

Name: _____ Date: _____

CGI – War & Conflict: Causes of the Civil War Test – Honors

Multiple Choice (2 pts each)

- ___ 1. The Wilmot Proviso, if adopted, would have
- a. prevented the taking of any territory from Mexico.
 - b. required California to enter the Union as a slave state.
 - c. overturned the Fugitive Slave Law.
 - d. prohibited slavery in any territory acquired in the Mexican War.
- ___ 2. Harriet Tubman gained fame
- a. by helping slaves to escape to Canada.
 - b. in the gold fields of California.
 - c. as an African-American poet.
 - d. as an advocate of the Fugitive Slave Law.
- ___ 3. In the debates of 1850, Senator William H. Seward, as a representative of the northern Young Guard, argued that
- a. the Constitution must be obeyed.
 - b. John C. Calhoun's compromise plan must be adopted to preserve the Union.
 - c. Christian legislators must obey God's moral law.
 - d. compromise must be achieved to preserve the Union.
- ___ 4. President Zachary Taylor unknowingly helped the cause of compromise in 1850 when he
- a. led an invasion of Texas to halt its attempts to take part of New Mexico.
 - b. supported fellow southerner John C. Calhoun's plan for union.
 - c. died suddenly and Millard Fillmore became president.
 - d. ushered in a second Era of Good Feelings.
- ___ 5. In the Compromise of 1850, Congress determined that slavery in the New Mexico and Utah territories was
- a. to be banned.
 - b. protected by federal law.
 - c. to be decided by popular sovereignty.
 - d. to be ignored until either territory applied for admission to statehood.

- ___ 6. The most alarming aspect of the Compromise of 1850 to northerners was the decision concerning
- slavery in the District of Columbia.
 - slavery in the New Mexico and Utah territories.
 - the new Fugitive Slave Law.
 - settlement of the Texas-New Mexico boundary dispute.
- ___ 7. The Fugitive Slave Law included all of the following provisions *except*
- the requirement that fugitive slaves be returned from Canada.
 - denial of a jury trial to runaway slaves.
 - denial of fleeing slaves' right to testify on their own behalf.
 - the penalty of imprisonment for northerners who helped slaves to escape.
- ___ 8. Many northern states passed "personal liberty laws" in response to the Compromise of 1850's decision on
- slavery in the District of Columbia.
 - slavery in the territories.
 - runaway slaves.
 - the interstate slave trade.
- ___ 9. The prime objective of Manifest Destiny in the 1850s was
- Panama.
 - Nicaragua.
 - Cuba.
 - California.
- ___ 10. The most brazen scheme for territorial expansion in the 1850s was expressed in the
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
 - Wilmot Proviso.
 - Ostend Manifesto.
 - Gadsden Purchase.
- ___ 11. Stephen A. Douglas proposed that the question of slavery in the Kansas-Nebraska Territory be decided by
- popular sovereignty.
 - making Kansas a free territory and Nebraska a slave territory.
 - the Supreme Court.
 - admitting both California and Kansas-Nebraska to the Union.
- ___ 12. Stephen A. Douglas's plans for deciding the slavery question in the

Kansas-Nebraska Bill required repeal of the

- a. Compromise of 1850.
- b. Missouri Compromise.
- c. Wilmot Proviso.
- d. Northwest Ordinance.

___ 13. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* may be described as

- a. a firsthand account of slavery.
- b. a success only in the United States.
- c. a powerful political force.
- d. having little effect on the start of the Civil War.

___ 14. As a result of reading *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, many northerners

- a. found the book's portrayal of slavery too extreme.
- b. vowed to halt British and French efforts to help the Confederacy.
- c. rejected Hinton Helper's picture of the South and slavery.
- d. swore that they would have nothing to do with the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.

___ 15. Hinton R. Helper's book *The Impending Crisis of the South* argued that those who suffered most from the use of slave labor were

- a. nonslaveholding southern whites.
- b. southern planters.
- c. northern Republican abolitionists.
- d. western farmers.

___ 16. In "Bleeding Kansas" in the mid-1850s, _____ was/were identified with the proslavery element, and _____ was/were associated with the antislavery free soilers.

- a. Beecher's Bibles; border ruffians
- b. John Brown; Preston Brooks
- c. the Pottawatomie massacre; the sack of Lawrence
- d. the Lecompton Constitution; the New England Immigrant Aid Society

___ 17. In 1856, the breaking point over slavery in Kansas came with

- a. the arrival of John Brown.
- b. an attack on Lawrence by a gang of proslavery raiders.
- c. the influx of a large number of slaves.
- d. none of these.

___ 18. The Lecompton Constitution proposed that the state of Kansas

- a. be free of all slavery.
- b. have black bondage regardless of whether the document was approved or not.
- c. be controlled by the free-soilers if approved.
- d. allow slavery but prohibit slave auctions.

___ 19. The situation in Kansas in the mid-1850s indicated the impracticality of _____ in the territories.

- a. abolitionism
- b. free soil
- c. popular sovereignty
- d. slavery

___ 20. Which party is correctly matched with its platform?

- a. Republicans & popular sovereignty.
- b. Know-Nothings & nativism.
- c. Constitutional Union & high tariffs.
- d. Democrats & abolitionism.

___ 21. Know-Nothings in the 1850s were known for their

- a. support of Native Americans (Indians).
- b. support of slavery.
- c. opposition to old-stock Protestants.
- d. anti-Catholic and anti-foreign attitudes.

___ 22. Stephen A. Douglas argued in his Freeport Doctrine during the Lincoln-Douglas debates that

- a. the Dred Scott decision was unconstitutional.
- b. action by territorial legislatures could keep slavery out of the territories.
- c. popular sovereignty would guarantee slavery in all United States territories.
- d. Congress should reopen the Atlantic slave trade.

___ 23. The presidential candidate of the new Constitutional Union party in 1860 was

- a. Stephen A. Douglas.
- b. John Breckenridge.
- c. John Bell.
- d. Jefferson Davis.

___ 24. Abraham Lincoln opposed the Crittenden Compromise because

- a. it allowed the doctrine of popular sovereignty to be overrode once statehood was achieved.
- b. he opposed the expansion of slavery in the territories.
- c. its adoption might provoke Kentucky to leave the Union.
- d. he felt bound by President Buchanan's earlier rejection of it.

___ 25. The proposed Crittenden Compromise, if adopted, would have

- a. allowed slavery north of 36° 30'.
- b. guaranteed federal protection of slavery in territories south of 36° 30'.
- c. annexed Cuba as a slave territory of the United States.
- d. repealed the Fugitive Slave Law.

Civil War & Indian Wars Test – Honors

Multiple Choice (2 pts each)

- ___ 1. The battle of Vicksburg is a significant victory in that
- A. the Union, under Grant, gained control of the Mississippi River
 - B. the Confederacy
 - C. declared martial law where needed
 - D. never had to use troops
- ___ 2. During the Civil War, most of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory of present day Oklahoma
- A. supported the Union
 - B. remained neutral
 - C. supported the Confederacy
 - D. gave up their slaves
- ___ 3. As the Civil War began, the South seemed to have the advantage of
- A. the ability to wage offensive warfare
 - B. superior industrial capabilities
 - C. many talented military leaders
 - D. superior transportation facilities
- ___ 4. It is often stated that the Civil War was over before it started. Which of the following lends credence to this theory?
- A. The Union's lack of men of combat age: only 1.2 million as compared to the South's 4 million
 - B. The lack of railroads, equipment and factories in the Union
 - C. The Union's ability to out-produce the Confederacy in virtually all agricultural goods except cotton
 - D. The overwhelming amount of the nation's deposits held by Confederate banks
- ___ 5. Northern soldiers *eventually* became known for their
- A. discipline and determination
 - B. cowardice in battle
 - C. lack of proper training
 - D. high pitched battle yell, which sounded much like the Buffalo

- ___ 6. To find effective high level commanders, the Union
- A. took only top graduates from West Point
 - B. used the trial and error method
 - C. relied on the advice of foreign experts
 - D. did not let politics enter the decision-making process
- ___ 7. The Battle of Shiloh
- A. was another victory for the South in the Eastern theater
 - B. took more American lives than all previous US wars combined
 - C. was a near defeat for the Confederacy before reinforcements arrived
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
- ___ 8. The North's greatest strength in the Civil War was its
- A. navy
 - B. military leadership
 - C. high morale
 - D. economy
- ___ 9. Border States that remained loyal to the Union included
- A. Kentucky
 - B. Maryland
 - C. Missouri
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
- ___ 10. Who was exempted from conscription during the Civil War?
- A. northerners who paid the government or a substitute \$300 and southerners who owned at least twenty slaves
 - B. northerners who had a widowed mother to support and southerners who owned no slaves
 - C. northerners and southerners who could not afford the \$300 conscription fee
 - D. northerners and southerners who objected to war on moral grounds
- ___ 11. The purpose of the Anaconda Plan was to
- A. seal off the Confederacy along the Mississippi and the coast through blockade
 - B. elect McClellan, nicknamed Anaconda, as President in 1864
 - C. seal off the Union along the Ohio River and the Atlantic coast
 - D. infiltrate the South in a "snake-like" fashion and incite antisecession sentiment
 - E. secretly reunite J Lo and Ice Cube one more time in hopes of box office glory

- ___ 12. The Battle of Antietam in September 1862
- A. was a strategic victory for the North due in large part to the Union's discovery of Robert E. Lee's battle plans
 - B. encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
 - C. made it increasingly less likely that the Confederacy would gain the recognition of Britain & France as an independent nation
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
- ___ 13. The Confederacy failed to receive diplomatic recognition by England or France for all of the following factors *except*
- A. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which dampened Europe's enthusiasm for Confederate recognition
 - B. The British awareness that their true diplomatic interest lay in supporting the Union blockade, as they may want to use similar tactics in a future war
 - C. The skillful diplomacy of the Union, which avoided diplomatic conflicts and tension with both England and France
 - D. England's alternative sources of cotton
- ___ 14. The *most* important factor in Abraham Lincoln's 1864 reelection victory was
- A. his furlough of Union soldiers so that they could vote for him
 - B. the fall of Atlanta and Mobile to Union forces in September 1864
 - C. the lack of any organized political opposition
 - D. the split between Lincoln & Radical Republicans over plans for reconstruction
- ___ 15. Which group of battles is correctly identified as Union or Confederate victories?
- A. Confederate victories: Chancellorsville, Chiamauga & Antietam
 - B. Union victories: Antietam, Gettsburg & Vicksburg
 - C. Confederate victories: Shiloh, New Orleans & Fredericksburg
 - D. Union victories: Vicksburg, Shiloh and Chickamauga
- ___ 16. During the Civil War
- A. African-Americans were enlisted by the Union army only after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued
 - B. Southern armies found no way of utilizing slave labor
 - C. Thousands of slaves rose in armed rebellion behind Southern lines
 - D. About one out of every four Union troops was African-American

- ___ 17. The Battle of Gettysburg was significant because
- A. The war ended shortly thereafter
 - B. Union victory, the final turning point, meant that the South was doomed
 - C. The Union had uncovered Confederate battle plans wrapped around cigars
 - D. It was decided so quickly
- ___ 18. Clement L. Vallandigham, a Southern sympathizer and vocal opponent of the war, was derisively labeled a
- A. Carpetbagger
 - B. Contraband
 - C. Copperhead
 - D. Plug-Ugly
- ___ 19. Among the casualties of the Civil War were
- A. slavery
 - B. presidential power
 - C. states' rights
 - D. all of the above
 - E. both A and C are correct
- ___ 20. Which person is correctly paired with his plan or technique for military victory?
- A. McClellan: surround the Confederacy and choke it into submission
 - B. Winfield Scott: simultaneous, coordinated attacks on several fronts
 - C. Lincoln: a bloodless defeat followed by a negotiated peace that would leave slavery intact
 - D. Sherman: "total war"
- ___ 21. In post-Civil War America, Indians surrendered their lands only when they
- A. Chose to migrate further west
 - B. Received solemn promises from the government that they would be left alone and provided with supplies
 - C. Lost their mobility as the whites killed their horses
 - D. Were allowed to control the supply of food and other staples to the reservations
- ___ 22. The Indians battled whites for all of the following reasons *except* to
- A. Rescue their women who had been exiled to Florida
 - B. Avenge savage massacres of Indians by whites
 - C. Punish whites for breaking treaties
 - D. Defend their lands against whites
- ___ 23. As a result of the defeat of Captain William Fetterman's command,
- A. The government built new forts on the Bozeman Trail
 - B. The Great Sioux Reservation was guaranteed to the Sioux tribes
 - C. The Bozeman Trail was reopened
 - D. White settlers abandoned the Dakota Territory

- ___ 24. The Plains Indians were nearly exterminated
- A. By their constant intertribal warfare
 - B. When they settled on reservations
 - C. After such famous leaders as Geronimo and Sitting Bull were killed
 - D. By virtual extermination of the buffalo
- ___ 25. The Nez Perce Indians of Idaho were goaded into war when
- A. The Sioux sought their land
 - B. Gold was discovered on their reservation
 - C. The federal government attempted to put them on a reservation
 - D. The Canadian government attempted to force their return to the US
- ___ 26. The buffalo were nearly exterminated
- A. As a result of being overhunted by the Indians
 - B. By trains racing across the Great Plains
 - C. Through wholesale butchery by whites
 - D. By disease
- ___ 27. *A Century of Dishonor* (1881), which chronicled the dismal history of Indian-white relations, was authored by
- A. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - B. Helen Hunt Jackson
 - C. Chief Joseph
 - D. Joseph F. Glidden
- ___ 28. The humanitarians who wanted to treat the Indians kindly
- A. Had little respect for traditional Indian culture
 - B. Advocated allowing the Ghost Dance to continue
 - C. Opposed passage of the Dawes Act
 - D. Believed that Indians should not be forced to “walk the white man’s way”
- ___ 29. To assimilate into American society, the Dawes Act did all of the following *except*
- A. Dissolve many tribes as legal entities
 - B. Try to make rugged individualists of the Indians
 - C. Wipe out tribal ownership of land
 - D. Outlaw the sacred Sun Dance
- ___ 30. The US government’s outlawing of the Indian Ghost Dance in 1890 resulted in the
- A. Battle of Wounded Knee
 - B. Sand Creek Massacre
 - C. Battle of Little Big Horn
 - D. Dawes Severalty Act