

Chapter 8 Drill

Turn to Part IV for answers and explanations.

1. The Emancipation Proclamation did not free slaves in states not currently in rebellion during the Civil War. Lincoln most likely drafted the proclamation in this manner in order to
 - (A) protect war-time agricultural production in Border States
 - (B) avoid a massive northward migration of emancipated Southern slaves
 - (C) appease European nations that Lincoln hoped would not enter the war in support of the Confederacy
 - (D) avoid secession of Union Border States
 - (E) not give the appearance of bowing to the pressure applied by Northern abolitionists
2. Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1868
 - (A) led to increased protections under the law for African Americans only
 - (B) prohibited the practice of slavery in the United States
 - (C) provided for a guarantee of due process under the law for all American citizens
 - (D) established direct election of Senators
 - (E) prohibited the federal or state governments from denying any citizen the right to vote based on that citizen's race, color or having previously been a slave
3. Lincoln's principal aim during the Civil War was to
 - (A) end slavery, which he viewed as a morally reprehensible institution which could not be permitted to continue
 - (B) enlist the direct aid of Great Britain and France in bringing the war to a conclusion
 - (C) wage a war of attrition at the end of which a peace treaty could be signed with the Confederacy on terms which were favorable to the Union
 - (D) minimize the number of lives lost in the conflict irrespective of the military outcome
 - (E) preserve the Union by returning those states in rebellion to it at any cost
4. A historian interested in studying the economic impact of the Civil War on the South would most likely examine which of the following in order to find the most useful information?
 - (A) The diary of a Southern plantation owner's wife who suffered through the war
 - (B) Reports with data on Southern economic output during the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s
 - (C) Charts showing the population before and after the Civil War of the states that made up the Confederacy
 - (D) Estimates of the economic damage that the war would cause to the Confederacy, made in 1861 by the United States War Department
 - (E) Newspaper clipping from major Southern newspapers during Reconstruction
5. Andrew Johnson's plan for reconstruction was most strongly opposed in the Senate by
 - (A) Liberal Republicans, who considered its treatment of the defeated former Confederate states too lenient
 - (B) Southern Democrats, who preferred the prospect of Congressional Reconstruction
 - (C) Radical Republicans, who felt Johnson's plan, like Lincoln's ten percent plan, was too lenient
 - (D) Southern Democrats, who preferred that a majority of voters in states readmitted to the union first take a loyalty oath
 - (E) Radical Republicans, who sought fewer voting right protections for African Americans, fearing that their votes could swing future elections in favor of Southern Democrats
6. Which of the following Civil War battles, considered by many historians to be the turning point in the war, represented Confederate armies' furthest advance northward into Union territory?
 - (A) The Battle of Antietam
 - (B) The Battle of Cold Harbor
 - (C) The Battle of Fredericksburg
 - (D) The Second Battle of Bull Run
 - (E) The Battle of Gettysburg

7. All of the following methods were used to dissuade African Americans in the South from voting EXCEPT for which of the following?
- (A) poll taxes
 - (B) literacy tests
 - (C) grandfather clauses
 - (D) physical intimidation
 - (E) a stipulation that voters meet minimum income requirements
8. The end of slavery in the South brought with it many important economic changes, including
- (A) a sharp decline in the rate of industrialization in the South
 - (B) the establishment of the sharecropping system
 - (C) the resurgence of the plantation system
 - (D) a significant increase in cotton production
 - (E) significant profits for most tenant farmers
9. Sherman's March to the Sea was mainly intended by Union war planners to
- (A) break the will of the Confederacy by wreaking havoc in its heartland
 - (B) capture and destroy the strategically important city of Atlanta, a hub of Confederate troop movement
 - (C) secure Southern railroads to use for the transport of Union troops
 - (D) destroy the port of Savannah to isolate the South, cutting it off from external supplies
 - (E) outflank and, in combination with Grant's forces, encircle Lee's Army at Vicksburg
10. The passage of Black Codes by Southern state legislatures
- (A) led to Congress passing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, conferring the right to citizenship and ensuring equal protection under the law for black citizens
 - (B) resulted in Congress, with the support of President Johnson, passing the Civil Rights Act of 1867
 - (C) were generally ineffective in limiting the voting rights of African Americans in the South
 - (D) never resulted in those laws being implemented, because of the federal troops stationed in the South during reconstruction
 - (E) also, unintentionally, limited the voting rights of many poor, non-landowning whites