**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