

1. Robert E. Lee was loyal to the Confederate States of America, he would be called a/an
 - a. abolitionist
 - b. casualty
 - c. Confederate
 - d. Yankee
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the novel **Uncle Tom's Cabin** to reflect to the world the horrors of slavery. Since she was an individual against slavery she would identify as a/an
 - a. abolitionist
 - b. Confederate
 - c. sectionalism
 - d. Democrat
3. During the Civil War era many people believed that if a right is not specifically given or denied by the Constitution then a state can decide that law for their state and are supporters of Amendment 10. This is an example of
 - a. Constitutionalism
 - b. state's rights
 - c. Democracy
 - d. individual rights
4. The first way to amend the Constitution is for both houses of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) to propose a constitutional amendment. This requires a 2/3 vote in each house. Once this happens, the proposed amendment is submitted to the states for ratification. The legislatures of 3/4 of the states must **ratify** the amendment, within a certain period as specified. At this point, it becomes part of the Constitution. What does the highlighted word **ratify** mean?
 - a. approve
 - b. veto
 - c. ban
 - d. return
5. Defined as a belief that the interest of a specific section of the country is more important than the overall interest of the country.
 - a. emancipation
 - b. antebellum
 - c. sovereignty
 - d. sectionalism
6. The Union **blockade** in the American Civil War was a naval strategy by the United States to prevent the Confederacy from trading. What does the highlighted word **blockade** mean?
 - a. blocking the ports to prohibit ships from entering or exiting
 - b. closing down major railroads to prevent shipping
 - c. blocking the roads to prohibit tourist from entering or exiting
 - d. closing down major river ways to prevent shipping

7. Another name for the Confederate States of America is the
 - a. Union
 - b. North
 - c. Yankees
 - d. Confederacy
8. Cotton was a _____ because it was grown to be sold and make a profit for the farmer.
 - a. demand crop
 - b. profit crop
 - c. supply crop
 - d. cash crop
9. The _____ is a set of beliefs which endorsed the qualities of the ante-bellum South embodying a view of the American Civil War as an honorable struggle to maintain those qualities as widely supported in popular culture especially in the South, while overlooking or downplaying the central role of slavery.
 - a. Republican Party
 - b. Lost Cause
 - c. Democratic Party
 - d. Good Cause
10. In the 1860's the economy of the South was based on agriculture. The best definition for agriculture would be
 - a. industry
 - b. manufacturing
 - c. farming
 - d. mechanical
11. President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation January 1, 1963. The best definition for emancipation would be
 - a. freedom of religion
 - b. the right to free speech
 - c. freedom from slavery
 - d. the right of assembly
12. A hard cookie like biscuit was given to the soldiers of the Civil War as food during the battles. This food ration is known as
 - a. hardtack
 - b. k-rations
 - c. softtack
 - d. c-rations

13. The Mexican Cession of 1848 is a historical name in the United States for the region of the modern day southwestern United States that Mexico ceded to the U.S in 1848. This land was known in the U.S. as the New Mexico territory and the Utah territory. A territory is defined as
- land outside the continental United States, not formally accepted as a state
 - land within the continental United States, not formally accepted as a state
 - islands won during war that cannot become a state
 - Lands won during war that will be become provinces
14. A _____ is a major tactical military formation that is typically composed of three to six companies plus supporting troops and equipment and artillery.
- brigade
 - crew
 - squad
 - company
15. A _____ is a military unit, typically consisting of 50–100 soldiers and usually commanded by a major and use names like Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta.
- brigade
 - squad
 - crew
 - company
16. During the American Civil War more varieties of _____ projectiles and cannons were used than in any other time in military history. Inventors on both sides were searching for the perfect blend to create a projectile that would give the military advantage to their respective cannoneers.
- artillery
 - missile
 - arsenal
 - cavalry
17. According to the dictionary, a _____ is anyone that defies authority. During the Civil War the name was used to refer to someone that was a member of the Confederate States of America.
- Federate
 - Yankee
 - Objector
 - Rebel
18. During the 1860s the Northern economy was based on _____ or manufacturing goods from raw material, cotton was used to make textiles.
- agriculture
 - immigration
 - mechanical
 - industry

19. _____ was a term used by Southerners to describe Northerners, or people loyal to the United States.
- Rebel
 - Yankee
 - Communist
 - Democrat
20. The "Gray Ghost" chose to disband his unit of Rebel soldiers rather than surrender. In his announcement read to his men on April 21, Mosby told them, "I disband your organization in preference to surrendering it to our enemies. I am no longer your commander." Each man would be left to decide his own fate. Most of Mosby's officers, and several hundred of his men, rode into Winchester to surrender themselves and signed the **parole** offered by General Grant. A best definition for **parole** is
- pledge by Union soldiers to not bear arms against the CSA
 - no withdrawal from the United States of America by the CSA
 - pledge by Confederate soldiers to not bear arms against the USA
 - no withdrawal from the Confederate States of America by the USA
21. This political group, popular in the South, supported Amendment 10 also known as states' rights.
- Democratic Party
 - Yankee Party
 - Republican Party
 - Rebel Party
22. This political group, popular in the North, was created in 1850 to prevent the spread of slavery to the Western territories.
- Yankee party
 - Republican Party
 - Rebel Party
 - Democratic Party
23. The Atlanta **Campaign**, an effort by the Union troops to bring total war to the South. William Sherman led the effort successfully and the war was over by April. The best definition for **campaign** would be
- a series of naval operations without a specific goal
 - a series of radical activities designed to decrease voting
 - a series of military operations with a specific goal
 - a series of political activities designed to influence voters
24. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson lead a **cavalry** company, his famous nickname refers to him standing like a stone wall when attacked. **Cavalry** is best defined as
- back-up soldiers
 - sailors on battleships
 - front-line sailors
 - soldiers on horseback

25. Prior to the Civil War, the army was made up of **volunteer** soldiers but Lincoln had to enforce a draft in 1862. **Volunteer** is best defined as
- person whose actions are not founded on any legal obligation to act
 - someone who does something because they want to do so
 - person whose actions are founded on a legal obligation to act
 - someone who does something because they are forced to do so
26. Slave states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which refused to secede from the Union in 1860–61 are considered to be
- “on the fence” states
 - “non-supportive” states
 - border states
 - confused states
27. A time before the Civil War when the South was made up of plantations, cotton farms, and lavish parties is known as the _____ era.
- Federalist
 - historical
 - Southern
 - antebellum
28. Prior to the Civil War, the army was made up of volunteer soldiers but Lincoln had to enforce a draft in 1862, to be draftee in the army is known as
- conscript
 - campaign
 - secession
 - abolitionist
29. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was an 1854 bill that mandated **popular sovereignty**; allowing settlers of a territory to decide whether slavery would be allowed within a new state’s borders. **Popular sovereignty** is defined as
- parole
 - campaigning
 - voting
 - impeaching
30. South Carolina acted first, calling for a convention to **secede** from the Union. State by state, conventions were held, and the Confederate States of America was formed. Secede can best be defined as
- the fact of getting or achieving wealth or respect
 - admission into the United States of America
 - the correct or desired result of an attempted act
 - withdrawal from the United States of America