1. 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.

2. 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.

3. The North's greatest strength in the Civil War was its
   A) ethnic unity.
   B) military leadership.
   C) navy.
   D) high morale.
   E) economy.

4. 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.
5. 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.

6. To fill the army's demand for troops, the North relied mainly on
   A) the draft.
   B) bounty brokers.
   C) substitute brokers.
   D) volunteers.
   E) foreign mercenarys.

7. At the beginning of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln favored
   A) postponing military action as long as possible.
   B) making the Civil War about ending slavery.
   C) long-term enlistments for Union soldiers.
   D) quick military action to show the folly of secession.
   E) seizing control of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

8. Arrange the following in chronological order: (A) the Battle of Bull Run, (B) the Battle of Gettysburg, (C) Lee's surrender at Appomattox, (D) the Battle of Antietam.
   A) B, C, A, D
   B) D, B, C, A
   C) C, A, D, B
   D) A, B, D, C
   E) A, D, B, C

9. After the Peninsula Campaign, Union strategy included all of the following except
   A) cutting the Confederacy in half.
   B) marching through Georgia and then the Carolinas.
   C) blockading the Confederacy's coastline.
   D) liberating the slaves.
   E) bypassing the Confederate capital at Richmond.
10. As a result of the Confederate victory in the Peninsula Campaign,
   A) Robert E. Lee was named to command the entire Southern army.
   B) Lincoln named Ulysses S. Grant as commander of the Union forces.
   C) Lincoln delayed his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
   D) the Union turned to a strategy of total war.
   E) Lincoln abandoned the war in the West.

11. The North's “victory” at Antietam allowed President Lincoln to
   A) issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
   B) seek military assistance from Great Britain.
   C) force the Border States to remain in the Union.
   D) keep General McClellan as commander of the Union forces.
   E) suppress Copperhead opposition in the North.

12. All of the following occurred as a result of the Emancipation Proclamation except
   A) mounting opposition in the North to an “abolition war.”
   B) sharp increases in Union desertions.
   C) heavy congressional defeats for Lincoln's administration.
   D) the disappearance of European working-class support for the Union.
   E) complaints from abolitionists that it did not go far enough.

13. The Union victory at Vicksburg was of major importance because
   A) it reopened the Mississippi River to Northern trade.
   B) coupled with the victory at Gettysburg, foreign help for the Confederacy was irretrievably lost.
   C) it helped to quell Northern peace agitation.
   D) it cut off the supply of cattle and other goods from Texas and Louisiana.
   E) all of the above.

14. General Ulysses S. Grant's basic strategy in the Civil War involved
   A) attacking the enemy one army at a time.
   B) striking tactically from the flanks.
   C) assailing the enemy's armies simultaneously and directly.
   D) extensive use of interior line defense.
   E) surrounding enemy armies for a long siege.
15. At the end of the Civil War, many white Southerners
   A) reluctantly supported the federal government.
   B) began planning a new rebellion.
   C) saw their former slaves in a new light.
   D) asked for pardons so that they could once again hold political office and vote.
   E) still believed that their view of secession was correct.

16. The greatest achievements of the Freedmen's Bureau were in
   A) its distribution of land.
   B) education.
   C) the provision of food and clothing.
   D) helping people to find employment.
   E) all of the above.

17. Andrew Johnson was named Lincoln's second-term vice president because
   A) he championed a strong federal government.
   B) he would politically attract War Democrats and pro-Union southerners.
   C) he would appeal to the hard-drinking anti-temperance vote.
   D) he had been an effective Republican leader for years.
   E) President Lincoln admired his personal integrity and courage.

18. That the Southern states were “conquered provinces” that had completely left the Union
   and were therefore at the mercy of Congress for readmission was the view of
   A) War Democrats.
   B) the Supreme Court.
   C) President Lincoln.
   D) President Johnson.
   E) congressional Republicans.

19. The main purpose of the Black Codes was to
   A) guarantee freedom for the blacks.
   B) ensure a stable and subservient labor supply.
   C) prevent interracial sex and marriage.
   D) prevent blacks from becoming sharecroppers.
   E) create a system of justice for ex-slaves.
20. Which one of the following is least related to the other three?
   A) scalawags
   B) Ku Klux Klan
   C) carpetbaggers
   D) freedmen
   E) Union League
Answer Key - Unit 6 Practice Test

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