**Quiz 11**

Question 1

What effect did the Union naval blockade of southern ports have on the Confederacy?

It quickly choked off southern commercial activity.

Food prices declined as the economy slowed.

It inspired dramatic southern economic growth since the South was forced to become self-sufficient.

It did not have much effect, since commerce continued mostly unmolested.

It prompted Britain to offer diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy.

Question 2

The argument that the Civil War began primarily as a southern fight to defend liberty and the right of self-government is unsatisfactory because:

the South established a monarchy after secession

the Union already claimed to be fighting to defend liberty and self-government

southerners never claimed to be concerned with liberty and self-government

it ignores the actual reason—slavery—southern leaders used in 1860–1861 to justify secession and war.

the Confederacy envisioned a dictatorship as the ideal government

Question 3

All of the following slave states remained in the Union EXCEPT:

Kentucky

Tennessee

Maryland

Delaware

Missouri

Question 4

All of the following were advantages the North held over the South EXCEPT:

transportation resources

naval strength

a larger population

more experienced military leaders

industrial development

Question 5

The South had a chance to win the Civil War despite substantial northern advantages because:

it was equal to the North in manpower if you count the slaves

it immediately attacked Washington, D.C.

the North needed southern markets to maintain its economic advantage

it had the advantage of fighting a defensive war

it mobilized women to fight in the conflict

Question 6

At the beginning of the Civil War, the North:

had an edge of about 4 to 1 in potential manpower

produced almost 60 percent of the nation’s manufactures

generated less farm production than the South

had fewer ships and firearms than the South

had about the same extent of railroad development as the South

Question 7

The first real battle of the war:

was the Battle of Harpers Ferry

was a victory for the Union forces at Antietam

resulted in the death of General Albert S. Johnston in Atlanta

was the First Battle of Bull Run

made both sides think victory would be quick and easy

Question 8

One of the reasons that the First Battle of Bull Run was such a sobering experience for both North and South was that both sides

tried to surrender after the first exchange of fire

mutinied against their leader

fled the battlefield before the battle was decided

realized they were not willing to fight a long war

underestimated the other’s strength and tenacity

Question 9

What does the “Anaconda” Plan refer to?

It proposed to use biological warfare against the South developed from the poisonous venom of snakes.

It was a strategy of passive resistance among slaves to strangle the southern plantation economy from within.

It was the name of the South’s strategy to choke northern industry.

It was the name of Britain’s strategy to get the two sides to slither to the negotiating table and achieve a lasting peace.

It was the initial three-pronged Union strategy that included, among other things, a blockade of the southern coast to strangle the South.

Question 10

Much of the Confederacy’s diplomatic efforts were aimed at:

Egypt and India

Britain

South America

Spain

China

Question 11

All of the following were strategies used to build the armies of the Civil War except:

kidnapping recent immigrants

implementing a draft

calling for volunteers

using currently enlisted military personnel

allowing former military personnel to reenlist

Question 12

Draftees on either side who chose not to serve had which one of the following legal options?

They could claim to be a pacifist.

They could volunteer for community service instead.

They could claim insanity.

They could hire a substitute.

They could leave the country.

Question 13

Fighting along the Kansas-Missouri border:

pitted Indian tribes against each other

gave Confederates control of the West

featured brutal guerrilla warfare

brought Grant to Lincoln’s attention

produced the war’s highest casualties

Question 14

Why is the battle at Fort Donelson significant?

When captured, it gave the Union full control of the Mississippi.

It was the site of the first major Union victory.

It was an important Union fortification on the Great Lakes.

It fell to Robert E. Lee in 1863.

It was the site of the most important battle in the eastern theater before 1864.

Question 15

All of the following are true about the Battle of Antietam EXCEPT:

it was the bloodiest single day of the war

it helped inspire Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation

the Confederates were outnumbered more than 3 to 1

Lee hoped a victory would gain the Confederacy foreign recognition

McClellan vigorously pursued the retreating Lee

Question 16

Which of the following statements best describes the Civil War at the end of 1862?

Union troops had a definite edge in the West.

The recruitment of black troops had given the North a huge advantage.

Union troops had a definite edge in the East.

After the decisive victories at Fredericksburg and Antietam, Union officers anticipated a quick end to the war.

The war in the East was a virtual deadlock.

Question 17

How did the Emancipation Proclamation change the nature of the Civil War?

It prompted the Confederacy to surrender.

It transformed the Civil War from a war to restore the Union to a struggle over slavery.

It put the momentum squarely on the side of the Confederacy.

It freed all the slaves, including those in the border states that remained loyal to the Union.

It caused the remaining border states to leave the Union and join the Confederacy.

Question 18

The Emancipation Proclamation:

hurt U.S. relations with Britain and France

immediately freed every slave

reflected Lincoln’s changing views on the morality of slavery

called for a slave uprising

was justified by Lincoln as a military necessity

Question 19

All of the following statements about the formation of black army units are true EXCEPT:

blacks could not be commissioned officers

blacks were paid less than their white counterparts

only after the Emancipation Proclamation did the Union army recruit blacks in large numbers

black army units never saw any significant action

the U.S. War Department Bureau of Colored Troops recruited free blacks and freed slaves, 80 percent of whom came from Southern states

Question 20

Slavery was ultimately eradicated by:

Lee’s surrender

the Emancipation Proclamation

the Thirteenth Amendment

an act of Congress

divine intervention

Question 21

Congress did all of the following during the war EXCEPT:

approve a transcontinental railroad

raise tariff rates

pass a Homestead Act

establish state colleges teaching “agriculture and mechanic arts”

ban foreign immigration

Question 22

By late in the war, food in the Confederacy:

could not be purchased with paper money

was limited to vegetables

was outrageously expensive

was imported from England

remained plentiful

Question 23

To deal with disloyalty, Lincoln sometimes:

shut down the press

declared a temporary dictatorship

suspended habeas corpus

had traitors shot

postponed elections

Question 24

Why did Confederate President Jefferson Davis’s greatest challenges come from other southern politicians?

Their insistence on states’ rights made it difficult for the Confederate government to exert its authority.

They objected to Davis’s efforts to end slavery.

They were all Republicans and Whigs.

They all coveted the office of the presidency.

They were not enthusiastic supporters of the war.

Question 25

All of the following battles resulted in Confederate victories EXCEPT:

Chancellorsville

Vicksburg

Second Bull Run

Fredericksburg

First Bull Run

Question 26

At Gettysburg, the Confederate army:

led the Confederate retreat

captured the town of Gettysburg, with its valuable supplies

was sent south to relieve Vicksburg

was repulsed with terrible losses

broke through the Union center

Question 27

As Union commander, Grant was best characterized by his:

plan to relentlessly attack

belief the war would be won in the West

tactical caution

ability to train and inspire troops

alcoholism

Question 28

At Petersburg:

the Confederates finally had superior numbers

Grant put the Confederates under siege

Lee received plentiful reinforcements

the armies fought in a burning forest

a victory boosted Confederate morale

Question 29

More than any other general, William T. Sherman recognized:

the need to march through Georgia with respect for the Confederacy

the greatness of the Confederate army

the connection between the South’s economy, its morale, and its ability to wage war

that the South would never unconditionally surrender

the need to kill masses of enemy civilians

Question 30

At Appomattox Court House:

the Confederates shifted to guerrilla warfare

Joseph Johnston led his last attack against Sherman

the last battle of the war took place

Lee surrendered to Grant

Jefferson Davis was captured