

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

**Answer Key**  
**Unit 5 Practice Set 2**

1. **E**
  2. **D**
  3. **D**
  4. **D**
  5. **D**
  6. **D**
  7. **B**
  8. **B**
  9. **D**
  10. **B**
  11. **E**
  12. **E**
  13. **B**
  14. **D**
  15. **B**
  16. **B**
  17. **B**
  18. **A**
  19. **D**
  20. **D**
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