis g. George mccllellan
 c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
 d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
 e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
144. Who was the "Great Emancipator"?
 a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
 b. Jefferson Davis g. George mccllellan
 c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
 d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
 e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
145. Who died just before the Battle of Gettysburg?
 a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
 b. Jefferson Davis g. George mccllellan
 c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
 d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
 e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
146. Who died just as the war ended?
 a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
 b. Jefferson Davis g. George mccllellan
 c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
 d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
 e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
147. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at
 a. Antietam e. Fort Sumter
 b. Appomattox f. Gettysburg
 c. Bull Run g. Vicksburg
 d. Chickamauga h. Monitor & Merrimac

Civilians in the Civil War

148. Which Civil War nurse went on to found the Red Cross? 148. b
a. Dorothea Dix c. Elizabeth Blackwell e. Julia Ward
b. Clara Barton d. Harriet Tubman Howe 149. d
150. i
149. Who was a spy for the Union Army in South Carolina?
a. Dorothea Dix c. Elizabeth Blackwell e. Julia Ward
b. Clara Barton d. Harriet Tubman Howe
150. Who took photographs of the Civil War?
a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
b. Jefferson Davis g. George mcclellan
c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass

6. The Gettysburg Address

151. *"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."* President Lincoln is referring to the Declaration of Independence of 1776.
- a. True b. False
152. *"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."* This is the first line of what document?
- a. Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, 1861
b. The Emancipation Proclamation
c. The Gettysburg Address
d. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, 1865
153. *"We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live."* This refers to what battlefield?
- a. Fort Sumter
b. Bull Run
c. Antietam
d. Vicksburg
e. Gettysburg
f. Appomattox
154. *"We can not dedicate - we can not consecrate - we can not hallow - this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."* President Lincoln turned this battlefield into a national cemetery.
- a. True b. False
155. *"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"* comes from what document?
- a. Declaration of Independence, 1776
b. U.S. Constitution, 1787
c. Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
d. Gettysburg Address, 1863
e. The 15th Amendment, 1865
156. The Gettysburg Address fulfills the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
157. President Lincoln issued which document first?
- a. The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
b. The Gettysburg Address, 1863
151. a
152. c
153. e
154. a
155. d
156. a
157. a
The Emancipation Proclamation became effective on January 1, 1863. Gettysburg was July 1863.

7. The Emancipation Proclamation

158. *"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free . . ."* 158. b
- This is the first line of what document? 159. b
- a. Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, 1861 160. b
 - b. The Emancipation Proclamation 161. b
 - c. The Gettysburg Address 162. c
 - d. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, 1865 163. a
emancipation = free the slaves
159. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves 164. c
- a. in the Border States. 165. c
 - b. only in the rebel states.
160. Which permanently ended slavery in the United States?
- a. The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
 - b. The 13th Amendment, 1865
161. Which statement best describes the Emancipation Proclamation?
- a. It ended slavery throughout the United States.
 - b. It ended slavery in the states that were in rebellion.
162. Which statement is true?
- a. President Lincoln and the North entered the war to preserve the Union.
 - b. Within a relatively short time, emancipation became one of his war aims.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
163. President Lincoln decided to free the slaves after the battle of _____. The Union Army did not win that battle, but it was the first time that Robert E. Lee's army had to retreat from a battle.
- a. Antietam
 - b. Appomattox
 - c. Bull Run
 - d. Chickamauga
 - e. Fort Sumter
 - f. Gettysburg
 - g. Vicksburg
 - h. Monitor & Merrimac
164. The Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1st of what year?
- a. 1861
 - b. 1862
 - c. 1863
 - d. 1864
 - e. 1865
165. Which statement is true?
- a. The Emancipation Proclamation was a war measure: Lincoln wanted slaves to abandon their labor on Southern plantations. By growing food and keeping the plantations running (while the owner was off fighting the war), the slaves were aiding the Southern war effort.
 - b. The Emancipation Proclamation was a symbolic gesture: The Union Army was not winning battles (much less the war), so President Lincoln had no means of enforcing the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

166. The Emancipation Proclamation was 166. c
 a. a war-time measure. 167. c
 b. replaced by the 13th Amendment.
 c. both 168. a
 d. neither 169. c
167. Which statement is true? 170. c
 a. When the war began, the goal was to preserve the Union.
 b. By 1863, the goal also became to end slavery. 171. a
 c. both 172. d
 d. neither 173. c
168. Does the Emancipation Proclamation fulfill the ideals of the Declaration of Independence (“All men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights . . .”)?
 a. Yes
 b. No
169. Which statement is true?
 a. As the U.S. Army marched through the South, slaves left their plantations and disrupted the Confederate war effort.
 b. In practice, thousands of slaves became free by the mere existence of advancing federal troops.
 c. both
 d. neither
170. Which statement describes the situation before the Emancipation Proclamation?
 a. The Union Army did not know how to free the slaves.
 b. The Union Army declared slaves to be “*contraband*”-property seized in wartime.
 c. both
 d. neither
171. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union Army could now recognize and maintain the freedom of all black persons.
 a. True b. False
172. Which of the statements about the Emancipation Proclamation are true?
 a. The Constitution recognized slavery.
 b. The Emancipation Proclamation was a wartime measure.
 c. After the war, a constitutional amendment outlawed slavery forever.
 d. all of the above
 e. only B and C
173. Which statement about the Emancipation Proclamation is true?
 a. President Lincoln did not want to alienate the Border States.
 b. Slaves living in the Border States were not freed.
 c. both
 d. neither

Black Soldiers in the Civil War

174. In the Emancipation Proclamation, did President Lincoln announce that free blacks could now join the U.S. army and navy?
a. Yes b. No
175. All of the following were consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation, *except*:
a. Slaves left their plantations and headed for Union lines.
b. Slaves attached themselves to the back of the Union Army.
c. Black men volunteered to be soldiers in the Union Army.
d. The black family was intact and its members not sold off.
e. Slaves in the border states were also freed.
176. Immediately after Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, black soldiers volunteered for and were recruited into the U.S. Army.
a. True b. False
177. The Civil War was the first time that black soldiers ever served in a U.S. war.
a. True b. False
178. Who recruited black troops to serve in the Union Army?
a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
b. Jefferson Davis g. George mccllellan
c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
179. Who sent his own sons to fight in the 54th Massachusetts?
a. Abraham Lincoln f. Stonewall Jackson
b. Jefferson Davis g. George mccllellan
c. Robert E. Lee h. David Farragut
d. Ulysses S. Grant i. Matthew Brady
e. William Tecumseh Sherman j. Frederick Douglass
180. The 54th Massachusetts was all of the following, *except*:
a. The first black regiment in the U.S. Army.
b. Led by white officers.
c. Black soldiers received the same pay as white soldiers.
d. Fought at Fort Wagner, memorialized in the film, "Glory."
e. In that battle, the rally cry was "Remember Denmark Vesey!"
181. In 1863, in which city were there draft riots where young Irish immigrants turned their anger on black citizens?
a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. San Francisco
b. New York City d. St. Louis
182. Black soldiers liberated black slaves during the Civil War.
a. True b. False

174. a
175. e
176. a
177. b
Black men fought along with their neighbors in the Revolutionary War of 1776.
178. j
179. j
180. c
181. b
182. a

183. What was the nation's first all-black regiment in the U.S. Army?
- a. The 54th Massachusetts
 - b. The 88th Pennsylvania
 - c. The 101st Texas
184. The film "Glory," starring Denzel Washington, is the true story of the first all-black regiment in the U.S. Army.
- a. True
 - b. False
185. All of the following things happened at the Battle of Fort Wagner, *except*:
- a. The fort was located in Charleston, South Carolina.
 - b. This was the place where the Civil War began in 1861.
 - c. The fort was attacked by the nation's first all-black regiment.
 - d. The battle was fought before the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - e. Charleston, South Carolina was once the home of Denmark Vesey.
186. At Milliken's Bend and Fort Pillow, black soldiers were massacred by the Confederate Army.
- a. True
 - b. False
187. At Fort Pillow, Nathan Bedford Forrest told Confederate soldiers to show no mercy. Every single black soldier was killed in a brutal fashion.
- a. True
 - b. False
188. When Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania and attacked at Gettysburg, Frederick Douglass went to Philadelphia and recruited black soldiers.
- a. True
 - b. False
189. Irish immigrants in _____ refused to be drafted.
- a. Boston
 - b. New York City
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Chicago
190. Irish immigrants went on a riot, attacking police and black citizens.
- a. True
 - b. False
183. a
184. a
185. d
There were no black soldiers in the Union army until the Emancipation Proclamation.
186. a
187. a
In 1866, one year after the Civil War, Nathan Bedford Forrest became a founder of the Ku Klux Klan.
188. a
189. b
190. a

8. Quotations from the war

Songs from the Civil War

191. *"I wish I was in the land of cotton, Old times there are not forgotten.
Look away, look away, Look away, Dixie Land.
In Dixie's land, we'll take our stand, To live and die in Dixie!"* 191. b
- This was the marching song of the 192. c
a. Union Army b. Confederate Army 193. c
192. *"Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! the boys are marching . . ."* This is a song from the 194. b
a. War of 1812 c. Civil War
b. Mexican-American War d. Spanish-American War
- "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored.
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible, swift sword.
His truth is marching on.
In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.
His truth is marching on."*
- 193 What is the name of this song?
a. *My Country 'Tis of Thee* c. *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*
b. *Star-Spangled Banner* d. *God Bless America*
194. Who wrote this song?
a. Francis Scott Key c. Stephen Foster
b. Julia Ward Howe d. Woody Guthrie

Folks who became legends

195. *"There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall!"* It was said at the battle of
a. Fort Sumter
b. Bull Run
c. Antietam
d. Vicksburg
e. Gettysburg
f. Appomattox
196. *"Damn the torpedoes - full speed ahead!"* Who said this?
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Jefferson Davis
c. Robert E. Lee
d. Ulysses S. Grant
e. William Tecumseh Sherman
f. Stonewall Jackson
g. George McClellan
h. Frederick Douglass
i. Harriet Tubman
j. David Farragut
k. Matthew Brady
l. Clara Barton
197. *"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, but spare your country's flag."*
Who wrote this poem?
a. Edgar Allan Poe
b. Henry W. Longfellow
c. Walt Whitman
d. Henry David Thoreau
198. *"It is called the Army of the Potomac, but it is only McClellan's bodyguard. . .
. If McClellan is not using the army, I should like to borrow it for a while."*
Who said this?
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Jefferson Davis
c. Robert E. Lee
d. Ulysses S. Grant
e. William Tecumseh Sherman
f. Stonewall Jackson
g. George McClellan
h. Frederick Douglass
i. Harriet Tubman
j. David Farragut
k. Matthew Brady
l. Clara Barton

195. b

196. j
The only famous naval commander of the Civil War.

197. b

198. a
President Lincoln was frustrated that his general never went on the attack.

199. a

200. c

Famous documents

199. *"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."* Who said this?
a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Jefferson Davis
c. Robert E. Lee
d. Ulysses S. Grant
e. William Tecumseh Sherman
f. Stonewall Jackson
g. George McClellan
h. Frederick Douglass
i. Harriet Tubman
j. David Farragut
k. Matthew Brady
l. Clara Barton
200. The above quote comes from what document?
a. Lincoln's first Inaugural Address, 1861
b. The Emancipation Proclamation
c. The Gettysburg Address
d. Lincoln's second Inaugural Address, 1864

The end of the war

201. *"No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted."* Who said this? 201. d
- a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Jefferson Davis
 - c. Robert E. Lee
 - d. Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. William Tecumseh Sherman
 - f. Stonewall Jackson
 - g. George McClellan
 - h. Frederick Douglass
 - i. Harriet Tubman
 - j. David Farragut
 - k. Matthew Brady
 - l. Clara Barton
202. *"The war is over - the rebels are our countrymen again."* Who said this? 202. d
- a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Jefferson Davis
 - c. Robert E. Lee
 - d. Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. William Tecumseh Sherman
 - f. Stonewall Jackson
 - g. George McClellan
 - h. Frederick Douglass
 - i. Harriet Tubman
 - j. David Farragut
 - k. Matthew Brady
 - l. Clara Barton
203. *"Make your sons Americans."* Who said this? 203. c
- a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Jefferson Davis
 - c. Robert E. Lee
 - d. Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. William Tecumseh Sherman
 - f. Stonewall Jackson
 - g. George McClellan
 - h. Frederick Douglass
 - i. Harriet Tubman
 - j. David Farragut
 - k. Matthew Brady
 - l. Clara Barton
204. *"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds . . ."* 204. d
- President Lincoln said this in his
- a. Lincoln's first Inaugural Address, 1861
 - b. The Emancipation Proclamation
 - c. The Gettysburg Address
 - d. Lincoln's second Inaugural Address, 1865

9. The Results

The type of warfare

205. The Civil War was total warfare. This meant spending an unlimited amount of
- a. money
 - b. soldiers
 - c. weapons
 - d. time
 - e. all of the above
206. Which war marked the beginning of modern warfare?
- a. Mexican-American War
 - b. Civil War
 - c. Spanish-American War
 - d. World War I

205. e

206. b

207. a

An equal number of civilians died.

208. a

209. a

210. c

The Casualties

207. 600,000 soldiers died during the Civil War - more than any war we have ever had.
- a. True
 - b. False
208. Over one million soldiers and civilians died.
- a. True
 - b. False
209. More people died during the Civil War than all our other wars combined from 1775 to 1975.
- a. True
 - b. False
210. Which statement is true?
- a. The battlegrounds were turned into national cemeteries and parks.
 - b. Robert E. Lee's home became Arlington National Cemetery.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

211. a

212. b

213. c

Amendments

211. Which constitutional amendment freed the slaves?
- a. 13th Amendment
 - b. 14th Amendment
 - c. 15th Amendment
 - d. 19th Amendment
212. Which constitutional amendment made black people citizens?
- a. 13th Amendment
 - b. 14th Amendment
 - c. 15th Amendment
 - d. 19th Amendment
213. Which constitutional amendment allowed men to vote?
- a. 13th Amendment
 - b. 14th Amendment
 - c. 15th Amendment
 - d. 19th Amendment

Political power

214. As a result of the Civil War, the Union was preserved. 214. a
a. True b. False 215. a
215. After the Civil War, the Union Army occupied the South and supervised its "political rehabilitation." 216. d
a. True b. False 217. a
216. This brand-new party won the election, won the war, and controlled the federal government for the next 72 years! What political party dominated national politics from 1861 to 1933? 218. a
a. The Federalists c. The Whigs 219. a
b. The Democrats d. The Republicans 220. d
221. d
217. As a result of the Civil War, Southern states were no longer politically powerful in Washington, D.C.
a. True b. False
218. Carpetbaggers came from the _____ and moved into the _____.
a. North; South
b. South; North
219. A carpetbagger was a man who wanted to buy up (cheap) war-devastated farms and businesses.
a. True b. False
220. The Civil War was over and the year was 1868. What hero of the war was elected President?
a. Abraham Lincoln g. George McClellan
b. Jefferson Davis h. Frederick Douglass
c. Robert E. Lee i. Harriet Tubman
d. Ulysses S. Grant j. David Farragut
e. William Tecumseh Sherman k. Matthew Brady
f. Stonewall Jackson l. Clara Barton
221. During the Civil War, the U.S. got a brand-new state. What was it?
a. Colorado was carved out of the Kansas Territory.
b. Wyoming was cut out of the Montana Territory.
c. Washington State was cut out of the Oregon Territory.
d. West Virginia was cut out of the state of Virginia.
e. Utah was carved out of the Arizona Territory.

Economic changes

222. As a result of the Civil War, the _____ economy was booming, but the _____ economy was ruined. 222. a
a. North; South 223. a
b. South; North 224. d
223. During the Civil War, Congress passed a wonderful law that gave free farm-land out west to family farmers. What was that wonderful law? 225. a
a. The Homestead Act 226. a
b. The Morrill Act of
224. Who became rich selling goods to the Union army? All of the following, *except*:
a. Rockefeller sold food and vegetables.
b. Armour sold canned hams.
c. The Northern textile industry sold uniforms.
d. Southern cotton planters sold cotton blankets.
e. Northern wheat farmers sold bread.
225. During the Civil War, the transcontinental railroad was begun.
a. True b. False
226. After the Civil War, Yankee ideals (hustle-bustle business) became American ideals.
a. True b. False

10. Chronological order

227. Put the following events into chronological order:
- A. Sherman's "March to the Sea"
 - B. The 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
 - C. Abraham Lincoln was elected President
 - D. Fort Sumter was attacked
 - E. The battles at Gettysburg and Vicksburg
- a. A, B, C, D, E
b. B, C, D, E, A
c. C, D, E, A, B
d. D, E, A, B, C
e. E, A, B, C, D
228. Which came first?
a. Battle at Antietam
b. Gettysburg Address
229. Which came first?
a. Emancipation Proclamation
b. the 54th Massachusetts
230. Which came first?
a. Battle of Gettysburg
b. Gettysburg Address
231. Which came first?
a. Battle of Vicksburg
b. The Confederacy was split in two
232. Which came first?
a. burning Atlanta
b. Sherman's "March to the Sea"
233. Which came first?
a. the fall of Richmond
b. the surrender at Appomattox
227. c
Which came first? C
228. a
229. a
230. a
231. a
232. a
233. a

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

Reconstruction

- | | The Answers |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Reconstruction was the twelve years that followed the Civil War.
a. True b. False | 1. a |
| 2. When was Reconstruction?
a. 1812-1814
b. 1835-1836
c. 1846-1848
d. 1861-1865
e. 1865-1877 | 2. e
3. d
4. c
5. d |
| 3. What did Congress want to reconstruct?
a. the North's economy c. the political structure in Washington
b. the South's economy d. the political structure of the South | 6. a |
| 4. Who did Congress want to reconstruct?
a. Southern whites
b. Southern blacks
c. both
d. neither | |
| 5. What was the <i>main</i> issue of Reconstruction?
A. How can we admit Southern states back into the Union?
B. What is the status of former slaves? Can they vote and run for office?
C. What is the status of former Confederate leaders? Can they vote and run for office?

a. only a
b. only b
c. only c
d. all of the above
e. none of the above | |

How to get the South back into the Union

6. When 10% of whites take a loyalty oath to the Union, they can establish a state government. This was the Reconstruction plan of
- President Abraham Lincoln
 - The Radical Republicans in Congress
 - President Andrew Johnson
 - President Ulysses S. Grant
 - President Rutherford B. Hayes

7. When 50% take a loyalty oath to the Union, they can establish a state government. But anyone who fought for the Confederate army can not be in the new state government. This was the Reconstruction plan of
- a. President Abraham Lincoln
 - b. The Radical Republicans in Congress
 - c. President Andrew Johnson
 - d. President Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. President Rutherford B. Hayes
8. When Southern states ratify the 13th Amendment, they can come back into the Union. This was the Reconstruction plan of
- a. President Abraham Lincoln
 - b. The Radical Republicans in Congress
 - c. President Andrew Johnson
 - d. President Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. President Rutherford B. Hayes

7. b
8. c
9. b
10. e
11. b
12. c

The Radical Republicans

9. The Southern whites were defeated in the Civil War, but they did not want equality. Blacks were not allowed to vote. Black Codes limited the freedom of blacks. Confederate leaders were being elected to high positions in state governments. Who was furious at these outrages?
- a. President Abraham Lincoln
 - b. The Radical Republicans in Congress
 - c. President Andrew Johnson
 - d. President Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. President Rutherford B. Hayes
10. All of the following statements about the Radical Republicans are true, *except*:
- a. They won the war and the Union Army occupied the South.
 - b. They did not want the planter class to take back their political power.
 - c. They did not want former slaves to be forced back into slavery.
 - d. They wanted to restore the Southern states to the Union.
 - e. They did not care if the South ended up with white-only governments.
11. Who created the Freedmen's Bureau?
- a. President Abraham Lincoln
 - b. The Radical Republicans in Congress
 - c. President Andrew Johnson
 - d. President Ulysses S. Grant
 - e. President Rutherford B. Hayes
12. The Civil War left the South in total economic ruin. The Freedmen's Bureau was designed to help
- a. poor white farmers
 - b. former slaves
 - c. both

13. The Freedmen's Bureau provided all of the following, except:
 a. food, c. hospitals e. farms
 b. shelter d. schools
14. All of the following about the Reconstruction Acts are true, *except*:
 a. The U.S. Army occupied Southern states that had rebelled.
 b. The South was divided into military districts.
 c. The U.S. Army protected the civil rights of blacks in the South.
 d. The U.S. Army prevented planters from re-enslaving their former slaves.
 e. The Freedmen's Bureau gave each freedmen 40 acres and a mule.
15. No state can deprive a person of his constitutional right to equality before the law. This is the
 a. 13th Amendment
 b. 14th Amendment
 c. 15th Amendment
16. The year is 1867. The U.S. Army is going to stay in the South until Southern states accept the 13th and 14th Amendments. The Union Army sets up state constitutional conventions. Black politicians are elected! Who put this plan into motion?
 a. President Abraham Lincoln
 b. The Radical Republicans in Congress
 c. President Andrew Johnson
 d. President Ulysses S. Grant
 e. President Rutherford B. Hayes
17. Radical Republicans in Congress hated slavery and the Southern planter class.
 a. True b. False
18. What did Radical Republicans want?
 a. Enact a sweeping transformation of the South.
 b. Change southern social and economic life permanently.
 c. End the old planter class system.
 d. Grant freed slaves full-fledged citizenship.
 e. Grant freed slaves the right to vote.
 f. The South to be "politically rehabilitated."
 g. None of the above
 h. All of the above
19. What did Andrew Johnson want?
 a. Enact a sweeping transformation of the South.
 b. Change southern social and economic life permanently.
 c. End the old planter class system.
 d. Grant freed slaves full-fledged citizenship.
 e. Grant freed slaves the right to vote.
 f. The South to be "politically rehabilitated."
 g. None of the above
 h. All of the above
13. e
 What the former slaves needed most was a farm.
 They had to go out West to get a farm!
14. e
 What the former slaves needed most was a farm.
 They had to go out West to get a farm!
15. b
16. b
17. a
18. h
19. g
 As you can see, President Johnson and Congress are headed on a collision course.

20. The South never had public schools until Reconstruction.
a. True b. False

20. a

21. c

2. Impeachment!

22. c

21. When President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, this man was Vice President. He rose to the presidency. Who was he?

23. b

- a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Andrew Johnson
c. Ulysses S. Grant
d. Rutherford B. Hayes

24. d

The trial is always in the Senate. There, you are either convicted or acquitted.

25. c

22. He was a Southerner from the slave state of Tennessee. He vetoed every Reconstruction bill. Who was he?

26. b

- a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Andrew Johnson
c. Ulysses S. Grant
d. Rutherford B. Hayes

27. a

23. He disagreed with the Radical Republicans in Congress. He vetoed their Reconstruction bills. So Congress impeached him! Who was he?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Andrew Johnson
c. Ulysses S. Grant
d. Rutherford B. Hayes

24. The impeachment involved all of the following, except:

- a. He was indicted by the House of Representatives.
b. He was put on trial in the Senate.
c. The trial was a circus and they sold tickets.
d. He was acquitted in the House.
e. He kept his job by just one vote.

General Grant

25. In 1868, he was elected President. He was hard on the South. He enforced the Reconstruction laws passed by Radical Republicans in Congress. Who was he?

- a. Abraham Lincoln
b. Andrew Johnson
c. Ulysses S. Grant
d. Rutherford B. Hayes

26. Under President Grant, the state governments in the South were

- a. all-white and 100% Democrats.
b. bi-racial and 100% Republican.

27. The Reconstruction state governments in the South were charged with corruption.

- a. True b. False

1. Reconstruction was good

The Freedmen's Bureau

28. In 1865, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau. It was in the War Department and was carried out under the eyes of the U.S. Army.

- a. True b. False

29. The Freedmen's Bureau supervised all relief and educational activities relating to refugees and freedmen.

- a. True b. False

30. In 1866, the Freedmen's Bureau spent \$17 million for the freedmen. The money was spent on all of these, *except*:

- a. schools
b. hospitals
c. food
d. shelter
e. farms for freedmen

31. The Freedmen's Bureau confiscated land from rebel leaders and gave each former slave 40 acres and a mule

- a. True b. False

32. The Freedmen's Bureau tried to protect freedmen from the Black Codes.

- a. True b. False

The Black Codes

33. Under the Black Codes, a black person had the right to own property, get married, and be heard in court.

- a. True b. False

34. If a black person married a white person, it was a felony and the punishment was life in prison.

- a. True b. False

35. Under the Black Codes, a black person had to get a license certifying that he had a job and a home.

- a. True b. False

36. Under the Black Codes, employers drew up labor contracts with their black employees. If a black man quit his job, the local police arrested him and returned him to his employer. The policeman received \$5 for every employee captured and returned.

- a. True b. False

37. Under the Black Codes, anyone (like the Freedmen's Bureau) who persuaded a black employee to leave his job was given a hefty fine. If you could not pay the fine, you got two months in jail.

- a. True b. False

28. a

29. a

30. e

Without their own farms, black people had to work for their old masters. Or, they could head West and get a free farm under the Homestead Act of 1862. No wonder they went West!

31. b

Nope. The U.S. government believed in private property. No matter how bad a Confederate may have been, he got to keep his farm or plantation.

32. a

The Freedmen's Bureau tried to prevent the economic exploitation of the former slaves.

33. a

34. a

35. a

36. a

37. a

38. Under the Black Codes, the local sheriff made a list of young black men and women under 18 that he designated as "orphans." The courts turned these teenagers over to employers - who worked them as "apprentices."
- a. True b. False
39. Under the Black Codes, the employer (known as "master" or "mistress") promised to provide the black teenager with food, clothing, etc. A young man worked for no wages until he was 21. A young woman worked for no wages until she was 18.
- a. True b. False
40. Under the Black Codes, employers were allowed to beat their teenage "apprentices."
- a. True b. False
41. Under the Black Codes, if the teenaged "apprentice" ran away, the employer could recapture him and haul him before the local justice of the peace for punishment.
- a. True b. False
42. The Black Codes prohibited blacks from all of the following, *except*:
- a. vote
 b. sit on a jury
 c. testify against white men
 d. carry weapons
 e. own property

38. a
 39. a
 40. a
 41. a
 42. e
 You could buy land if a white man would agree to sell it to you. Many didn't, which why black people headed West!
 43. a
 44. b
 Under the Constitution of 1787, they were 3/5th of a person.
 45. c
 46. a

The Reconstruction Amendments

43. The 13th Amendment does what?
- a. ends slavery
 b. makes black people citizens
 c. allows black men to vote
44. The 14th Amendment does what?
- a. ends slavery
 b. makes black people citizens
 c. allows black men to vote
45. The 15th Amendment does what?
- a. ends slavery
 b. makes black people citizens
 c. allows black men to vote
46. President Lincoln realized that as President, he did not have the constitutional power to single-handedly end slavery with the Emancipation Proclamation. He knew it had to be done by a constitutional amendment. Which amendment?
- a. 13th Amendment
 b. 14th Amendment
 c. 15th Amendment

47. Which amendment erased the Three-Fifths Clause! In counting the population of a state (census), blacks were now counted as a full person.

- a. 13th Amendment
- b. 14th Amendment
- c. 15th Amendment

47. b

48. b

49. b

48. It extended the Bill of Rights to all citizens in Southern states. Until then, Southern states did not regard African Americans as citizens. So African Americans were not protected by the Bill of Rights.

- a. 13th Amendment
- b. 14th Amendment
- c. 15th Amendment

50. c

The right to vote.

51. a

The Radical Republicans in Congress knew that whites in the South voted solid for the Democratic Party. So, Congress created Black Republicans! State governments in the South became bi-racial.

49. It guaranteed "equal protection under the law" for all citizens of the U.S. In 1954, the Supreme Court applied this amendment in its landmark decision in Brown v. Board of Education. The decision outlawed school segregation.

- a. 13th Amendment
- b. 14th Amendment
- c. 15th Amendment

52. e

53. e

Make sure your students know that the **National Democratic Party supported the Civil Rights Movement** of the 1950s and 1960s. President Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson were both Democrats - and they pushed Civil Rights legislation through Congress. Lyndon Johnson was 100% for Civil Rights and he was from Texas!

50. In the 19th and 20th centuries, more black people were killed over this than any other issue.

- a. 13th Amendment
- b. 14th Amendment
- c. 15th Amendment

Southern governments became bi-racial

54. a

51. Congress attempted to destroy the white power structure of the Rebel states. They did this by allowing black people to vote.

- a. True
- b. False

55. a

52. All of the following statements about the Republican Party are true, *except*:

- a. It was the party of Abraham Lincoln.
- b. It opposed the spread of slavery before the Civil War.
- c. It issued the Emancipation Proclamation during the Civil War.
- d. It passed the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
- e. All the statements are true.

53. All of the following statements about the Democratic Party are true, *except*:

- a. It was the party of John C. Calhoun and slavery.
- b. It supported slavery and the spread of slavery.
- c. Northern Democrats held protest demonstrations against the Civil War.
- d. "Copperheads" were Democrats who opposed the Civil War.
- e. All the statements are true.

54. From 1830 to 1970, Southern white voters voted solidly for the Democrats.

- a. True
- b. False

55. From 1870 to 1933, black voters always voted for

- a. Republicans
- b. Democrats

56. Who physically protected the former slaves from angry Southern planters?
 a. The Freedmen's Bureau c. The Black Codes
 b. The U.S. Army d. Jim Crow Laws
57. During Reconstruction, black voters elected black politicians to every office, *except*:
 a. The House of Representatives
 b. The Senate
 c. Member of the state legislature
 d. Member of the state supreme court
 e. Governor of a Southern state
58. During Reconstruction, Southern black men were elected to the state legislatures.
 a. True b. False
59. All of the following statements about Hiram Revels are true, *except*:
 a. He was a black man.
 b. He was elected to the U.S. Senate.
 c. He was elected by the people of Mississippi.
 d. He replaced Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy.
 e. He continued in office after Reconstruction ended.
60. Before the Civil War, the Supreme Court said blacks were not citizens. After the Civil War, a black lawyer, argued cases before the Supreme Court.
 a. True b. False
61. Which Supreme Court decision helped black people?
 a. Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857
 b. Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896
 c. Brown v. Board of Education, 1954
62. How did Southern whites prevent Black men from voting? They killed them.
 a. True b. False
63. Which political party prevented Black men from voting?
 a. Republicans b. Democrats

56. b

57. e

58. a

59. e

It all ended when Reconstruction ended.

60. a

61. c

The Dred Scott decision and the Plessy decision were horrible for black people.

62. a

63. b

2. Who hated Reconstruction?

64. The Ku Klux Klan believed in white supremacy.
a. True b. False
65. The Ku Klux Klan hated all three amendments, but which did they hate the most?
a. 13th Amendment
b. 14th Amendment
c. 15th Amendment
66. From 1870 to 1970, Southern whites always voted for
a. Republicans b. Democrats
67. The Ku Klux Klan was all of the following things, *except*:
a. It was a secret terrorist organization.
b. It was part of the violent white reaction to Reconstruction.
c. It was founded by Confederate veterans.
d. It began in Tennessee in 1866.
e. Tennessee was President Ulysses S. Grant's home state.
68. The Ku Klux Klan targeted all of the following people, *except*:
a. freedmen
b. black veterans
c. former slaves who left their employers
d. former slaves who broke out of the plantation system
e. successful black businessmen
f. black men who voted
g. Republicans
h. immigrants
i. all of the above
69. All of the following statements about voting are true, *except*:
a. This was the most controversial issue of all.
b. In many counties, the black population was greater than the white population.
c. If black men could vote, black men could be elected to office.
d. The white power structure would be down the drain.
e. White elected officials did not belong to the Ku Klux Klan.
70. When troops were withdrawn from the South, blacks were on their own. Horrible things happened, like lynchings.
a. True b. False
71. Ex-Confederate general Nathan Bedford Forrest was the first "Grand Wizard of the Invisible Empire."
a. True b. False
72. Which political party did the Klan hate?
a. The Republicans b. The Democrats

64. a

65. b

66. b
Today, most Southern whites vote Republican.

67. e

68. i
They attacked immigrants because they often voted Republican.

69. e

70. a

71. a

72. a

3. The Compromise of 1877

73. In 1874, who won control of both houses of Congress?
- the Republicans
 - the Democrats
74. Who became President as a result of the Compromise of 1877?
- Abraham Lincoln
 - Andrew Johnson
 - Ulysses S. Grant
 - Rutherford B. Hayes
75. Who ended Reconstruction in 1877?
- Abraham Lincoln
 - Andrew Johnson
 - Ulysses S. Grant
 - Rutherford B. Hayes
76. In 1877, who pulled the U.S. Army out of the South?
- President Abraham Lincoln
 - The Radical Republicans in Congress
 - President Andrew Johnson
 - President Ulysses S. Grant
 - President Rutherford B. Hayes
77. The Election of 1876 was a strange election. The Democrat won the popular vote. The Electoral College votes were in dispute. Who became President?
- The Democrat - Tilden
 - The Republican - Hayes
78. All of the following statements about the Compromise of 1877 are true, *except*:
- The Democrat (Tilden) won the popular vote.
 - The Electoral College votes were in dispute.
 - The Democrats gave the election to the Republican.
 - In return, all federal troops were removed from the South.
 - From then on, the South voted solidly Republican.
79. What event ended Reconstruction?
- The assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
 - The impeachment of Andrew Johnson
 - The election of Ulysses S. Grant
 - The Compromise of 1877
 - The Plessy v. Ferguson decision
80. A deal was made: If the Republican was elected, he would pull the U.S. Army out of the South and end Reconstruction. What event was this?
- The assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
 - The impeachment of Andrew Johnson
 - The election of Ulysses S. Grant
 - The Compromise of 1877
 - The Plessy v. Ferguson decision
73. b
This was a revolutionary change in politics. The country was tired of the South and Reconstruction. People wanted to move on to other issues.
74. d
75. d
76. e
The Radical Republicans were no longer in Congress. They were voted out!
77. b
78. e
The Solid South voted Democratic.
79. d
80. d

4. Segregation

81. All of the following statements about Jim Crow laws are true, *except*:
- a. They created racial segregation in the U.S. South.
 - b. Southern states passed laws requiring the complete separation of whites and "persons of color" on public transportation.
 - c. Later, Southern state laws required the the complete separation of whites and blacks in schools, restaurants, and other public places.
 - d. Jim Crow was a minstrel-show character.
 - e. Jim Crow is not a derogatory term for black people.
82. All of the following statements about segregation are true, *except*:
- a. It meant the complete separation of the races.
 - b. It was based on custom.
 - c. It was based on law.
 - d. It was a systematic way to exclude and discriminate against blacks.
 - e. As bad as it was, it was not as bad as apartheid in South Africa.
83. When did segregation begin?
- a. Before the Civil War. Segregation always existed in the South.
 - b. After Reconstruction ended. Segregation was new in the 1880s.
84. By 1870, the _____ government had laws and amendments that guaranteed full citizenship to black people. By 1880, _____ governments had laws that made black people second-class citizens.
- a. federal; state
 - b. state; federal
85. What state was the first to have segregation in public transportation?
- a. Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis
 - b. South Carolina, the home of John C. Calhoun
 - c. Tennessee, the home of Andrew Johnson
 - d. Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln
 - e. Virginia, the home of Robert E. Lee
86. In 1896, Jim Crow laws were tested in the Supreme Court. In what case?
- a. Dred Scott v. Sandford
 - b. Plessy v. Ferguson
 - c. Brown v. Board of Education
87. In Plessy v. Ferguson, Homer Plessy, a black man, was convicted in Louisiana of riding in a white-only railway car. How did the Supreme Court rule?
- a. The Court ruled that Plessy had the right to sit in any railroad car.
 - b. The Court ruled that Plessy did not have the right to sit in a white-only car.
88. In Plessy v. Ferguson, the Court ruled that public facilities can be "separate, but equal." As long as the black-only railroad car is equal to the white-only railroad car, segregation is constitutional.
- a. True
 - b. False

81. e

82. b

Before this, there was no custom of separating blacks in schools, trains, restaurants. The Slave Codes forbade slaves from going to school, riding on trains, and going into town!

83. b

84. a

85. c

86. b

87. b

It's shocking, isn't it?

88. a

It is astounding.

89. In Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal.
 a. True b. False.
90. In Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that Jim Crow laws are legal.
 a. True b. False
91. When did segregation end?
 a. 1877
 b. 1896
 c. 1954

89. a
 Bam! This makes Booker T. Washington's actions perfectly logical.

90. a

91. c
 Brown v. Board of Education. The Supreme Court reversed itself and said: "The Plessy v. Ferguson decision was wrong. Segregation was unconstitutional." This was a great day for America. The Supreme Court fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.

5. The Exodusters

92. Reconstruction ended in _____.
 a. 1861 c. 1877
 b. 1865 d. 1896
93. The Exodus out of the South began in _____.
 a. 1861 c. 1877
 b. 1865 d. 1896
94. All of the following statements about the Exodusters are true, *except*:
 a. When Reconstruction ended, there was a mass exodus from the South.
 b. Freedmen headed to the Midwest and the West.
 c. Many freedmen headed for Kansas.
 d. Some freedmen headed for Chicago.
 e. Only a few freedmen remained in the South.
95. Who was the "Father of the Exodus"?
 a. Robert Smalls of South Carolina
 b. Hiram Revels of Mississippi
 c. Benjamin Singleton of Tennessee
96. For freedmen, what was the *biggest* attraction of the West?
 a. It was the most democratic region of the U.S.
 b. Women were allowed to vote in many western states.
 c. The Homestead Act offered free land to farm families.
 d. The West was a multicultural society.
 e. The West had a labor shortage.
97. The U.S. Army was pulled out of the South. Freedmen were at the mercy of an angry white population. Rather than be re-enslaved, many freedmen headed West.
 a. True b. False
98. Which statement is *not* true?
 a. In the South, each former slave was given 40 acres and a mule.
 b. In the West, each farm family received 160 acres of free land.
99. In 1879, twenty thousand freedmen left the South and headed for what state?
 a. California c. Nebraska e. Oregon
 b. Montana d. Kansas

92. c

93. c

94. e
 Nope. Most freedmen stayed in the South. But each decade, more and more left.

95. c

96. c
 To be self-employed on your own farm!

97. a

98. a
 If freedmen had gotten 40 acres and a mule, most would not have headed West!

99. d
 Remember? The posters read: "Kansas, Ho!"

100. How did former slaves hear about land out West? All of the following are true, *except*:

- a. Letters from settlers out West
- b. Circulars or posters about free land out West
- c. Mass meetings held in churches
- d. Articles in Southern newspapers

100. d
Southern newspapers were owned by whites who may also have had an interest in plantations. It was not in their interest for the laboring class to up and leave the South!

101. All of the following statements about the Exodusters are true, *except*:

- a. For the freedmen, travelling to the West was no easy walk to freedom.
- b. Southern whites tried to stop many freedmen from leaving the plantation system.
- c. Many freedmen died along the way from yellow fever.
- d. Folks along the Mississippi River were glad to help the freedmen make their way to the West.
- e. When freedmen arrived in the West, they had to begin life from scratch.

101. d
Nah, some folks were always ready to fleece anybody they could!

102. True or False: There were all-black towns in the West.

- a. True
- b. False

102. a

103. d

104. b
They protected plenty of private property.

105. d

106. a

The Buffalo Soldiers

103. From 1866 to 1886, Buffalo Soldiers were stationed in all of the following states, *except*:

- a. Kansas
- b. Oklahoma
- c. Texas
- d. California
- e. New Mexico
- f. Arizona

104. All of the following statements about the Buffalo Soldiers are true, *except*:

- a. They protected the railroads.
- b. They were not assigned to protect ranchers.
- c. They fought the Cheyenne, Comanche, and Apache.
- d. They traveled through the wildest cowtowns like Abilene and Dodge City in Kansas.
- e. They traveled through the wildest mining towns, like Tombstone, Arizona.

105. Who were the Buffalo Soldiers? All of the following statements about the Buffalo Soldiers are true, *except*:

- a. former slaves who went out West.
- b. free blacks who went out West.
- c. black veterans of the Union Army who fought in the Civil War.
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

106. In the West, Black troops fought Native Americans who were being denied their freedom and put on reservations.

- a. True
- b. False

107. In 1866, Congress created six regiments of Black troops to protect the frontier out West. There, they served as

- a. infantry - foot soldiers
- b. cavalry - soldiers on horseback
- c. both

107. c

108. a

109. a

110. e

108. The 9th Cavalry, based in New Orleans, Louisiana was assigned to protect settlers in Texas. The 10th Cavalry, based at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was assigned to protect settlers on the Southern Plains - Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

- a. True
- b. False

111. d

112. a

Yes, the first black regiment arose during the Civil War. An all-black regiment was segregation. The U.S. military continued to be segregated until the 20th century.

109. All of the following statements about the name "Buffalo Soldier" are true, *except*:

- a. Like "Jim Crow," the nickname was a pejorative term.
- b. The Cheyenne came up with the name.
- c. The Cheyenne thought that African-Americans, who had dark skin and dark, curly hair, resembled the buffalo.
- d. The Cheyenne way of life revolved around the buffalo.
- e. The buffalo provided the Cheyenne with food, clothing, and shelter.

110. Being in the U.S. military was a liberating experience for former slaves. All of the following statements about the Buffalo Soldiers are true, *except*:

- a. A slave bore the last name of his slavemaster; a soldier could change his name.
- b. A slave was never paid; a soldier was paid \$12 a month.
- c. A slave who carried a gun received the death penalty; a soldier was trained to use guns and rifles.
- d. A slave wore rags, a mark of degradation; a soldier wore the uniform of the U.S. government.
- e. The U.S. Army was integrated.

111. All of the following statements about the Buffalo Soldiers are true, *except*:

- a. Under slavery, others did your thinking for you; a soldier had to think quickly, make judgments, and make snap decisions for himself and others.
- b. A slave could never get married; a soldier could get married with a full military ceremony.
- c. A slave could be sold and separated from his family; a soldier took his family with him from fort to fort.
- d. Black soldiers in the U.S. Army were paid the same wages as white soldiers.
- e. The U.S. Army was segregated.

112. Segregation in the U.S. Army began during the Civil War.

- a. True
- b. False

113. All of the following statements about the Buffalo Soldiers are true, *except*: 113. e
- a. Less pay - even within the same fort 114. e
 - b. Inferior barracks - even within the same fort
 - c. Segregated training - even within the same fort 115. c
 - d. Segregated cemeteries
 - e. All of the statements are true. When a Native American looked at a soldier, he saw a soldier.
114. All of the following statements about the Buffalo Soldiers are true, *except*: 116. e
- a. When families lived outside the fort, black families lived in separate towns 117. d
 - b. When families lived outside the fort, black families lived in separate sections of the same town. 118. a
 - c. White soldiers received fresh horses; black soldiers received hand-me-down horses. 119. a
 - d. White soldiers made racial slurs to black soldiers. 120. a
 - e. White soldiers and settlers always welcomed black troops.
115. The Buffalo Soldiers suffered all of the following hardships, *except*:
- a. Blizzards
 - b. Heat stroke
 - c. Unlike white soldiers, black soldiers were never scalped.
 - d. Being outnumbered and outgunned.
 - e. Being outswifted by Native Americans on swifter horses.
116. What did Black soldiers have in common with cowboys? Which statement is *not* true?
- a. They both spent months on horseback.
 - b. They both slept on the hard ground.
 - c. They both ran the chance of getting scalped.
 - d. Both were underpaid.
 - e. There were no black cowboys.
117. In 1992, Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the highest-ranking person in the U.S. military, dedicated the Buffalo Soldiers Monument at Fort Leavenworth. Fort Leavenworth is located in what state?
- a. California
 - b. Texas
 - c. Nebraska
 - d. Kansas
 - e. Missouri
118. Southern whites, who had lost the Civil War, became farmers, cowboys, and soldiers out West.
- a. True
 - b. False
119. In order to build the Kansas City to Denver railroad, the Buffalo Soldiers evicted 20,000 Comanche and put them on a reservation in Oklahoma.
- a. True
 - b. False
120. The Buffalo Soldiers knew Wild Bill Cody.
- a. True
 - b. False

121. All of the following statements about the buffalo are true, *except*:
- A railroad was being built from Kansas City to Denver.
 - Gold had just been discovered in Denver, Colorado.
 - One 900-pound buffalo on the track would cause a train wreck.
 - The railroad hired hundreds of frontiersmen to do nothing but shoot buffalo all day.
 - Most of the buffalo meat was used to feed and clothe railroad construction workers.
122. All of the following statements about Wild Bill Cody are true, *except*:
- William F. Cody was one of the best buffalo hunters.
 - He grew up in Kansas and got the nickname "Buffalo Bill."
 - He was a crack shot: In 18 months, he killed 4,000 buffalo.
 - In 1850, there were 20 million buffalo.
 - By 1889, there were only 1 million buffalo left.
123. Warriors of the Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapaho, and Kiowa attacked the railroad construction crews. The all-Black 10th Cavalry defended railroad. It was in Kansas that the Cheyenne nicknamed the Black troops "Buffalo Soldiers" because their dark hair reminded them of the buffalo.
- True
 - False
124. All of the following statements are true, *except*:
- The 10th Cavalry was all-black.
 - The 7th Cavalry was all-white.
 - The all-white 7th Cavalry was led by General Custer.
 - Custer's 7th Cavalry was hostile to the all-black 10th Cavalry.
 - Custer died in Kansas.
125. All of the following statements about the Chisholm Trail are true, *except*:
- When the Kansas-Pacific Railroad was completed, the great cattle drives began.
 - Texas cowboys drove herds of cattle to the railroad in Texas.
 - The most famous cattle trail was the Chisholm Trail.
 - It was named for Jesse Chisholm, an Indian trader who traveled the route by wagon.
 - The Buffalo Soldiers guarded cowboys on the Chisholm Trail.
126. All of the following statements about the Chisholm Trail are true, *except*:
- From 1868 to 1871, 1.5 million cattle travelled on the Chisholm Trail.
 - In 1871, 600,000 cattle followed this trail.
 - The trail ran from San Antonio, Texas to Wichita, Kansas.
 - The cattle were loaded onto the Kansas-Pacific Railroad.
 - The Buffalo Soldiers never guarded cattle on the Chisholm Trail.
127. All of the following statements about Abilene are true, *except*:
- It was located where the Chisholm trail met the railroad.
 - It was a wild cowtown.
 - Saloons and gambling houses divested cowboys of their earnings.
 - Wild Bill Hickok was Abilene's marshal.
 - Abilene is located in the state of Texas.
121. e
Nah, most of the buffalo meat was left to rot on the ground. This is what drove Native Americans bonkers.
122. e
Nope. By 1889, there were only 600 buffalo left in the West. Native Americans had to go live on a reservation in order to get food.
123. a
124. e
Custer died at Little Bighorn in Montana.
125. b
Texans drove cattle to Kansas.
126. e
The U.S. Army often guarded private property.
127. e
Abilene is in Kansas!

128. All of the following statements about Dodge City are true, *except*:
- a. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad was built through Dodge City.
 - b. Cowboys drove cattle to the railhead at Dodge City.
 - c. Dodge City was a wild cowtown.
 - d. Bat Masterson became the sheriff of Dodge City.
 - e. Dodge City is located in the state of Texas.
129. All of the following statements about Jim Beckwourth are true, *except*:
- a. He was born a slave in Virginia.
 - b. He grew up in St. Louis, gateway to the West.
 - c. He began as a fur trader in the Appalachian Mountains.
 - d. He became the owner of a trading post in Colorado.
 - e. He founded the town of Pueblo, Colorado.
130. All of the following statements about Oklahoma are true, *except*:
- a. Oklahoma was known as the "Indian territory."
 - b. It had many Indian reservations.
 - c. Cattlemen always asked for permission to cross Indian lands.
 - d. The all-Black 10th Cavalry was stationed in Oklahoma.
 - e. The Buffalo Soldiers kept the peace in Oklahoma.
131. All of the following statements about the cattle boom are true, *except*:
- a. The cattle boom ran from 1865 to 1885.
 - b. At the height of the cattle boom, 1 out of 4 cowboys were Black.
 - c. Nat Love was one of the most famous Black cowboys.
 - d. The Buffalo Soldiers protected black cowboys.
 - e. The use of barbed wire encouraged the cattle drives.
132. All of the following statements about Nat Love are true, *except*:
- a. He was born a slave in Tennessee.
 - b. When the 19th Amendment was passed, he headed out West.
 - c. At 15, he got a job working as a cowboy in Dodge City.
 - d. From 1869 until 1889, he drove cattle along the Western Trail.
 - e. At 22, he won a riding, roping, and shooting contest in Deadwood, South Dakota. From then on, he was nicknamed "Deadwood Dick."
133. All of the following statements about the Comanche Uprising are true, *except*:
- a. The Comanche and Cheyenne waged a war against white settlers.
 - b. It was fought along the Oklahoma-Texas border.
 - c. The Buffalo Soldiers refused to suppress the rebellion.
 - d. Quanah Parker was the Comanche leader.
 - e. Quanah Parker became a successful businessman and judge.
134. All of the following statements about the Southern Pacific Railroad are true, *except*:
- a. The Southern Pacific Railroad began in Texas.
 - b. It ran through Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso, Texas.
 - c. It ran through Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona.
 - d. It ended up at Los Angeles, California.
 - e. While being constructed, it was guarded by the Buffalo Soldiers.
128. e
Dodge City is in Kansas!
129. c
130. c
131. e
132. b
133. c
134. a

135. All of the following statements about the Buffalo Soldiers are true, *except*:
- a. The Buffalo Soldiers were assigned to patrol the railroad track.
 - b. They were stationed at Fort Davis in Jeff Davis County.
 - c. The white settlers there were former slaveowners.
 - d. They named everything after Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.
 - e. The settlers did, however, welcome Black soldiers who protected them.
136. All of the following statements about the Apache raids are true, *except*:
- a. The Apache refused to be confined to a reservation.
 - b. They lived on Mexico's border with the U.S.
 - c. In guerrilla raids, they swept through, murdering everyone in sight.
 - d. When hunted by the U.S. Army, they crossed the border into Mexico.
 - e. The Buffalo Soldiers refused to hunt down the Apache.
137. All of the following statements about Cochise are true, *except*:
- a. Cochise was an Apache chief.
 - b. He was accused of kidnapping a rancher's child.
 - c. Cochise and his whole tribe were held hostage until the child was returned.
 - d. When Cochise escaped, six of his tribe were hanged.
 - e. Cochise and his warriors went on a 10-year rampage, killing ranchers, miners, and people riding stagecoaches.
 - f. The U.S. Army never captured Cochise.
138. All of the following statements about Geronimo are true, *except*:
- a. Geronimo was the last Apache warleader.
 - b. He travelled between Arizona and Texas.
 - c. For years, Geronimo bounced in and out of the San Carlos Reservation.
 - d. Sometimes, he lived a peaceful life, farming.
 - e. At other times, he escaped and went on a rampage.
 - f. Each time Geronimo broke out, he and his warriors attacked white settlements along the Northern Pacific Railroad.
139. All of the following statements about life in Arizona are true, *except*:
- a. The Buffalo Soldiers were stationed near Tucson, Arizona.
 - b. 700 Black soldiers were guarding the Northern Pacific Railroad.
 - c. The soldiers lived in tents along the track.
 - d. The desert was hot, full of rattlesnakes, and often had sandstorms.
 - e. The nearest town, Tombstone, was a wild mining town run by Sheriff Wyatt Earp.
140. All of the following statements about Geronimo were true, *except*:
- a. In 1886, he went on his last rampage.
 - b. He was continuously being hunted by the U.S. Army.
 - c. Tired of being hunted, he finally surrendered in 1886.
 - d. He and 450 Apache men, women, and children were sent to live in Florida for 8 years.
 - e. In 1894, he moved to Oklahoma and became a peaceful rancher.
 - f. All of the statements are true.

103. *"Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters of 'U.S.,' let him get an eagle on his buttons, and a musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pocket and there is no power on earth which can deny him his citizenship in the United States of America."* Who said this?

141. h

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Abraham Lincoln | g. Benjamin Singleton |
| b. Jefferson Davis | h. Frederick Douglass |
| c. Robert E. Lee | i. George Custer |
| d. Ulysses S. Grant | j. Nathan Bedford Forrest |
| e. William Tecumseh Sherman | k. Hiram Revels |
| f. Stonewall Jackson | l. Robert Smalls |