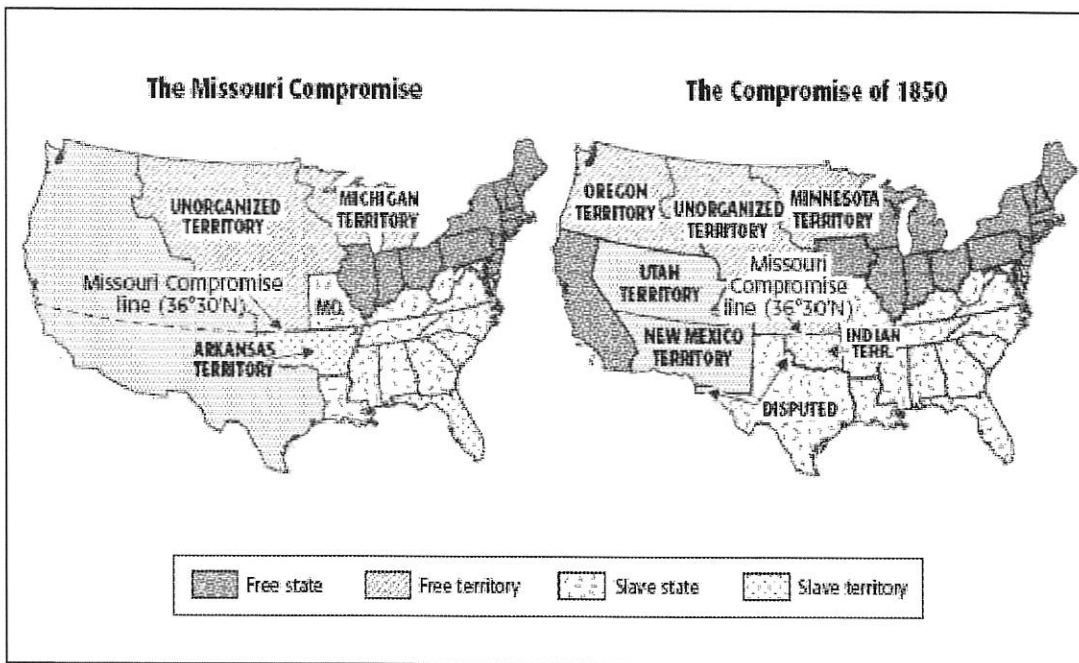


Unit 5 ~~Review~~ Review Packet

Multiple Choice

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

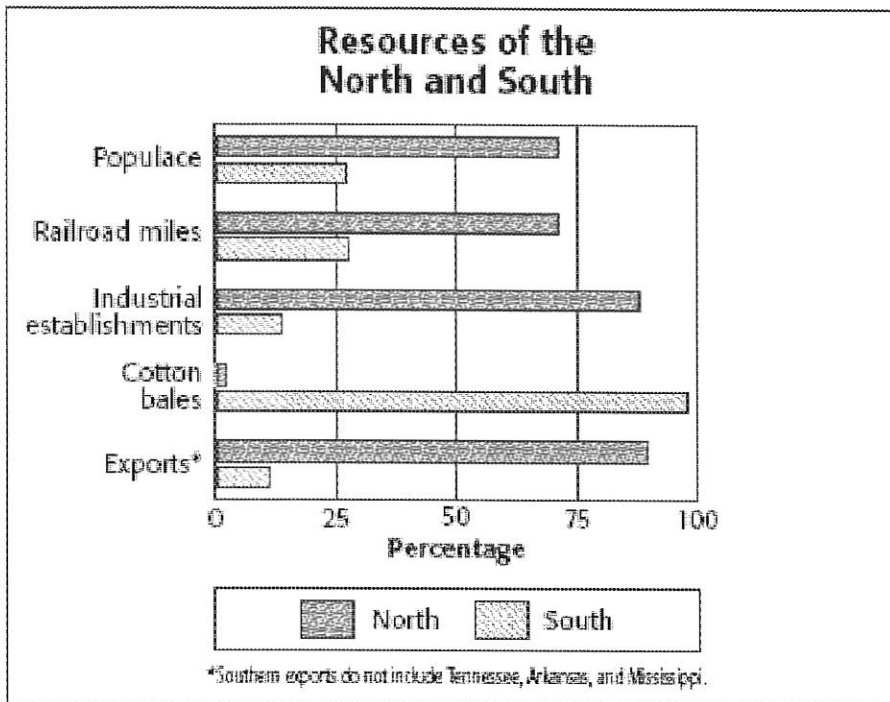
- ___ 1. Which was an aspect of the Fugitive Slave Act that horrified northerners?
- a. Some free African Americans had been captured and sent to the South.
 - b. Many free African Americans were fleeing northern industries for Canada.
 - c. Many fugitive slaves from the South were pouring into northern cities.
 - d. Some abolitionists were using violence to get across a message of freedom.
- ___ 2. Study the maps below and answer the question that follows.



According to the maps, which of the following is true?

- a. The number of slave states diminished between 1820 and 1850.
- b. There were many new slave territories after the Compromise of 1850.
- c. By 1850, all unorganized territories had been divided among free states.
- d. After 1850, the northwestern part of the nation was all free territories.

3. Study the chart below and answer the question that follows.



According to the chart, which of the following statements is true?

- Southern cities could rely on a larger system of roads than the North.
- The South was more advanced in agriculture and industry than the North.
- The North was more industrialized and populated than the South.
- The North produced 30% less cotton than the South.

4. The Emancipation Proclamation was an order from Lincoln

- requiring slaves to join Union troops.
- calling for all Confederate slaves to be freed.
- ending slavery in the United States.
- granting slaves U.S. citizenship.

5. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address reflected ideas from the Declaration of Independence in that it emphasized

- protecting the rights of individuals.
- establishing a limited government.
- giving freedom and equal rights to slaves.
- valuing liberty, equality, and democracy.

6. 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 marked the first clear Union victory of the Civil War.
- 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.

Name: _____

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- _____ 7. The Civil War began with the
- election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.
 - abolition of slavery in the South.
 - declaration of war by President Lincoln.
 - firing of Confederate guns on Fort Sumter.
- _____ 8. The main goal of Reconstruction was to
- establish a new national government following the Civil War.
 - readmit the former Confederate states into the Union.
 - revive the economies of northern states after the Civil War.
 - provide newly freed slaves with land and money.
- _____ 9. What did ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment mean for African Americans?
- It provided African Americans with a future free from slavery.
 - It gave African American citizens the right to vote.
 - It gave African Americans the same economic opportunities as white Americans.
 - It provided African Americans with compensation for their labor during slavery.
- _____ 10. After Reconstruction, southern governments passed the Black Codes to
- limit the civil rights of freed African Americans.
 - show the federal government that the South could not be controlled.
 - provide work opportunities for freed African Americans in the South.
 - take steps to integrate African Americans into southern culture.
- _____ 11. The Fourteenth Amendment defined who could be considered a U.S. citizen. Which group did the Amendment exclude from U.S. citizenship?
- Confederacy supporters
 - African Americans
 - antislavery supporters
 - Native Americans
- _____ 12. The Fifteenth Amendment protected the right of African American men to
- equal treatment.
 - petition.
 - bear arms.
 - vote.
- _____ 13. The verdict in *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- legalized segregation as long as “separate-but-equal” facilities were provided.
 - stated that the Fourteenth Amendment could only be applied at the state level.
 - decided that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was constitutional.
 - ended the reign of the oppressive Jim Crow laws in the United States.

- _____ 14. How did the sharecropping system limit opportunities for African Americans to own farms and property?
- Most sharecroppers were forced to grow crops like corn and wheat, which were never in high demand by the American public.
 - Most sharecroppers had to live off of the crops they grew for food and as a result never had any produce left to sell.
 - Most sharecroppers only earned a tiny fraction of the profits gained from landowners' sales of the produce they grew.
 - Most sharecroppers lived in a cycle of debt, first buying goods on credit and then failing to make much money selling their crops.
- _____ 15. How did Southern states commonly restrict African American voting rights after the 15th Amendment?
- by using state militias
 - by using federal and supreme court rulings
 - by cancelling federal elections
 - by enforcing poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses
- _____ 16. What resulted from the Confederate attack and capture of Fort Sumter in 1861?
- it decreased the support for the war in the North
 - it encourage European nations to give military aid to the Confederacy
 - it increased the support for secession in the South
 - it persuaded the Union to compromise with the demands of the Confederacy
- _____ 17. Which group actively suppressed the political and economic rights of African Americans through acts of intimidation and violence?
- Know Nothing Party
 - Ku Klux Klan
 - Carpetbaggers
 - Copperheads
- _____ 18. Which statement best describes the central goal of the Freedmen's Bureau?
- To provide emergency food, housing, and medical aid for African Americans
 - To gain political support for the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
 - To establish harsh penalties against southern governments that violated the rights of African Americans
 - To provide transportation for African Americans moving to northern states
- _____ 19. 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.
- _____ 20. 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.
- _____ 21. What was the goal of the Anaconda blockade?
- Destroy the southern economy
 - Not allow southern troop movements
 - Prevent the British from sending troops
 - Allow for easy invasion for troops

- _____ 22. 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.
- _____ 23. 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.
- _____ 24. 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
- _____ 25. 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.
- _____ 26. 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
- _____ 27. 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.
- _____ 28. The Black Codes were
- laws passed that limited the freedom of African Americans.
 - laws passed that provided economic support for freed slaves.
 - identification numbers assigned to individual slaves.
 - demands from African Americans to southern governments.
- _____ 29. A direct effect of the Compromise of 1877 was the
- institution of a poll tax in the South.
 - promotion of Reconstruction by the White House.
 - removal of federal troops from the South.
 - end of federal funding for Reconstruction reforms.

- _____ 30. Jim Crow laws
- enforced the segregation of African Americans and whites.
 - enforced African Americans' right to vote.
 - protected African American civil rights.
 - prevented African Americans from holding office.
- _____ 31. The Reconstruction Acts, passed by Congress in March 1867, affected the makeup of the southern states by
- creating new governments and appointing Republican governors to each state in the South.
 - dividing the South into new states controlled by leaders who had not been supporters of the Confederacy.
 - dividing the South into five military districts controlled by a military commander.
 - creating a new boundary that separated the North from the states that had seceded from the Union.
- _____ 32. Many Republican Congress members disagreed with Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan for Reconstruction because they thought that
- it would take more to restore the Union than for southern states to swear an oath of loyalty.
 - Lincoln's plan was too harsh for the southern states to agree to.
 - the percentage of voters required to swear an oath of loyalty under Lincoln's plan was too high.
 - those who supported the Confederacy should be able to vote and hold office.
- _____ 33. President Andrew Johnson's plan for wealthy southerners and former Confederate officials was to
- grant them amnesty through presidential pardons.
 - have them pay off Confederate debts.
 - make them federal representatives.
 - force them to surrender their land.
- _____ 34. How did the idea of popular sovereignty affect slavery in the United States?
- Slavery would not be permitted in unofficial states.
 - States or territories would decide whether to permit slavery.
 - Slavery would not be permitted anywhere in the country.
 - The federal government would have the last word on slavery.
- _____ 35. What did southerners fear after John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry?
- The raid would increase southern support for the antislavery movement.
 - The slaves in the South would take a cue from the raid and lead their own attack.
 - The federal government would soon declare slavery illegal in the South.
 - The safety of the South was in jeopardy, and another attack from the North might occur.

- _____ 36. Which of the following statements best expresses the reason why the Democratic Party was not a strong force in the election of 1860?
- Many members of the Democratic Party decided to vote for a Republican candidate.
 - The Democrats were a relatively new political party and had not yet gained enough support.
 - Many southerners in the Democratic Party became abolitionists and supported other parties.
 - The Democrats could not agree on a single candidate so their votes were divided between two candidates.
- _____ 37. When Lincoln was elected in 1860, he stated that the government would
- make the needs of the South its priority.
 - not start a war with the southern states.
 - not ban slavery in the South.
 - compromise about the extension of slavery.

Matching**Matching**

Match each letter with the correct definition

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Reconstruction | e. Civil Rights Act of 1866 |
| b. 13th Amendment | f. Segregation |
| c. 14th Amendment | g. Poll Tax |
| d. 15th Amendment | h. Sharecropping |

- _____ 38. amendment guaranteeing citizens equal protection of laws
- _____ 39. act giving African Americans the same legal rights as whites
- _____ 40. special tax people had to pay before they could vote
- _____ 41. a period of reuniting and rebuilding the South following the end of the Civil War
- _____ 42. amendment guaranteeing suffrage to African American men
- _____ 43. system in which farm laborers kept some of the crop
- _____ 44. amendment that made slavery illegal throughout the United States
- _____ 45. forced separation of whites and African Americans in public places

Name: _____

ID: A

Short Answer

46. What were the causes and effects of the Civil War? Must describe the 3 causes and 2 effects of the Civil War.
-
47. How did the Civil War affect life in the South?
- .
48. What were the Black Codes (give 2 examples)? What legislation effectively ended the Black Codes in 1866?
-
49. Who proposed the Compromise of 1850? List and describe at least 4 of the 5 components of the Compromise of 1850.