

1. A provision in the fugitive slave law was that
 - A) slaves were awarded due process after they were found
 - B) only licensed slave catchers could arrest slaves
 - C) slaves were legally free when they reached Canada
 - D) slavery was permitted in the SouthWest
 - E) U.S. citizens were required to help capture slaves
2. Who was most likely to support the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
 - A) A Northern Democrat
 - B) A former Whig
 - C) A textile worker
 - D) A cotton farmer
 - E) A gold prospector
3. "Bleeding Kansas" described
 - A) Civil War skirmishes which occurred on the Western front in Kansas
 - B) outlaw battles in Dodge City
 - C) violence between Americans and Native Americans on the fields of Kansas
 - D) fighting between anti- and pro-slavery forces in Kansas
 - E) a health epidemic which killed many in Kansas
4. One impact of *Dred Scott v. Sanford* was that
 - A) Northern opinions on slavery were proven constitutional
 - B) the slavery question was held at bay for an amount of time
 - C) James Buchanan's popularity increased
 - D) Southerners were encouraged to take an extreme position on slavery
 - E) Northerners and Southerners tried eagerly to compromise on slavery
5. The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860 because
 - A) he was their most well-known candidate
 - B) they thought they had no chance to win, and did not want to have a top candidate lose
 - C) he came from a large state
 - D) they did not want to nominate someone too radical because they felt confident to win
 - E) the leading candidate resigned due to scandal
6. The main engine of the American economy in the 1840s and 1850s was the
 - A) steamship
 - B) new practices in agriculture
 - C) new practices in agriculture
 - D) rise of the railroad
 - E) gold acquired from the gold rush
7. In order to assure victory and prevent secession in some states, Abraham Lincoln
 - A) deferred to his cabinet, who often had more specialized advice
 - B) stretched the limits of the Constitution
 - C) attacked the South in the West
 - D) persuaded the British to boycott trade with the South
 - E) supported the conscription act
8. The event that caused Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas to secede was
 - A) Lincoln's election
 - B) Lincoln's call for volunteers to put down the insurrection at Fort Sumter
 - C) Major Anderson's resignation of Fort Sumter
 - D) Lincoln's decision to send supplies to Fort Sumter
 - E) South Carolina's decision to secede
9. One advantage the North held over the South when the Civil War began was
 - A) a more politically experienced leader
 - B) more talented military leadership
 - C) the opportunity to fight on the defensive
 - D) more capability to produce weapons
 - E) familiarity with the terrain
10. "Greenbacks" were
 - A) Southern paper currency
 - B) unbacked currency in the North
 - C) backed by a gold standard
 - D) released by Secretary of the Treasury Simon Cameron
 - E) passed under the National Banking Act

11. "Copperheads" were
- A) Northerners who moved South after the war
 - B) Northern fanatical abolitionists
 - C) Bandits in the West
 - D) Native Americans who fought for the Union
 - E) Northerners who opposed the war
12. Which of the following countries granted diplomatic recognition to the Confederate States of America?
- A) Great Britain
 - B) France
 - C) Mexico
 - D) Russia
 - E) None of the above
13. By 1864, the best chance of the South to win the Civil War was to
- A) invade the North via Pennsylvania
 - B) hope that Lincoln lost the 1864 election
 - C) gain the support of Great Britain
 - D) attack the Union in the West
 - E) sell all of its cotton reserves
14. One important cause for desertion in the Army of the Confederacy towards the end of the war was
- A) the belief that they could not defeat the North
 - B) lack of faith in their military leadership
 - C) distrust between the soldiers
 - D) the scarcity of food and consumer goods
 - E) the widespread rebellion of slaves
15. What was one advantage the South held going into the Civil War?
- A) Control of cotton made the South relatively richer.
 - B) The South had the advantage of fighting on the defensive.
 - C) The South had an extremely long coastline, which made it very difficult to blockade.
 - D) The U.S. Navy was nearly destroyed due to the defecting of many of its finest officers to the South.
 - E) The South received large number of immigrants during the war.
16. The Confederacy believed that France and Britain would intervene on their behalf because
- A) they wanted to see a divided and thus weakened United States
 - B) they needed cotton for their factories
 - C) they agreed with the pro-slavery position of the South
 - D) they needed to unload products on the Southern market
 - E) they wanted revenge on the North
17. William Sherman's goal in destroying everything he found in the South was to
- A) destroy revenue producing items for the South
 - B) show Southerners that continued war would mean ruin for them
 - C) crush the Southern economy
 - D) destroy the post-war lives of Southerners as punishment
 - E) assist his men in boosting their morale
18. The campaign at Vicksburg was important because it
- A) gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River
 - B) gave the Union control of New Orleans
 - C) began the philosophy of "total war"
 - D) was the bloodiest battle of the war
 - E) demonstrated why the South had fought better in the war
19. The main way in which the Confederacy attempted to challenge Union naval superiority was through
- A) assistance from the British navy
 - B) many small crafts
 - C) destroying the Union navy from land
 - D) ironclad ships
 - E) building a navy slowly over time
20. The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in
- A) the United States
 - B) the North
 - C) Southern border states
 - D) rebellious states
 - E) the Union army