**Chapter 20—Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865**

**SHORT ANSWER**

*Identify and state the historical significance of the following:*

 1. Napoleon III

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 2. Maximilian

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 3. Charles Francis Adams

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 4. Clara Barton

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 5. William H. Seward

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 6. Jefferson Davis

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 7. Abraham Lincoln

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Describe and state the historical significance of the following:*

 8. Morrill Tariff Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 9. National Banking Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 10. *Trent* affair

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 11. *Alabama*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 12. Laird rams

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 13. King Cotton

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 14. Draft Riots

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 15. Butternut Region

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 16. martial law

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 17. Border States

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 18. Fort Sumter

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 19. "Johnny Reb"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 20. "Billy Yank"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 21. Union

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 22. Confederacy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 23. The European great powers welcomed a civil war in the United States for all of the following reasons *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | war would weaken the power of the United States in the western hemisphere. |
| b. | a divided America would likely put a halt to European immigration. |
| c. | they could play the two nations off against one another in a game of balance of power. |
| d. | their existing colonies would be safe against further American expansion. |
| e. | they might more readily seize new colonial territory in the Americas. |

ANS: B REF: p. 419

 24. President Lincoln's decision on what to do about the situation at Fort Sumter in the first weeks of his administration can best be characterized as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ill thought out. |
| b. | rash and hotheaded. |
| c. | the only possible option. |
| d. | a strategic blunder. |
| e. | a middle of the road solution. |

ANS: E REF: p. 419

 25. Confederate batteries fired on Fort Sumter when it was learned that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Lincoln had ordered the fort reinforced with federal troops. |
| b. | Lincoln had ordered supplies sent to the fort. |
| c. | the fort's commander was planning to evacuate his troops secretly from the fort. |
| d. | Lincoln had called for seventy-five thousand militia troops to form a voluntary Union army. |
| e. | southern support for secession was weakening. |

ANS: B REF: p. 419

 26. In 1861, many Northerners were willing to allow Southern states to leave the Union until

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry. |
| b. | the South attacked Fort Sumter. |
| c. | Robert E. Lee was named to head the potential new nation's army. |
| d. | South Carolina seceded from the United States. |
| e. | Virginia and Tennessee joined the seceding states. |

ANS: B REF: p. 419

 27. In order to persuade the Border States to remain in the Union, President Lincoln

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | relied solely on moral appeal. |
| b. | used only totally legal methods. |
| c. | guaranteed that they could keep slavery permanently. |
| d. | never had to use troops. |
| e. | used legally dubious methods. |

ANS: E REF: p. 420

 28. The Border States offered all of the following advantages *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a large population. |
| b. | a good supply of horses and mules. |
| c. | valuable manufacturing capacity. |
| d. | shipbuilding facilities. |
| e. | large navigable rivers. |

ANS: D REF: p. 420

 29. Lincoln's declaration that the North sought to preserve the Union with or without slavery

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | came as a disappointment to most Northerners and demoralized the Union. |
| b. | revealed the influence of the Border States on his policies. |
| c. | caused some seceded states to rejoin the Union. |
| d. | contradicted the campaign promises of the Republican party. |
| e. | cost him support in the Butternut region of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. |

ANS: B REF: p. 420

 30. Lincoln declared from the outset of the Civil War that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | he was not fighting to free the blacks. |
| b. | he wanted to see an end to slavery. |
| c. | slaves in all the Confederate states were now legally emancipated. |
| d. | he believed blacks and whites were equal. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: A REF: p. 420

 31. During the Civil War, most of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory of present-day Oklahoma

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | supported the Confederacy. |
| b. | supported the Union. |
| c. | remained neutral. |
| d. | gave up their slaves. |
| e. | sought admission as a Confederate state. |

ANS: A REF: p. 421

 32. The Cherokees' decision on whether to side with the North or South during the Civil War was based on

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Northern reservation policies. |
| b. | the fact that the tribe also owned slaves. |
| c. | promises by the Lincoln administration to continue making payments to the tribe. |
| d. | the invitation by Union leaders to send tribal delegates to Congress. |
| e. | the offer of a large cash payment in return for military support. |

ANS: B REF: p. 421

 33. In return for support from the Plains Indians during the Civil War, the Union

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | gave them land in California. |
| b. | increased their federal payments. |
| c. | allowed them to send delegates to Congress. |
| d. | made them scouts for the U.S. Army. |
| e. | waged war on them and herded them onto reservations. |

ANS: E REF: p. 421

 34. To achieve its independence, the Confederacy had to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | invade the Union. |
| b. | win a decisive military victory on its own soil. |
| c. | fight the invading Union army to a draw. |
| d. | attract more talented military commanders. |
| e. | capture Washington, D.C. |

ANS: C REF: p. 424

 35. As the Civil War began, the South seemed to have the advantage of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | greater ability to wage offensive warfare. |
| b. | more talented military leaders. |
| c. | superior industrial capabilities. |
| d. | superior transportation facilities. |
| e. | a more united public opinion. |

ANS: B REF: p. 424

 36. All of the following were similar characteristics that both Union and Confederate soldiers shared *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | most soldiers had been farmers or farm laborers. |
| b. | poor unskilled workers were well represented among both armies. |
| c. | most troops were native born. |
| d. | almost half were under the age of 22. |
| e. | both shared a common commitment to patriotism. |

ANS: B REF: p. 423

 37. Johnny Reb tended to be all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | jocular. |
| b. | emotional. |
| c. | religious. |
| d. | detached personally from the war. |
| e. | bred to fight. |

ANS: D REF: p. 423

 38. Billy Yank tended to be all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | religious. |
| b. | literate. |
| c. | intellectual. |
| d. | practical. |
| e. | efficient. |

ANS: A REF: p. 423

 39. Of all the hardships faced by the soldiers during the Civil War, the greatest was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | starvation. |
| b. | disease. |
| c. | decline of moral standards. |
| d. | lack of proper clothing. |
| e. | constant fighting. |

ANS: B REF: p. 423

 40. The greatest weakness of the South during the Civil War was its

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | military leadership. |
| b. | navy. |
| c. | slave population. |
| d. | economy. |
| e. | political system. |

ANS: D REF: p. 424

 41. The North's greatest strength in the Civil War was its

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ethnic unity. |
| b. | military leadership. |
| c. | navy. |
| d. | high morale. |
| e. | economy. |

ANS: E REF: p. 424

 42. Much of the hunger experienced by Confederate soldiers in the Civil War was due to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | poor agricultural production. |
| b. | the Union's naval blockade. |
| c. | the South's rickety transportation system. |
| d. | the fact that slaves abandoned the plantations. |
| e. | profiteering by military suppliers. |

ANS: C REF: p. 424

 43. 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. |
| e. | love of military pomp and hierarchy. |

ANS: A REF: p. 425

 44. To find effective high-level commanders, the Union

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | took only top graduates of West Point. |
| b. | drew on its reserve officer training program. |
| c. | relied on the advice of foreign experts. |
| d. | did not let politics enter the decision-making process. |
| e. | used trial and error. |

ANS: E REF: p. 425

 45. A supposed asset for the South at the beginning of the Civil War that never materialized to its real advantage was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | effective military leadership. |
| b. | intervention from Britain and France. |
| c. | the fighting skill of Southern males. |
| d. | its ability to fight on its own soil. |
| e. | its belief that it was defending its way of life. |

ANS: B REF: p. 425

 46. Most working people in Britain sided with the North because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they relied on the Northern economy for their own jobs. |
| b. | the North shared their feelings about whether Britain should enter the war. |
| c. | they had been moved by *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to want the end of slavery |
| d. | they hoped to one day have the opportunity to relocate to and profit in the U.S. |
| e. | France had sided with the South and they hated the French. |

ANS: C REF: p. 425

 47. One reason that the British did *not* try to break the Union blockade of the South during the Civil War was that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they feared losing Northern grain shipments. |
| b. | they did not want to fight against the superior American navy. |
| c. | the British upper class had supported the North from the onset of hostilities. |
| d. | the war caused no economic problems for Britain. |
| e. | the South resented British interference. |

ANS: A REF: p. 426

 48. The South believed that the British would come to its aid because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the people in Britain would demand such action. |
| b. | British Canada was strongly hostile to the Union. |
| c. | Britain still had slavery in its empire. |
| d. | the government had refused to allow *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to be sold in the empire. |
| e. | Britain was dependent on Southern cotton. |

ANS: E REF: p. 426

 49. During the Civil War, Britain and the United States were nearly provoked into war by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the incompetence of Charles Francis Adams, the United States ambassador to London. |
| b. | Britain's refusal to observe the Union's blockade of Southern ports. |
| c. | the *Trent* affair, involving the removal of Southern diplomats from a British ship. |
| d. | Napoleon III's effort to place Maximilian on the Mexican throne. |
| e. | British working-class support for the South. |

ANS: C REF: p. 427

 50. During the Civil War, diplomacy for the Union and the Confederacy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | played only a small role. |
| b. | was important for the Union but not for the Confederacy. |
| c. | was critical for both. |
| d. | was important for the Confederacy but not for the Union. |
| e. | relied on international organizations. |

ANS: C REF: p. 427

 51. Confederate commerce-raiders such as the *Alabama*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were of little value. |
| b. | proved effective against Union shipping. |
| c. | were supplied by the French. |
| d. | lasted less than a year. |
| e. | operated mostly off the Atlantic coast. |

ANS: B REF: p. 427

 52. The Confederacy's most effective commerce-raider was the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | *Monitor*. |
| b. | *Merrimack*. |
| c. | *Trent*. |
| d. | *Virginia*. |
| e. | *Alabama*. |

ANS: E REF: p. 427

 53. Napoleon III's attempt to install Maximilian on the Mexican throne was a clear violation of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | French neutrality. |
| b. | the Rush-Bagot agreement. |
| c. | Spanish sovereignty. |
| d. | the Monroe Doctrine. |
| e. | Pan-American treaties. |

ANS: D REF: p. 428

 54. America's minister to Britain, during the Civil War, under President Lincoln was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Charles Francis Adams. |
| b. | William H. Seward. |
| c. | Jefferson Davis. |
| d. | Edwin M. Stanton. |
| e. | Clara Barton. |

ANS: A REF: p. 427

 55. France abandoned its attempt to control Mexico

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | because the effort proved to be unprofitable. |
| b. | when the British pressured them to leave. |
| c. | when the American Civil War began. |
| d. | because the Mexicans declared independence. |
| e. | when the United States threatened to force France to leave. |

ANS: E REF: p. 428

 56. During the Civil War

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | relations between the Union and Canada were at times very poor. |
| b. | Southerners were unable to use Canada as a base from which to attack the Union. |
| c. | the Union and Canada became very close allies. |
| d. | France made an effort to regain control of Canada. |
| e. | the British army in Canada mobilized for intervention. |

ANS: A REF: p. 428

 57. The Southern cause was weakened by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the concept of states' rights that the Confederacy professed. |
| b. | a president, Jefferson Davis, who catered to public opinion and did not work hard at his job. |
| c. | the failure of the Southern people to commit to the ideal of Southern independence. |
| d. | a lack of sound military leadership. |
| e. | the constant threat of slave rebellion. |

ANS: A REF: p. 428

 58. As leader of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | enjoyed real personal popularity despite the South's loss. |
| b. | was a poor administrator. |
| c. | developed a good relationship with his congress. |
| d. | effectively articulated southern ideals. |
| e. | defied rather than was led by public opinion. |

ANS: E REF: p. 429

 59. The problems that Abraham Lincoln experienced as president were less prostrating than those experienced by Jefferson Davis partly because the North

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | had a long-established and fully recognized government. |
| b. | had strong political support from Britain and France. |
| c. | held firm to states' rights principles. |
| d. | was united in the cause of abolitionism. |
| e. | had fewer internal political divisions. |

ANS: A REF: p. 429

 60. As president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis did *not* exercise the arbitrary power wielded by Abraham Lincoln because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | of the South's emphasis on states' rights. |
| b. | there was such strong agreement on policy in the South. |
| c. | he did not believe in strong executive action. |
| d. | Lee's insistence on keeping his army out of politics. |
| e. | the Confederate Constitution gave him all the power he needed. |

ANS: A REF: p. 429

 61. To fill the army's demand for troops, prior to 1863, the North relied mainly on

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the draft. |
| b. | bounty brokers. |
| c. | substitute brokers. |
| d. | volunteers. |
| e. | foreign mercenaries. |

ANS: D REF: p. 429

 62. In Lincoln's attempts to preserve the Union, he did all of the following questionable actions as president *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports. |
| b. | increased the size of the federal army. |
| c. | suspended the writ of habeas corpus. |
| d. | advanced federal funds to private citizens without authorization. |
| e. | refused to implement a draft, or conscription law, during the war. |

ANS: E REF: p. 429

 63. The Union's establishment of the National Banking System

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | led to the issuance of depreciated paper money. |
| b. | established the gold standard in the United States. |
| c. | resulted in the reestablishment of the Bank of the United States. |
| d. | lasted only during the Civil War. |
| e. | was the first significant step toward a unified banking network since 1836. |

ANS: E REF: p. 431

 64. All of the following are true statements about the federal conscription (draft) law *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it allowed draftees to hire substitutes |
| b. | its provisions were unfair to the poor. |
| c. | it was passed despite a healthy rate of volunteers. |
| d. | men could pay $300 to purchase an exemption. |
| e. | it inspired resentment and riots. |

ANS: C REF: p. 429

 65. As a result of the Civil War, the Northern economy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | became more dependent on international trade. |
| b. | saw industrial profits improve but agricultural profits fall. |
| c. | was notable for its honest and fair business practices. |
| d. | experienced considerable unemployment despite military manpower demands. |
| e. | greatly expanded its industrial and technological productivity. |

ANS: E REF: p. 432

 66. Possessing \_\_\_\_ percent of the national wealth in 1860, the South claimed only \_\_\_\_ percent in 1870.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 45, 25 |
| b. | 35, 20 |
| c. | 32, 5 |
| d. | 30, 12 |
| e. | 25, 5 |

ANS: D REF: p. 433

 67. The Civil War was a women's war in all of the following ways *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | as men left for war, women gained new job opportunities in government. |
| b. | military demand for shoes and clothing drew women into industrial employment. |
| c. | women were encouraged to run for office to fill political posts abandoned by men. |
| d. | women aided men on the battlefront as spies or by posing as male soldiers |
| e. | women were able to professionalize nursing. |

ANS: C REF: p. 433

 68. Despite the war, 300,000 people migrated to the West, lured mainly by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the prospect of free land under the Homestead Act. |
| b. | the ability to push Indians off their land without government interference. |
| c. | the opportunity to flee from federal draft laws. |
| d. | the hope of fleeing slavery. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: A REF: p. 433

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

 69. States that joined the Confederacy after the firing on Fort Sumter included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Virginia. |
| b. | North Carolina. |
| c. | Missouri. |
| d. | Tennessee. |
| e. | Arkansas. |

ANS: A, B, D, E REF: p. 420

 70. Border slave states that remained loyal to the Union included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Kentucky. |
| b. | Missouri. |
| c. | Tennessee. |
| d. | Maryland. |
| e. | Delaware. |

ANS: A, B, D, E REF: p. 420

 71. Northern advantages at the outset of the Civil War included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | control of the seas. |
| b. | more banks, factories, railroads, and people. |
| c. | interior lines of military operation. |
| d. | the ability to wage offensive warfare. |
| e. | better military leadership. |

ANS: A, B REF: p. 424

 72. King Cotton failed the South as a tool of wartime diplomacy because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Britain held surpluses of cotton when the war began. |
| b. | textile workers in Britain favored the North. |
| c. | the North sent captured cotton to Britain. |
| d. | Britain developed alternative supplies of cotton in Egypt and India. |
| e. | the cotton crop was devastated by the boll weevil. |

ANS: A, B, C, D REF: p. 425-426

 73. Confederate commerce-raiders

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | operated near New York and Boston. |
| b. | dealt a devastating blow to the Union's merchant marine. |
| c. | severely crippled the Union war effort. |
| d. | established an effective blockade of Union ports. |
| e. | were almost all built in Britain. |

ANS: B, E REF: p. 427

 74. President Lincoln's loose interpretation of civil liberties during the Civil War

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was overridden by a protesting Congress. |
| b. | resulted in the suspension of habeas corpus. |
| c. | led to the arrest of several critical newspaper editors. |
| d. | was allowed to continue after the war. |
| e. | was defended by him as necessary to save the Union. |

ANS: B, C, E REF: p. 429

 75. Like the North during the Civil War, the South

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | exempted the wealthy from military service. |
| b. | experienced a high rate of desertion. |
| c. | relied mainly on volunteer enlistments. |
| d. | drafted men into military service. |
| e. | used black soldiers. |

ANS: A, B, C, D REF: p. 429-430

 76. To help pay for the Civil War, both the North and the South

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | raised taxes. |
| b. | printed paper currency. |
| c. | sold bonds. |
| d. | imposed high protective tariffs. |
| e. | borrowed from foreign governments. |

ANS: A, B, C REF: p. 431

**ESSAY**

 77. Explain why Britain finally decided against intervention on behalf of the Confederacy. In what ways was Britain helpful to the South anyway?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 78. Write your definition of *revolution.* Then use this definition to argue that the Civil War did or did not produce a revolution in the political, economic, and social life of the United States.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 79. To what extent was President Lincoln justified in his violations of ordinary civil liberties during the Civil War? Why or why not?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 80. Assess the validity of the following statement, "The South's devotion to states' rights was a major reason for its failure to win the Civil War."

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 81. During the Civil War, many poor Southerners complained that it was a rich man's war but a poor man's fight. On what basis did they make this complaint? Could Northerners have made the same accusation for the same reason? Explain.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 82. When confronted with Southern secession in 1861, why didn't Lincoln simply allow the South to separate in peace?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 83. The Civil War began in 1861. Why was it 1863 before Lincoln committed the Union to the emancipation of slaves?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 84. At the outset of the Civil War, the South confidently anticipated that King Cotton would guarantee it European intervention. Why didn't this intervention materialize?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 85. Identify the significance of the Border States to both the North and the South. How did they influence the shaping of Union strategy?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.