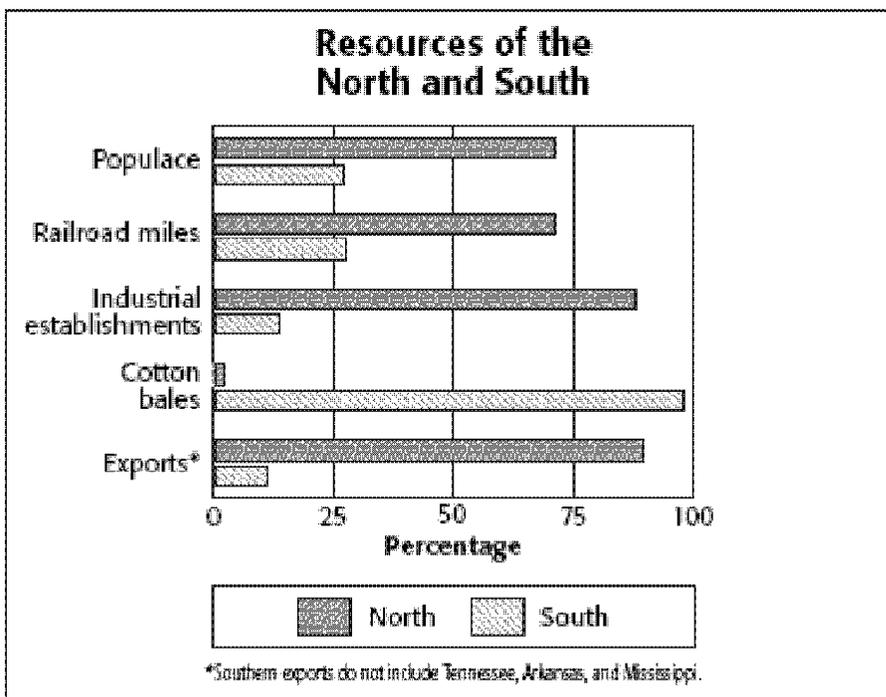


Civil War Practice Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The Civil War began with the
 - a. election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.
 - b. abolition of slavery in the South.
 - c. declaration of war by President Lincoln.
 - d. firing of Confederate guns on Fort Sumter.
- _____ 2. Study the chart below and answer the question that follows.



- According to the chart, which of the following statements is true?
- a. The North was more industrialized and populated than the South.
 - b. Southern cities could rely on a larger system of roads than the North.
 - c. The North produced 30% less cotton than the South.
 - d. The South was more advanced in agriculture and industry than the North.
- _____ 3. The “cotton diplomacy” advanced by Confederate President Jefferson Davis was based on the belief that
 - a. Britain would support the South because it needed the raw cotton.
 - b. he North would spare cotton plantations from attacks.
 - c. the South would be supported by the owners of the plantations.
 - d. Britain would stop supplying the North with cotton in case of war.

- _____ 4. As a strategy for winning the Civil War, Union General Winfield Scott wanted to
- cut off the Confederacy's means of transportation by taking control of the railroads in the South.
 - deny the South access to the North by building a wall along the border between North and South.
 - gain control of the Confederate capital in Richmond and force the southern troops to surrender.
 - employ a naval blockade of southern ports and gain control of the Mississippi River to divide the Confederacy.
- _____ 5. The Union and the Confederate armies built up their troops by
- relying on help from volunteers to serve in the army.
 - using women and children to serve in the army.
 - issuing a draft, which forced civilians to serve in the army.
 - giving monetary rewards to people willing to serve in the army.
- _____ 6. The U.S. Sanitary Commission, formed in preparation for the Civil War, is an example of the
- North's focus on raising money to create hospitals for prisoners of war.
 - North's effort to license more doctors, including women, to practice medicine.
 - role of civilians in helping Union troops get medicine, bandages, and food.
 - role of women in training nurses to be sent to Union camps and hospitals.
- _____ 7. What was the main problem for the Confederate and Union armies when preparing for war?
- Most soldiers had neither boots nor uniforms.
 - Most soldiers found rifles difficult to carry.
 - Most soldiers were unreliable mercenaries.
 - Most soldiers were inexperienced and undisciplined.
- _____ 8. The First Battle of Bull Run
- shattered the Union's hope of winning the war quickly and easily.
 - showed the Union that the Confederate army was weaker than anticipated.
 - demonstrated to the Confederacy the power and strength of the Union army.
 - destroyed the Confederacy's hope of restoring unity without resorting to war.
- _____ 9. Why did Union General George B. McClellan hesitate before launching an attack on the Confederate army in 1862?
- He thought his soldiers had not received enough training.
 - He was waiting for reinforcements from Washington.
 - He had overestimated the size of the Confederate army.
 - He was waiting for the right moment to launch a direct assault.
- _____ 10. What did the Second Battle of Bull Run accomplish for the Confederacy?
- Most of the Union troops were forced to retreat in defeat.
 - The Confederacy gained control of the Union's capital.
 - The Confederacy gained control of the northern railroads.
 - Most of the Union troops were lost during this battle in Virginia.

- ___ 11. The Battle of Antietam
- severely weakened the Union army.
 - shifted control of the Civil War from the South to the North.
 - was the last battle that took place in the eastern United States.
 - convinced Europe to support the Confederacy.
- ___ 12. Union General George B. McClellan refused to use reserve soldiers in the Battle of Antietam because he
- thought General Lee was gathering reserves for a counterattack.
 - thought the battle was already causing too many casualties.
 - feared he was losing the battle and wanted to spare his soldiers.
 - wanted to split his army and send the reserves to Harpers Ferry.
- ___ 13. Which of these news headlines would have most likely appeared in Northern newspapers the day after the Battle of Antietam?
- Confederate Leader Gives His Life in Antietam
 - The Confederacy's Greatest Triumph
 - Union Gains an Edge on the Confederacy
 - Spirit of the North Broken by the Outcome of Antietam
- ___ 14. Why did the Union find it difficult to maintain the blockade it set up to control southern ports?
- The Union navy was not as strong as the naval forces of the Confederacy.
 - The South had the help of the European navy to get around the blockade.
 - The South had small, fast ships to get around the blockade.
 - The Union navy had to patrol thousands of miles of coastline.
- ___ 15. What feature made the new warships developed by the South dangerous to the Union navy?
- The ships could sail undetected for long periods of time.
 - The ships were heavily armored with thick metal plating.
 - The ships could be completely submerged underwater.
 - The ships were very fast and could haul tons of ammunition.
- ___ 16. The development of new warships by both the North and the South
- shifted the majority of fighting from the land to the sea.
 - made the power of the Northern and Southern navies equal.
 - marked the end of the use of wooden warships powered by sails and wind.
 - demonstrated to both sides that the war would not be ending soon.
- ___ 17. The goal of the Union army in the West was to gain control of the
- Mississippi River.
 - border state of Kentucky.
 - railroads in the West.
 - Confederate capital.
- ___ 18. What did the Union victory in the Battle of Shiloh mean for the Union?
- It won the war in the West for the Union.
 - It gave the Union greater control of the Mississippi River valley.
 - It allowed the Union to focus more on the war in the East.
 - It established Union control over the border states.

- ____ 19. What was the significance of the Siege of Vicksburg?
- It showed the Union that the South was as strong as ever.
 - It showed the Union that it would win the Civil War.
 - It gave the Union total control of the Mississippi River.
 - It gave the Union control of the capital of the Confederacy.
- ____ 20. Ulysses S. Grant was qualified to lead an army because he had
- led an army troop to victory during the War of 1812.
 - served in the French and Indian War and contributed to the victory.
 - led America to victory during the American Revolution.
 - served in the Mexican-American War and proven his strength in battle.
- ____ 21. Which of the following describes the situation in the Far West in the early years of the war?
- The Union succeeded in halting several Confederate attacks.
 - The region remained in the hands of independent Native Americans.
 - Pro-Confederate forces retreated from the region almost immediately.
 - The Confederacy gained many territories thanks to the help of British troops.
- ____ 22. Why did many Native Americans choose to join the Confederacy in the war effort in the Far West?
- They identified with the Confederacy's fight to hold onto their beliefs.
 - They agreed with the Confederate states' practice of using slave labor.
 - They hoped that Confederate leaders would give them more independence.
 - They thought that a winning Confederacy would return their native lands.
- ____ 23. Where did the Battle of Pea Ridge take place?
- eastern California
 - northern Texas
 - eastern Missouri
 - northern Arkansas
- ____ 24. Why did President Lincoln support the abolition of slavery?
- He thought that it would help the North win the war.
 - He thought slavery gave too much power to the South.
 - He thought that the South would surrender if slavery were abolished.
 - He felt that slaves would continue supporting the South unless they were freed.
- ____ 25. The Emancipation Proclamation was an order from Lincoln
- granting slaves U.S. citizenship.
 - requiring slaves to join Union troops.
 - calling for all Confederate slaves to be freed.
 - ending slavery in the United States.
- ____ 26. On what principle from the Declaration of Independence did President Lincoln base the Emancipation Proclamation?
- the principle that political power belongs to the people
 - the principle that the federal government should control slavery
 - the principle of limited government
 - the principle that all men are created equal

- _____ 27. How did many northern Democrats feel about Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation?
- They were upset that slaves were not emancipated in the border states.
 - They feared that freed slaves would come north and take their jobs at lower wages.
 - They were in total agreement with Lincoln's decision to emancipate the slaves.
 - They feared the Union would remain divided despite the freeing of southern slaves.
- _____ 28. Why did Lincoln wait until after the Union victory at the Battle of Antietam to announce the Emancipation Proclamation?
- He thought the North would support his decision after the victory.
 - He wanted to catch the Confederacy off guard.
 - He wanted the Union to be in a position of strength.
 - He thought the South would be more receptive to the Proclamation at that time.
- _____ 29. African American soldiers in the Civil War faced more difficulties than white soldiers in that they were
- given rotten food to eat and poor living conditions at camp.
 - killed or sold into slavery if captured by the Confederacy.
 - not experienced at war and did not know what to expect.
 - only given bayonets with which to fight.
- _____ 30. Which of the following was an African American unit in the Civil War that played a key role in the attack on South Carolina's Fort Wagner?
- 54th Massachusetts Infantry
 - 29th Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry
 - 8th Kansas Colored Heavy Artillery
 - 100th Tennessee Colored Infantry
- _____ 31. In 1864 how did Lincoln propose rewarding African American soldiers who had served for the Union Army?
- He considered granting them U.S. citizenship.
 - He suggested granting them the right to vote.
 - He recommended giving them the right to own property.
 - He thought about granting them the right to hold office.
- _____ 32. Why did many criticize the northern draft of 1863?
- They felt that the draft forced white men to fight for the sake of African Americans in the South.
 - They felt that the draft was unconstitutional because it took away a man's right to decide to serve in the war.
 - They felt that the draft favored the rich by allowing them to buy their way out of serving.
 - They felt that the draft forced men who were too young and inexperienced to fight in the war.

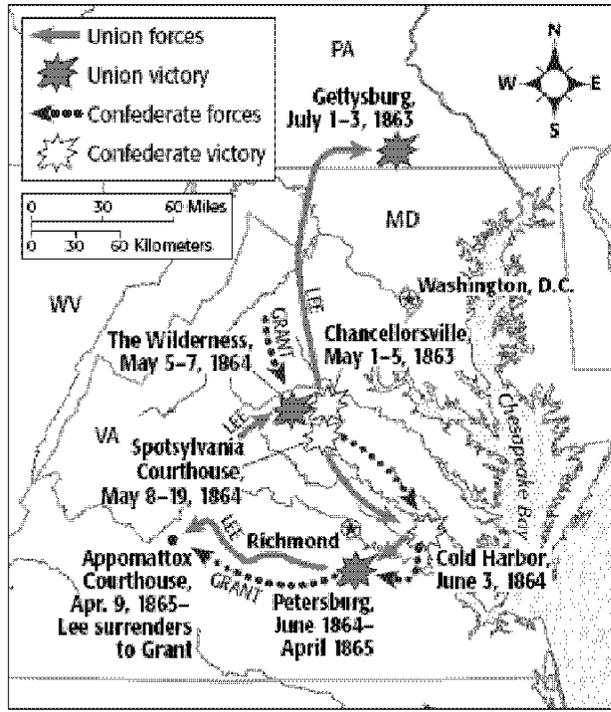
- _____ 33. What did President Lincoln do to silence those in opposition to the war?
- He banned the publication of anti-war articles in newspapers.
 - He decided that enemies of the Union would be forced to immediately leave the United States.
 - He ignored protections against unlawful imprisonment by jailing enemies of the Union without trial.
 - He ordered that anyone who openly opposed the war be fined a large sum of money.
- _____ 34. Many Northerners began to oppose the Civil War because they
- began to realize the importance of slavery to the South's economy.
 - felt that the Union was being too harsh on the Confederacy.
 - thought Lincoln was following his own agenda and not the Union's.
 - were upset by the length of the war and the number of casualties.
- _____ 35. How were prisoners of war treated during the Civil War?
- They were treated humanely but most often they died before their release.
 - They were often forced to fight for the enemy troops.
 - They were often held without shelter and given little food.
 - They were treated well because their captors wanted money for their return.
- _____ 36. How did life change for civilians in the North during the Civil War?
- Many civilians lost their homes and livelihoods because of the poor wartime economy.
 - Civilians often became casualties of war when battles took place in the middle of towns and major cities.
 - Civilians often had to go long periods of time without food because all supplies were sent to the troops.
 - Many civilians incapable of serving in the war had to take over the jobs left vacant by soldiers in the war.
- _____ 37. During the Civil War many women
- provided medical care for soldiers injured in the war.
 - began to serve in the military after Lincoln granted them permission.
 - traveled with soldiers to cook meals for them during the war.
 - organized protests to call for peace.
- _____ 38. Lincoln replaced General McClellan with General Burnside for the attack on Fredericksburg because General McClellan
- was not daring enough.
 - had been severely wounded.
 - wanted to divide the army into two weaker segments.
 - had caused too many casualties in the Battle of Antietam.

- ___ 39. What gave General Lee the chance to reunite the two sections of his army in time for the Union attack on Fredericksburg in 1862?
- The Union army spent too much time being trained by General Joseph Hooker.
 - The Union army was delayed by crossing the Rappahannock River.
 - The Union army launched the attack on Chancellorsville, which was well defended.
 - The Union army was not able to break the Confederate defensive line for three days.
- ___ 40. What did Generals McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker have in common?
- Their armies were too inexperienced.
 - They all lacked aggression and timing.
 - Their attacks were not well coordinated.
 - They believed in keeping the reserves as long as they could.
- ___ 41. The purpose of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was to
- honor the Union soldiers and their bravery throughout the Civil War.
 - surrender to certain demands of the Confederacy.
 - remind Americans of the reasons that the Civil War was being fought.
 - declare the official end of the Civil War.
- ___ 42. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address reflected ideas from the Declaration of Independence in that it emphasized
- giving freedom and equal rights to slaves.
 - protecting the rights of individuals.
 - establishing a limited government.
 - valuing liberty, equality, and democracy.
- ___ 43. What advantage did the North have over the South in the Battle of Gettysburg?
- The North gained control of Little Round Top, which gave them a better position than the South.
 - The North had more experience and a greater number of troops than the South.
 - The North camped at Seminary Ridge, which allowed them to line up parallel to the southern troops.
 - The North had heavier artillery and more resources than the South.
- ___ 44. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg a turning point in the Civil War?
- It resulted in the Confederacy losing over half of its troops.
 - It was the last time Lee's troops launched an attack in the North.
 - It was the scene of the surrender of the Confederate troops to the Union.
 - It marked the first clear Union victory of the Civil War.
- ___ 45. How did the Union's capture of Atlanta contribute to Lincoln's reelection?
- It showed Union voters that the North would absolutely win the war.
 - It convinced Union voters that the North was making progress in the war.
 - It showed Union voters that the South was willing to give in to Lincoln's demands.
 - It convinced Union voters that Lincoln's decision to emancipate slaves was justified.

- _____ 46. What important contribution did General William Tecumseh Sherman make to the Union war effort?
- He succeeded in destroying southern railroads and industries by capturing Atlanta.
 - He gained control over Confederate troops after he led the Union in capturing the Confederate capital.
 - He cut off southern access to waterways by setting up a naval blockade in the Atlantic Ocean.
 - He rendered southern troops helpless when he captured Confederate General Robert E. Lee.
- _____ 47. What was the strategy of total war adopted by General Sherman?
- destroying civilian and military resources
 - executing all prisoners of war without a trial
 - attacking the enemy both on land and from the sea
 - killing the slaves and, consequently, the work force
- _____ 48. Why did General Lee decide to surrender his troops at Appomattox Courthouse?
- General Lee no longer wanted to fight and his troops wanted to surrender.
 - The Union promised to restore the South to its way of life before the war.
 - Confederacy president Jefferson Davis ordered him to surrender.
 - The Union had surrounded his troops and he had run out of supplies.
- _____ 49. Life for African Americans in the South changed after the Civil War because many African Americans
- were now free because of the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - received equal rights and opportunities under the law.
 - had gained the respect of the white population of the South.
 - won citizenship as a result of the Union victory in the war.
- _____ 50. What was the economic condition of the South after the end of the Civil War?
- improved, as plantations were in the hands of former slaves
 - disastrous, as most plantations became Union generals' mansions
 - thriving, as the end of slavery enhanced working conditions
 - critical, as homes and jobs were not available to most people

___ 51. Study the map below and answer the question that follows.

Final Campaigns



Lee traveled to Gettysburg following the Confederate victory at

- Petersburg.
- Richmond.
- Chancellorsville.
- Cold Harbor.

Completion

Complete each statement.

- Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri were the key _____ that were wedged between the North and the South. (border states/middle states)
- Confederate gunfire upon Fort _____ in 1861 marked the official beginning of the Civil War. (Ticonderoga/Sumter)
- The northern defeat in the _____, the first major battle of the Civil War, crushed the Union's hope of winning the war quickly. (Battle of Gettysburg/First Battle of Bull Run)
- The outcome of the Battle of Antietam shifted the advantage in the Civil War to the _____. (North/South)
- In 1862, President Lincoln issued the _____, which was a military order that freed slaves in the Confederate states. (Emancipation Proclamation/Gettysburg Address)

57. In order to silence opposition to the Civil War, President Lincoln suspended the right of _____, which protects citizens from unlawful imprisonment. (habeas corpus/double jeopardy)
58. _____ organized medicine and supplies for troops on the battlefield and founded what would eventually become the American Red Cross. (Clara Barton/Dolly Madison)
59. The Union victory in the Battle of _____ was a turning point in the war that marked General Lee's final attack in the North. (Battle of Gettysburg/Battle of Antietam)
60. In 1863, President Lincoln gave the _____, which expressed the confidence of the Union and reminded Americans of the reasons for the war. (Gettysburg Address/"House Divided" speech)
61. In 1864, under the leadership of General _____, the Union carried out its goal of destroying railroads by capturing Atlanta, Georgia, which was an important southern railroad link. (Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson/William Tecumseh Sherman)

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 62. At the start of the Civil War, the Union capital was vulnerable to attack because Maryland decided to secede from the Union.
- ___ 63. The size of the North's population and its transportation network of roads, canals, and railroads gave the North a sizable advantage over the South going into the Civil War.
- ___ 64. The South's strategy at the beginning of the Civil War was to wear down northern troops and capture the Union capital.
- ___ 65. While General George McClellan was slow and careful in training his men and planning attacks, General Robert E. Lee took risks and made unpredictable moves to throw off his enemies.
- ___ 66. The Union victory in the Second Battle of Bull Run allowed the North to gain full control of the Mississippi River.
- ___ 67. The Union victory in the Siege of Vicksburg gave the Union full control of the valuable Mississippi River.
- ___ 68. When Admiral Farragut entered Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he had his wooden ships wrapped in heavy chains to protect them like ironclads.
- ___ 69. In the war in the Far West, Confederate and Union troops fought many battles for control of Missouri.
- ___ 70. Lincoln faced northern opposition to the Civil War after Congress approved a draft, or forced military service, in 1863.
- ___ 71. General Robert E. Lee surrendered in Richmond in April of 1865 after Confederate soldiers surrounded his troops, who had few supplies.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. Wilderness Campaign
- b. contrabands
- c. Winfield Scott
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. Pickett's Charge
- f. Appomattox Courthouse
- g. 54th Massachusetts Infantry
- h. total war
- i. Battle of Shiloh
- j. Copperheads

- ___ 72. African American military troupe that led the charge on Fort Wagner in South Carolina
- ___ 73. group of midwestern Democrats who sympathized with the South and opposed abolition
- ___ 74. Union General who led the western campaign during the Civil War
- ___ 75. escaped slaves
- ___ 76. series of battles launched by the Union in northern and central Virginia
- ___ 77. Civil War battle in which the Union gained greater control of the Mississippi River
- ___ 78. type of warfare where civilian and military resources are destroyed
- ___ 79. unsuccessful attack made by the Confederacy on Union troops during the Battle of Gettysburg
- ___ 80. scene of the meeting between Union and Confederate leaders in which the Confederacy surrendered
- ___ 81. Union General whose two-part strategy was to destroy the South's economy and divide the South by gaining control of the Mississippi River

Civil War Practice Test Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1. ANS: D
NAT: 16.1.1 | PTS: 1
STA: 1.4.b | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.1.1 |
| 2. ANS: A
NAT: 16.1.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.1.1 |
| 3. ANS: A
NAT: 16.1.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.1.1 |
| 4. ANS: D
NAT: 16.1.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.1.1 |
| 5. ANS: A
NAT: 16.1.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 16.1.2 |
| 6. ANS: C
NAT: 16.1.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.1.2 |
| 7. ANS: D
NAT: 16.1.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 16.1.2 |
| 8. ANS: A
NAT: 16.2.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 3 | OBJ: 16.2.1 |
| 9. ANS: C
NAT: 16.2.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.2.1 |
| 10. ANS: A
NAT: 16.2.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.2.1 |
| 11. ANS: B
NAT: 16.2.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 3 | OBJ: 16.2.2 |
| 12. ANS: D
NAT: 16.2.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.2.2 |
| 13. ANS: C
NAT: 16.2.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.2.2 |
| 14. ANS: D
NAT: 16.2.3 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.2.3 |
| 15. ANS: B
NAT: 16.2.3 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.2.3 |
| 16. ANS: C
NAT: 16.2.3 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 3 | OBJ: 16.2.3 |
| 17. ANS: A
NAT: 16.3.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 16.3.1 |
| 18. ANS: B
NAT: 16.3.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.3.1 |
| 19. ANS: C
NAT: 16.3.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 3 | OBJ: 16.3.1 |
| 20. ANS: D
NAT: 16.3.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.3.2 |

21.	ANS: A NAT: 16.3.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.3.2
22.	ANS: C NAT: 16.3.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.3.2
23.	ANS: D NAT: 16.3.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.3.2
24.	ANS: A NAT: 16.4.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.1
25.	ANS: C NAT: 16.4.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	OBJ: 16.4.1
26.	ANS: D NAT: 16.4.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.1
27.	ANS: B NAT: 16.4.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.1
28.	ANS: C NAT: 16.4.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.1
29.	ANS: B NAT: 16.4.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.2
30.	ANS: A NAT: 16.4.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	OBJ: 16.4.2
31.	ANS: B NAT: 16.4.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.2
32.	ANS: C NAT: 16.4.3	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.3
33.	ANS: C NAT: 16.4.3	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.3
34.	ANS: D NAT: 16.4.3	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.3
35.	ANS: C NAT: 16.4.4	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.4
36.	ANS: D NAT: 16.4.4	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.4
37.	ANS: A NAT: 16.4.4	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.4.4
38.	ANS: A NAT: 16.5.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.5.1
39.	ANS: B NAT: 16.5.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.5.1
40.	ANS: B NAT: 16.5.1	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.5.1
41.	ANS: C NAT: 16.5.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	OBJ: 16.5.2
42.	ANS: D NAT: 16.5.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 3	OBJ: 16.5.2
43.	ANS: A NAT: 16.5.2	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	OBJ: 16.5.2

44. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 16.5.2
NAT: 16.5.2
45. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 3 OBJ: 16.5.3
NAT: 16.5.3
46. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.3
NAT: 16.5.3
47. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.5.3
NAT: 16.5.3
48. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.4
NAT: 16.5.4 STA: 1.2.b
49. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.4
NAT: 16.4.1 STA: 1.1.b| 1.2.b| 1.3.b| 1.3.c| 2.1.c
50. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.4
NAT: 16.5.3
51. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.3
NAT: 16.5.1

COMPLETION

52. ANS: border states
- PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.1.1 NAT: 16.1.1
STA: 1.4.b
53. ANS: Sumter
- PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.1.1 NAT: 16.1.1
STA: 1.4.b
54. ANS: First Battle of Bull Run
- PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.2.1 NAT: 16.2.1
55. ANS: North
- PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.2.2 NAT: 16.2.2
56. ANS: Emancipation Proclamation
- PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.4.1 NAT: 16.4.1
STA: 1.1.b| 1.2.b| 1.3.b| 1.3.c| 2.1.c
57. ANS: habeas corpus
- PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.4.3 NAT: 16.4.3
STA: 1.4.b
58. ANS: Clara Barton
- PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.4.4 NAT: 16.4.4

59. ANS: Battle of Gettysburg

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.1 NAT: 16.5.2

60. ANS: Gettysburg Address

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.5.1 NAT: 16.5.2

61. ANS: William Tecumseh Sherman

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.2 NAT: 16.5.3

TRUE/FALSE

62. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.1.1
NAT: 16.1.1 STA: 1.4.b

63. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.1.1
NAT: 16.1.2

64. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.1.1
NAT: 16.1.2

65. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.2.1
NAT: 16.2.1

66. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.2.1
NAT: 16.2.1

67. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.3.1
NAT: 16.3.1

68. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.3.1
NAT: 16.3.1

69. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.3.2
NAT: 16.3.2

70. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.4.3
NAT: 16.4.3 STA: 1.4.b

71. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.4
NAT: 16.5.4 STA: 1.2.b

MATCHING

72. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.4.2
NAT: 16.4.2 STA: 1.3.a

73. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.4.3
NAT: 16.4.3 STA: 1.4.b

74. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.3.1
NAT: 16.3.1

75. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 OBJ: 16.4.2
NAT: 16.4.2 STA: 1.3.a

76. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 2 OBJ: 16.5.3
NAT: 16.2.1

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| 77. | ANS: I
NAT: 16.3.1 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 16.3.1 |
| 78. | ANS: H
NAT: 16.5.3 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 16.5.4 |
| 79. | ANS: E
NAT: 16.5.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.5.1 |
| 80. | ANS: F
NAT: 16.5.4 | PTS: 1
STA: 1.2.b | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.5.4 |
| 81. | ANS: C
NAT: 16.1.2 | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 16.1.2 |