

20-23 Review

8. **affidavit** A sworn, written testimony, usually attested to by a notary public or legal officer. "His presumed insanity was supported by affidavits from seventeen friends and relatives. . . ."
9. **martyr** One who is tortured or killed for adherence to a belief. ". . . Ralph Waldo Emerson compared the new martyr-hero with Jesus."
10. **vassalage** The service and homage given by a feudal subordinate to an overlord. ". . . secession [w]as a golden opportunity to cast aside their generations of 'vassalage' to the North."

## PART II: Checking Your Progress

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- T 1. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* effectively aroused the northern and European publics against the evils of slavery.
- F 2. Prosouthern Kansas pioneers brought a large number of slaves with them in order to guarantee that Kansas would not become a free state.
- T 3. The violence in Kansas was provoked by both radical abolitionists and militant pro-slavery forces.
- F 4. By opposing the proslavery Lecompton Constitution in Kansas, Senator Stephen A. Douglas was able to unite the Democratic party.
- T 5. Both South Carolina and Massachusetts defiantly reelected the principal figures in the Brooks-Sumner beating incident.
- T 6. Although the Republican candidate lost to Buchanan, the election of 1856 demonstrated the growing power of the new antislavery party.
- F 7. The Dred Scott decision upheld the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people of a territory to determine whether or not to permit slavery.
- T 8. Republicans considered the Supreme Court's *Dred Scott* decision invalid and vowed to defy it.
- F 9. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Lincoln forced Douglas to abandon his support for popular sovereignty.
- T 10. John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry failed to set off a slave uprising but succeeded in inflaming passions in both North and South.
- F 11. Northern Democrats walked out of the Democratic party in 1860 when southerners nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president.
- T 12. The election of 1860 was really two campaigns, Lincoln versus Douglas in the North and Bell versus Breckinridge in the South.

- F 13. Lincoln won a solid majority of the popular vote but only a minority in the Electoral College.
- T 14. Seven states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America during the "lame-duck" period between Lincoln's election and his inauguration.
- F 15. Lincoln made a strong effort to get the South to accept the Crittenden Compromise in order to avoid a civil war.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- A 1. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- a. greatly strengthened northern antislavery feeling.
  - b. argued that nonslaveholding whites suffered the most from slavery.
  - c. increased the desire for sectional compromise on the issue of slavery.
  - d. was based on Stowe's long personal experience with slavery in the Deep South.
- D 2. Hinton R. Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South* contended that
- a. slavery violated the essential principles of the U.S. Constitution.
  - b. slavery was contrary to the religious values held by most Americans.
  - c. slavery deeply harmed the poor whites of the South.
  - d. slavery violated the human rights of African-Americans.
- D 3. The conflict over slavery in Kansas
- a. came about because the first settlers brought substantial numbers of slaves to the territory.
  - b. was resolved by the Crittenden Compromise.
  - c. was temporarily resolved by the Compromise of 1850.
  - d. was greatly escalated by abolitionist-funded settlers and proslavery "border ruffians" from Missouri.
- D 4. As presented to Congress, the Lecompton Constitution provided for
- a. the admission of Kansas as a free state.
  - b. a statewide referendum on slavery to be held after Kansas's admission to the Union.
  - c. a prohibition against either New England or Missouri involvement in Kansas politics.
  - d. the admission of Kansas as a slave state.
- A 5. The fanatical abolitionist John Brown made his first entry into violent antislavery politics by
- a. killing five proslavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas.
  - b. organizing a slave rebellion in Missouri.
  - c. leading an armed raid on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
  - d. organizing an armed militia of blacks and whites to conduct escaped slaves to Canada.

B

6. The Sumner-Brooks affair revealed
- that antislavery northerners were as willing to turn to violence as proslavery southerners.
  - how dangerously inflamed passions over slavery were becoming in both North and South.
  - that neither northerners nor southerners were yet ready to tolerate political violence over slavery.
  - how loyalty to section was beginning to supersede loyalty to political party.

C

7. The election of 1856 was most noteworthy for
- the Democrats' surprising loss of the White House.
  - the support demonstrated for immigrants and Catholics in the American Party.
  - the dramatic rise of the Republican party.
  - the absence of the slavery issue from the campaign.

C

8. In the *Dred Scott* decision, the Supreme Court
- avoided controversy by ruling that the slave Dred Scott had no right to sue in federal court.
  - ruled that the Kansas-Nebraska Act was unconstitutional.
  - ruled that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories because slaves were private property.
  - ruled that slaves could sue in federal court only if their masters permitted them to do so.

A

9. The panic of 1857 encouraged the South to believe that
- its economy was fundamentally stronger than that of the North.
  - it ought to take new steps to develop its own banking and manufacturing institutions.
  - it would be wise to support the Homestead Act.
  - its economic future was closely tied to that of the North.

B

10. A key issue in the Lincoln-Douglas debates was
- whether secession from the Union was legal.
  - whether the people of a territory could prohibit slavery in light of the *Dred Scott* decision.
  - whether Illinois should continue to prohibit slavery.
  - whether Kansas should be admitted to the Union as a slave or a free state.

B

11. The South was particularly enraged by the John Brown affair because
- so many slaves had joined the insurrection.
  - they believed Brown's violent abolitionist sentiments were shared by the whole North.
  - Brown had expressed his contempt for the southern way of life.
  - Brown escaped punishment by pleading insanity.

C

12. In the campaign of 1860, the Democratic Party
- tried to unite around the compromise "popular sovereignty" views of Stephen A. Douglas.
  - campaigned on a platform of restoring the compromises of 1820 and 1850.
  - split in two, with each faction nominating its own presidential candidate.
  - threatened to support secession if the sectionally-based Republicans won the election.



- A 13. Lincoln won the presidency
- with an electoral majority derived only from the North.
  - with a majority of both the electoral and the popular vote.
  - primarily because of the divisions in the Democratic party.
  - with an electoral majority evenly derived from all sections of the nation.

- B 14. Within two months after the election of Lincoln,
- Northerners were mobilizing for a civil war.
  - seven southern states had seceded and formed the Confederate States of America.
  - all the slaveholding states had held conventions and passed secessionist resolutions.
  - President Buchanan was forced to appeal for troops to put down the secessionist rebellion.

- B 15. Lincoln rejected the proposed Crittenden Compromise because
- it did not deal with the issue of the future of slavery.
  - it permitted the further extension of slavery south of the line of 36° 30'.
  - it represented a further extension of Douglas's popular sovereignty idea.
  - the Supreme Court would probably have ruled it unconstitutional.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

UTC

Impending Crisis of South

Beecher's Bibles

Bleeding Kansas

Le Compton Const

Know-Nothing Party

Dred Scott

Panic 1857

Lincoln-Douglas Debate

Const. Union Party

S.C.

Confederate States of Am

- A powerful, personal novel that altered the course of American politics
- A book by a southern writer that argued that slavery especially oppressed poor whites
- Rifles paid for by New England abolitionists and brought to Kansas by anti-slavery pioneers
- Term that described the prairie territory where a small-scale civil war erupted in 1856
- Tricky proslavery document designed to bring Kansas into the Union but blocked by Stephen A. Douglas
- Anti-immigrant party headed by former President Fillmore that competed with Republicans and Democrats in the election of 1856
- Controversial Supreme Court ruling that blacks had no rights and that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories
- Sharp economic decline that increased northern demands for a high tariff and convinced southerners that the North was economically vulnerable
- Thoughtful political discussions during an Illinois Senate campaign that sharply defined national issues concerning slavery
- Middle-of-the-road party of elderly politicians that sought compromise in 1860 but carried only three border states
- First state to secede from the Union in December 1860
- A new political entity that proclaimed its independence in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861

Crittenden Const  
election 1860  
lam duck pd

13. A last-ditch plan to save the Union by providing guarantees for slavery in the territories
14. Four-way race for the presidency that resulted in the election of a sectional minority president
15. Period between Lincoln's election and his inauguration, during which the ineffectual President Buchanan remained in office

#### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <u>E</u> 1. Harriet Beecher Stowe            | A. Southern congressman whose bloody attack on a northern senator fueled sectional hatred                      |
| <u>G</u> 2. Hinton R. Helper                 | B. Leading northern Democrat whose presidential hopes fell victim to the conflict over slavery                 |
| <u>O</u> 3. New England Emigrant Aid Company | C. Black slave whose unsuccessful attempt to win his freedom deepened the sectional controversy                |
| <u>F</u> 4. John Brown                       | D. Former United States senator who in 1861 became the president of what called itself a new nation            |
| <u>N</u> 5. James Buchanan                   | E. "The little woman who wrote the book that made this great war" (the Civil War)                              |
| <u>K</u> 6. Charles Sumner                   | F. Fanatical and bloody-minded abolitionist martyr admired in the North and hated in the South                 |
| <u>A</u> 7. Preston Brooks                   | G. Southern-born author whose book attacking slavery's effects on whites aroused northern opinion              |
| <u>J</u> 8. John C. Frémont                  | H. Scene of militant abolitionist John Brown's massacre of proslavery men in 1856                              |
| <u>C</u> 9. Dred Scott                       | I. Site where seven seceding states united to declare their independence from the United States                |
| <u>L</u> 10. Harpers Ferry, Virginia         | J. Romantic western hero and the first Republican candidate for president                                      |
| <u>B</u> 11. Stephen A. Douglas              | K. Abolitionist senator whose verbal attack on the South provoked a physical assault that severely injured him |
| <u>H</u> 12. Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas      | L. Site of a federal arsenal where a militant abolitionist attempted to start a slave rebellion                |
| <u>M</u> 13. John C. Breckenridge            | M. Buchanan's vice president, nominated for president by breakaway southern Democrats in 1860                  |
| <u>I</u> 14. Montgomery, Alabama             | N. Weak Democratic president whose manipulation by proslavery forces divided his own party                     |
| <u>D</u> 15. Jefferson Davis                 | O. Abolitionist group that sent settlers and "Beecher's Bibles" to oppose slavery in Kansas                    |

#### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 6.

- 3 A black slave's attempt to win freedom produces a controversial Supreme Court decision.
- 2 A newly organized territory becomes a bloody battleground between proslavery and anti-slavery forces.



- 4 The hanging of a fanatically violent abolitionist makes him a martyr in the North and a hated symbol in the South.
- 5 A "black Republican" whose minority sectional victory in a presidential election provokes southern secession.
- 1 The fictional tale of a black slave's vicious treatment by the cruel Simon Legree touches millions of northern hearts and creates stronger opposition to slavery.
- 6 A group of states calling itself a new southern nation declares its independence and chooses its first president.

### F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
<u>I</u> 1. H. B. Stowe's <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>	A. Moved South Carolina to declare immediate secession from the Union
<u>J</u> 2. The exercise of "popular sovereignty" in Kansas	B. Shattered one of the last links between the sections and almost guaranteed Lincoln's victory in 1860
<u>H</u> 3. Buchanan's support for the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution	C. Convinced southerners that the North generally supported murder and slave rebellion
<u>G</u> 4. The Dred Scott case	D. Made Lincoln a leading national Republican figure and hurt Douglas's presidential chances
<u>D</u> 5. The 1858 Illinois senate race	E. Ended the last hopes of a peaceable sectional settlement and an end to secession
<u>C</u> 6. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry	F. Paralyzed the North as the southern secessionist movement gained momentum
<u>B</u> 7. The splitting of the Democratic party in 1860	G. Infuriated Republicans and made them determined to defy the Supreme Court
<u>A</u> 8. The election of Lincoln as president	H. Offended Senator Douglas and divided the Democratic party
<u>F</u> 9. the "lame-duck" period and Buchanan's indecisiveness	I. Persuaded millions of northerners and Europeans that the evil of slavery should be eliminated
<u>E</u> 10. Lincoln's rejection of the Crittenden Compromise	J. Led to fierce and often violent competition between proslavery and antislavery groups

### G. Developing Historical Skills

#### Interpreting Primary-Source Documents

In order properly to interpret primary-source documents in history, two skills are essential: first, the ability to read closely and carefully for the intended meaning; and second, the ability to understand the historical context and possible implications of a text or statement.

The small, boxed samples of primary documents in this chapter demonstrate these principles. The questions below will help you practice the skills of textual interpretation by asking you to read the documents very carefully for meaning and to consider some of their implications.

10. **arbitrary** Governed by momentary preference or whim rather than by settled principle or law. "Jefferson Davis was less able than Lincoln to exercise arbitrary power. . . ."
11. **quota** The proportion or share of a larger number of things that a smaller group is assigned to contribute. ". . . each state [was] assigned a quota based on population."
12. **greenback** United States paper money, especially that printed before the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. "Greenbacks thus fluctuated with the fortunes of Union arms. . . ."
13. **bond** In finance, an interest-bearing certificate issued by a government or business that guarantees repayment to the purchaser on a specified date. ". . . the Treasury was forced to market its bonds through the private banking house of Jay Cooke and Company. . . ."
14. **peculator** One who embezzles or misuses money or property, especially public funds. "The story of speculators and peculators was roughly the same in both camps."
15. **profiteer** One who takes advantage of a shortage of supply to charge excessively high prices and thus reap large profits. "One profiteer reluctantly admitted that his profits were 'painfully large.' "

## PART II: Checking Your Progress

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- F 1. Lincoln successfully prevented any more states from seceding after his inauguration.
- T 2. In order to appease the Border States, Lincoln first insisted that the North was fighting only to preserve the Union and not to abolish slavery.
- T 3. The South's advantage in the Civil War was that it only had to stalemate the war on its own territory, while the North had to fight a war of conquest against a hostile population.
- F 4. The North generally had superior military leadership, while the South struggled to find successful commanders for its armies.
- T 5. In the long run, Northern economic and human-resources advantages effectively wore down Southern resistance.
- T 6. The South's chances for independence when the war began were actually quite good.
- T 7. Although officially neutral, Britain sometimes engaged in acts that seemed to aid the South.
- F 8. Northern pressure forced the British to stop the *Alabama* from raiding Union shipping.
- T 9. The Civil War-related crisis in U.S.-British relations sometimes threatened to expand into a war over Canada.
- T 10. Once the Civil War was over, the threat of U.S. intervention forced Napoleon III to withdraw his support of Maximilian in Mexico.
- F 11. The Civil War draft reflected the North's commitment to fighting a war based on fair and equal treatment of all citizens, rich and poor.
- F 12. Lincoln's temporary violations of civil liberties were strongly opposed by Congress.



- T 13. The North effectively financed its Civil War effort through an income tax, higher tariffs, and the sale of federal government bonds.
- T  
F 14. The South in effect used severe inflation as a means of financing its war effort.
- F 15. The Northern civilian economy was severely damaged by the war effort.

## B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- D 1. Lincoln's plan for the besieged federal forces in Fort Sumter was
- to order the soldiers there to attack the surrounding Confederate army.
  - to send about 3,000 soldiers and marines to reinforce the fort.
  - to make a symbolic show of support and then withdraw the forces.
  - to provision the garrison but not to reinforce it.
- D 2. The firing on Fort Sumter had the effect of
- pushing ten other states to join South Carolina in seceding from the Union.
  - causing Lincoln to declare a war to free the slaves.
  - strengthening many Northerners' view that the South should be allowed to secede.
  - arousing Northern support for a war to put down the South's "rebellion."
- B 3. Among the states that joined the Confederacy only after Lincoln's call for troops were
- Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.
  - Virginia, Arkansas, and Tennessee.
  - Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.
  - South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi.
- A 4. Lincoln at first declared that the war was being fought
- only to save the Union and not to free the slaves.
  - in order to end slavery only in the Border States.
  - only in order to restore the Missouri Compromise.
  - only to punish South Carolina for firing on Fort Sumter.
- C 5. Which of the following was *not* among the Border States?
- Missouri
  - Kentucky
  - Oklahoma
  - Maryland
- B 6. The term "Butternut region" refers to
- the mountain areas of the South that remained loyal to the Union.
  - the areas of southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois that opposed an antislavery war and tied many southern sympathizers.
  - the areas of the upper Midwest that supplied a large portion of the committed Union volunteers.
  - the areas of Pennsylvania and New York that supported the war but hated the draft.



- A
7. In the Indian Territory (Oklahoma), most of the "Five Civilized Tribes"
- supported the Confederacy.
  - supported a war for the Union but not a war against slavery.
  - sent many young warriors to fight for the Union cause.
  - tried to stay neutral in the "white man's war."
- C
8. Among the potential advantages the Confederacy possessed at the beginning of the civil War was
- a stronger and more balanced economy than the North's.
  - a stronger navy than the North's.
  - better-trained officers and soldiers than the North's.
  - a larger reserve of manpower than the North's.
- B
9. Among the potential advantages the Union possessed at the beginning of the Civil War was
- better preparation of its ordinary soldiers for military life.
  - a continuing influx of immigrant manpower from Europe.
  - more highly educated and experienced generals.
  - the ability to fight a primarily defensive war.
- B
10. The response to the Civil War in Europe was
- almost unanimous support for the North.
  - support for the South among the upper classes and for the North among the working classes.
  - almost unanimous support for the South.
  - support for the South in France and Spain and for the North in Britain and Germany.
- C
11. The South's weapon of "King Cotton" failed to draw Britain into the war on the side of the Confederacy because
- the British discovered that they could substitute flax and wool for cotton.
  - the British were able to grow sufficient cotton themselves.
  - the British found sufficient cotton from previous stockpiles and from other sources like Egypt and India.
  - the threat of war with France distracted British attention for several years.
- B
12. The success of the Confederate raider *Alabama* highlighted the issue of
- Northern inferiority on the high seas.
  - Britain's un-neutral policy of allowing Confederate ships to be built in its naval yards.
  - the British navy's ability to break the Union blockade of Southern ports.
  - the superiority of Confederate ironclad ships over the Union's wooden vessels.
- A
13. Lincoln argued that his assertion of executive power and suspension of certain civil liberties was justified because
- it was necessary to set aside small provisions of the Constitution in order to save the Union.
  - the South had committed even larger violations of the Constitution.
  - as president during wartime he had unlimited power over the civilian population.
  - he had indicated that he would take such steps during his campaign for the presidency.

B

14. Many of the new millionaires who emerged in the North during the Civil War
- committed their personal fortunes to the Union cause.
  - made their fortunes by providing poorly made "shoddy" goods to the Union armies.
  - made their highest profits by selling captured cotton to British textile manufacturers.
  - earned public distrust by secretly advocating a negotiated settlement with the Confederacy.

B

15. Women made particular advances during the Civil War by
- advocating the right to vote for both African-Americans and women.
  - entering industrial employment and providing medical aid for soldiers on both sides.
  - pushing for women to take up noncombatant roles in the military.
  - upholding the feminine ideals of peace and reconciliation.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

border  
states

1. Five crucial states where secession failed but slavery still survived

naval blockade  
trent

2. The effective Northern naval effort to strangle the Southern economy and de-throne "King Cotton"

Alabama  
La Irre rams

3. A ship from which two Confederate diplomats were removed, creating a major crisis between London and Washington

draft

4. Vessel built in Britain that wreaked havoc on Northern shipping until it was finally sunk in 1864

bounty jumpers

5. Ironclad warships that were kept out of Confederate hands by Minister Adams's stern protests to the British government

nursing

6. Provision established by Congress in 1863, after volunteers ran out, that provoked violent protests in Northern cities

Nat. Banking Sy

7. Slippery Northern men who collected fees for enlisting in the Union army and then deserted

shoddy millionaires

8. Medical occupation that gained new status and employment opportunities because of women's Civil War service

writ of habeas corpus

9. Financial arrangement set up by the federal government to sell government bonds and stabilize the currency

US

10. Scornful term for Northern manufacturers who made quick fortunes out of selling cheaply made shoes and other inadequate goods to the U.S. Army

Sanitary

11. Civil liberty that was suspended by Lincoln in defiance of the Constitution and the Supreme Court's chief justice

COMMISSION

12. Organization developed to provide medical supplies and assistance to Union armies in the field



#### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <u>F</u> 1. Napoleon III          | A. American envoy whose shrewd, careful diplomacy pushed the British toward neutrality and avoided confrontations that might have led to war   |
| <u>A</u> 2. Charles Francis Adams | B. An Old World aristocrat, manipulated as a puppet in Mexico, who was shot when his puppet-master deserted him                                |
| <u>G</u> 3. Canada                | C. A leader somewhat inexperienced in national politics and war but a genius at inspiring and directing the Union cause                        |
| <u>B</u> 4. Archduke Maximilian   | D. Leader whose conflict with states' rights advocates and rigid personality harmed his ability to mobilize and direct the Southern war effort |
| <u>I</u> 5. New York City         | E. Nation whose upper classes hoped for a Confederate victory, while its working classes sympathized with the antislavery North                |
| <u>E</u> 6. Britain               | F. Slippery French dictator who ignored the Monroe Doctrine by intervening in Mexican politics   |
| <u>C</u> 7. Abraham Lincoln       | G. Site of raids and plots by both Southern agents and anti-British Americans during the Civil War-related Anglo-American crisis               |
| <u>D</u> 8. Jefferson Davis       | H. Helped transform nursing into a respected profession during the Civil War   |
| <u>J</u> 9. Elizabeth Blackwell   | I. Scene of the largest Northern antidraft riot in 1863  |
| <u>H</u> 10. Clara Barton         | J. First woman physician, organizer of the United States Sanitary Commission   |

#### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <u>4</u> | Enactment of military draft causes major riot in New York City.  |
| <u>5</u> | Napoleon III's puppet emperor is removed from power in Mexico under threat of American intervention.         |
| <u>1</u> | The firing on Fort Sumter unifies the North and leads to Lincoln's call for troops.                          |
| <u>2</u> | The <i>Alabama</i> escapes from a British port and begins wreaking havoc on Northern shipping.               |
| <u>3</u> | Charles Francis Adams's successful diplomacy prevents the Confederacy from obtaining two Laird ram warships. |

**F. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
<u>C</u> 1. South Carolina's assault on Fort Sumter	A. Split the South in two and opened the way for Sherman's invasion of Georgia
<u>F</u> 2. Lincoln's first call for troops to suppress the "rebellion"	B. Enabled Northern generals to wear down Southern armies, even at the cost of many lives
<u>G</u> 3. Lincoln's careful use of moral suasion, politics, and military force	C. Unified the North and made it determined to preserve the Union by military force
<u>B</u> 4. The large Northern human-resources advantage	D. Eventually gave the Union a crucial economic advantage over the nonindustrial South
<u>D</u> 5. The North's naval blockade and industrial superiority	E. Deterred the British and French from recognizing and aiding the Confederacy
<u>H</u> 6. The British aristocracy's sympathy with the South	F. Caused four more Upper South states to secede and join the Confederacy
<u>E</u> 7. American minister C. F. Adams's diplomacy	G. Kept the Border State in the Union
<u>A</u> 8. Grant's victory at Vicksburg	H. Led the British government toward actions that aided the Confederacy and angered the Union
<u>I</u> 9. The class-biased unfairness of the Civil War draft	I. Led to riots by underprivileged Northern whites, especially Irish-Americans
<u>J</u> 10. Lincoln's belief that the Civil War emergency required drastic action	J. Led to temporary infringements on civil liberties and Congress's constitutional powers

**G. Developing Historical Skills****Interpreting Tables**

Tables convey a great deal of data, often numerical, in concise form. Properly interpreted, they can effectively aid historical understanding.

The following questions will help you interpret some of the tables in this chapter.

1. Manufacturing by Sections, 1860 (p. 449).
  - a. Compare the *number* of manufacturing establishments in the South and New England. Now compare the amount of invested capital, the number of laborers, and the product value of these same two sections. What do you conclude about the character of the manufacturing establishments in the South and New England?
  - b. Approximately how many laborers were employed in the average Southern manufacturing establishment? About how many in the average New England establishment? How many in the average establishment in the middle states?



## PART II: Checking Your Progress

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- F 1. The First Battle of Bull Run was the turning point of the Civil War because it convinced the South the war would be long and difficult.
- T 2. The Emancipation Proclamation was more important for its political effects on the North and Europe than for its freeing of large numbers of slaves.
- F 3. The Union's greatest military breakthroughs came on the eastern front, and this paved the way for later successes in the West.
- T 4. The Battle of Antietam was a turning point of the war because it prevented British and French recognition of the Confederacy.
- F 5. Lincoln's decision to make the war a fight against slavery was universally popular in the North.
- F 6. The use of black soldiers in the Union Army proved militarily ineffective.
- T 7. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 was intended to encourage the Northern peace movement and promote foreign intervention.
- T 8. The Northern victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg effectively spelled doom for the Confederacy.
- T 9. In the final year of the conflict, Grant and Sherman waged a "total war" that was immensely destructive of Southern lives and property.
- T 10. The Northern Democrats were deeply divided between those who backed the war and those who favored peace negotiations with the South.
- T 11. The formation of a temporary "Union party" in 1864 was a device used by Lincoln to gain the support of prowar Democrats.
- F 12. As a popular war leader, Lincoln received overwhelming support within the Republican Party and in the nation as a whole.
- T 13. The South's last hope was that the victory of a "Peace Democrat" in 1864 would enable it to achieve its political goals.
- T 14. Most Southerners eventually came to see Lincoln's assassination as a tragedy for them.
- F 15. The Civil War failed to settle the central issues of slavery, states' rights, and secession that caused the war.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

B

1. One effect of the first Battle of Bull Run was

- a. to convince the North that victory would not be difficult.
- b. to increase the South's already dangerous overconfidence.
- c. to demonstrate the superiority of Southern volunteer soldiers over Northern draftees.
- d. to cause a wave of new Southern enlistments in the army.

D

2. The primary weakness of General George McClellan as a military commander was

- a. his inability to gain the support of his troops.
- b. his tendency to rush into battle with inadequate plans and preparation.
- c. his lack of confidence in his own abilities.
- d. his excessive caution and reluctance to use his troops in battle.

A

3. After the unsuccessful Peninsula Campaign, Lincoln and the Union turned to

- a. a new strategy based on "total war" against the Confederacy.
- b. a new strategy based on an invasion through the mountains of western Virginia and Tennessee.
- c. a pattern of defensive warfare designed to protect Washington, D.C.
- d. a reliance on the navy rather than the army to win the war.

A

4. The Union blockade of Confederate ports was

- a. initially leaky but eventually effective.
- b. threatened by the powerful navies of Britain and France.
- c. immediately effective in capturing Confederate blockade-running ships.
- d. largely ineffective in shutting off the sale of Confederate cotton in Europe.

D

5. Antietam was probably the crucial battle of the Civil War because

- a. it ended any possibility of Confederate invasion of the North.
- b. it destroyed Lee's army in the East.
- c. it fundamentally undermined Confederate morale.
- d. it prevented British and French recognition of the Confederacy.

B

6. Officially, the Emancipation Proclamation freed only

- a. slaves who had fled their masters and joined the Union Army.
- b. slaves in those Confederate states still in rebellion.
- c. slaves in the Border States and areas under Union Army control.
- d. slaves in Washington, D.C.

B

7. The political effects of the Emancipation Proclamation were

- a. to bolster public support for the war and the Republican party.
- b. to strengthen the North's moral cause but weaken the Lincoln administration in the Border States and parts of the North.
- c. to turn the Democratic party from support of the war toward favoring recognition of the Confederacy.
- d. to weaken support for the Union among British and French public opinion.



A

8. The thousands of black soldiers in the Union Army
- a. added a powerful new weapon to the antislavery dimension of the Union cause.
  - b. were prevented from participating in combat.
  - c. seldom fought effectively in battle.
  - d. saw action in the very first days of the war.

C

9. Lee's goals in invading the North in the summer of 1863 were
- a. to capture major Northern cities like Philadelphia and New York.
  - b. to deflect attention from "Stonewall" Jackson's movements against Washington.
  - c. to strengthen the Northern peace movement and encourage foreign intervention in the war.
  - d. to cut off Northern supply lines and damage the Union's economic foundations.

A

10. Grant's capture of Vicksburg was especially important because
- a. it quelled Northern peace agitation and cut off the Confederate trade route along the Mississippi.
  - b. it ended the threat of a Confederate invasion of southern Illinois and Indiana.
  - c. it blocked a possible French invasion from Mexico.
  - d. it destroyed Southern naval power.

A

11. The "Copperheads" were
- a. Northern Democrats who opposed the Union war effort.
  - b. Republicans who opposed the Lincoln administration.
  - c. Democrats who backed Lincoln and the war effort.
  - d. radical Republicans who advocated a war to destroy slavery and punish the South.

B

12. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's running mate in 1864, was
- a. a Copperhead
  - b. a War Democrat
  - c. a conservative Republican
  - d. a radical Republican

D

13. Lincoln's election victory in 1864 was sealed by Union military successes at
- a. Gettysburg, Antietam, and Vicksburg.
  - b. The Wilderness, Lookout Mountain, and Appomattox.
  - c. Bull Run, the Peninsula, and Fredericksburg.
  - d. Mobile, Atlanta, and the Shenandoah Valley.

C

14. Sherman's march "from Atlanta to the sea" was especially notable for
- a. its tactical brilliance against Confederate cavalry forces.
  - b. its effective use of public relations to turn Southern sympathies against the Confederacy.
  - c. its brutal use of "total war" tactics of destruction and pillaging against Southern civilian populations.
  - d. its impact in inspiring Northern public opinion to turn against slavery.

- B 15. As the Democratic party nominee in 1864, General George McClellan
- denounced Lincoln as a traitor and called for an immediate end to the war.
  - repudiated the Copperhead platform that called for a negotiated settlement with the Confederacy.
  - indicated that if elected president he would take personal command of all Union armies.
  - called for waging a "total war" against the civilian population to the South.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <u>1st Battle Bull Run</u> | 1. First major battle of the Civil War, in which untrained Northern troops joined civilian picnickers in a flight back to Washington   |
| <u>Peninsula Camp</u>      | 2. McClellan's disastrously unsuccessful attempt to capture Richmond quickly by following an invasion route between the York and James rivers                                      |
| <u>Battle Antietam</u>     | 3. Battle that was probably the most decisive of the war, despite its being a military draw, because it forestalled European intervention and led to the Emancipation Proclamation |
| <u>Emp. Proclam</u>        | 4. Document that proclaimed a war against slavery and guaranteed a fight to the finish   |
| <u>Uncle Sam</u>           | 5. General U.S. Grant's nickname, taken from his military demand to the enemy at Fort Donelson and elsewhere   |
| <u>Vicksburg</u>           | 6. The crucial Confederate fortress on the Mississippi, whose fall to Grant in 1863 cut the South in two   |
| <u>Gettysburg</u>          | 7. Pennsylvania battle that ended Lee's last hopes of achieving victory through an invasion of the North   |
| <u>FT Pillow</u>           | 8. Mississippi site where black soldiers were massacred after their surrender  |
| <u>Copperheads</u>         | 9. Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War and sympathized with the South   |
| <u>Man with a Camera</u>   | 10. Edward Everett Hale's story of treason and banishment, inspired by the wartime banishing of Copperhead Clement Vallandigham  |
| <u>Atlanta</u>             | 11. Georgia city captured and burned by Sherman just before the election of 1864   |
| <u>Union phy</u>           | 12. The 1864 coalition of Republicans and War Democrats that backed Lincoln's re-election  |
| <u>Ford Theater</u>        | 13. Washington site where Lincoln was assassinated by Booth on April 14, 1865  |
| <u>Appomattox Ct House</u> | 14. Virginia site where Lee surrendered to Grant in April 1865   |
| <u>Lost Cause</u>          | 15. Romantic name given to the Southern fight for independence, indicating nobility despite defeat   |



### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |          |                          |  |
|----------|--------------------------|--|
| <u>O</u> | 1. Bull Run              | A. Daring Southern commander killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville  |
| <u>N</u> | 2. George McClellan      | B. Southern officer whose failed charge at Gettysburg marked "the high water mark of the Confederacy"                    |
| <u>E</u> | 3. Robert E. Lee         | C. Ruthless Northern general who waged a march through Georgia   |
| <u>H</u> | 4. Antietam              | D. Fortress whose capture split the Confederacy in two   |
| <u>A</u> | 5. "Stonewall" Jackson   | E. Site where Lee's last major invasion of the North was turned back   |
| <u>B</u> | 6. George Pickett        | F. Gentlemanly top commander of the Confederate army   |
| <u>K</u> | 7. Ulysses S. Grant      | G. Site of Grant's bloody attacks on Confederates near Richmond in 1864  |
| <u>E</u> | 8. Gettysburg            | H. Crucial battle in Maryland that staved off European recognition of the Confederacy                                    |
| <u>D</u> | 9. Vicksburg             | I. Lincoln's secretary of the treasury who hungered for the presidency in 1864   |
| <u>L</u> | 10. William T. Sherman   | J. Fanatical actor whose act of violence harmed the South  |
| <u>M</u> | 11. Clement Vallandigham | K. Union commander who first made his mark with victories in the West.   |
| <u>I</u> | 12. Salmon P. Chase      | L. Pro-Union War Democrat from the South who ran as Lincoln's "Union party" vice-presidential candidate in 1864          |
| <u>G</u> | 13. The Wilderness       | M. Notorious Copperhead, convicted of treason, who ran for governor of Ohio while exiled to Canada.                      |
| <u>L</u> | 14. Andrew Johnson       | N. Former Union general who repudiated his party's Copperhead platform and polled 45 percent of the popular vote in 1864 |
| <u>J</u> | 15. John Wilkes Booth    | O. Site of Union defeat in very early battle of the war  |

### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 10.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <u>3</u> | Within one week, two decisive battles in Mississippi and Pennsylvania almost ensure the Confederacy's eventual defeat.                           |
| <u>1</u> | Defeat in a battle near Washington, D.C., ends Union military complacency.   |
| <u>2</u> | A militarily indecisive battle in Maryland enables Lincoln to declare that the Civil War has become a war on slavery.                            |
| <u>5</u> | The Civil War ends with the defeated army granted generous terms of surrender.   |
| <u>4</u> | In both Georgia and Virginia, determined Northern generals wage bloody and destructive "total war" against a weakened but still-resisting South. |

**F. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
<u>D</u> 1. Political dissent by Copperheads and jealous Republicans	A. Enabled Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation and blocked British and French intervention
<u>J</u> 2. A series of Union military victories in late 1864	B. Split the South in two and opened the way for Sherman's invasion of Georgia
<u>C</u> 3. The assassination of Lincoln	C. Deprived the nation of experienced leadership during Reconstruction
<u>B</u> 4. Grant's Tennessee and Mississippi River campaigns	D. Made it difficult for Lincoln to prosecute the war effectively
<u>I</u> 5. The Battle of Bull Run	E. Helped lead to the enlistment of black fighting men in the Union Army
<u>A</u> 6. The Battle of Antietam	F. Ended the South's effort to win the war by aggressive invasion
<u>F</u> 7. The Battle of Gettysburg	G. Guaranteed that the South would fight to the end to save slavery
<u>H</u> 8. Grant's final brutal campaign in Virginia	H. Forced Lee to surrender at Appomattox
<u>G</u> 9. The Emancipation Proclamation	I. Led some Southerners to believe they would win an easy victory
<u>E</u> 10. The growing Union manpower shortage in 1863	J. Ensured Lincoln's reelection and ended the South's last hope of achieving independence by political means

**G. Developing Historical Skills****Interpreting Painting**

Paintings may depict historical subjects and in the process convey information about an artist's interpretation of an event, a problem, or a whole society. Answer these questions about the Winslow Homer painting *Prisoners from the Front* (p. 483).

1. Study the clothing carefully. Who is in what kind of uniform, and who is not? What is the artist suggesting about the economic and military condition of the two sides? What is suggested about the condition of civilians in the two sections?
2. Describe the posture and facial expressions of the five main figures. What kind of attitude does each suggest?



9. **sharecrop** An agricultural system in which a tenant receives land, tools, and seed on credit and pledges in return a share of the crop to the creditor. "... former slaves slipped into the status of sharecropper farmers. . . ."
10. **peonage** A system in which debtors are held in servitude, to labor for their creditors. "Luckless sharecroppers gradually sank into a morass of virtual peonage. . . ."
11. **scalawag** A white Southerner who supported Republican Reconstruction after the Civil War. "The 'scalawags' were Southerners, often former Unionists or Whigs."
12. **carpetbagger** A Northern politician who came south to exploit the unsettled conditions after the Civil War; hence, any politician who relocates for political advantage. "The 'carpetbaggers' were supposedly sleazy Northerners. . . ."
13. **felony** A major crime for which severe penalties are exacted under the law. "The crimes of the Reconstruction governments were no more outrageous than the scams and felonies being perpetrated in the North at the same time. . . ."
14. **terrorist** A person who uses or threatens violence in order to create intense fear and thus achieve political or other objectives. "... the net effect of all the hooded terrorists has probably been exaggerated."
15. **president pro tempore** In the United States Senate, the officer who presides in the absence of the vice president. "Under existing law, the president pro tempore of the Senate . . . would then become president."

## PART II: Checking Your Progress

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- T 1. The South was economically devastated by the Civil War.
- F 2. Military defeat in the Civil War brought white Southerners to accept the reality of Northern political domination.
- T 3. The newly freed slaves often used their liberty to travel or seek lost loved ones.
- + 4. The focus of black community life after emancipation became the black church.
- T 5. Lincoln's "10 percent" Reconstruction plan was designed to return the Southern states to the Union with few restrictions.
- F 6. Southerners at first feared Andrew Johnson because he had been one of the few elite planters who backed Lincoln.
- T 7. The cause of black education was greatly advanced by white Northern female teachers.
- F 8. The enactment of the Black Codes in the south strengthened those who supported a moderate approach to Reconstruction.
- T 9. Congressional Republicans demanded that the Southern states ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in order to be readmitted to the Union.
- F 10. Radical Republicans succeeded in their goal of redistributing land to the former slaves.

- F 11. During Reconstruction, blacks controlled all the Southern state legislatures except one.
- F 12. The Reconstruction legislatures, while sometimes corrupt, often enacted educational and other reforms in Southern state government.
- F 13. The Ku Klux Klan failed in its goal of intimidating blacks and preventing them from voting.
- T 14. Johnson's impeachment was essentially an act of political vindictiveness by radical Republicans.
- F 15. The moderate Republican approach to Reconstruction might have succeeded if the Ku Klux Klan had been suppressed.

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- C 1. After emancipation, many blacks traveled in order to
- return to Africa or the West Indies.
  - seek a better life in Northern cities.
  - find lost family members or seek new economic opportunities.
  - track down and punish cruel overseers.
- C 2. The Freedmen's Bureau was originally established to provide
- land and supplies for black farmers.
  - labor registration.
  - food, clothes, and education for emancipated slaves.
  - political training in citizenship for black voters.
- B 3. Lincoln's original plan for Reconstruction in 1863 had indicated that a state could be re-integrated into the Union when
- it repealed its original secession act and took its soldiers out of the Confederate Army.
  - 10 percent of its voters took an oath of allegiance to the Union and pledged to abide by emancipation.
  - it formally adopted a plan guaranteeing black political and economic rights.
  - it ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
- B 4. The Black Codes passed by many of the Southern state governments in 1865 aimed to
- provide economic assistance to get former slaves started as sharecroppers.
  - ensure a stable and subservient labor force.
  - permit blacks to vote if they met certain educational or economic standards.
  - guarantee black personal liberty but not the right to vote.
- C 5. The congressional elections of 1866 resulted in
- a victory for Johnson and his pro-Southern Reconstruction plan.
  - a further political stalemate between the Republicans in Congress and Johnson.
  - a decisive defeat for Johnson and a veto-proof Republican Congress.
  - a gain for Northern Democrats and their moderate compromise plan for Reconstruction.



- A 13. Most of the supposedly corrupt Northern "carpetbaggers" were actually
- former Union soldiers, businessmen, or professionals.
  - undercover agents of the federal government.
  - former Southern Whigs and Unionists who had opposed the Confederacy.
  - Northern teachers and missionaries who wanted to aid the freedmen.
- B 14. The radical Republican attempt to force Andrew Johnson out of the presidency resulted in
- Johnson's acceptance of the radicals' Reconstruction plan.
  - a failure to remove Johnson by a margin of only one vote.
  - Johnson's impeachment conviction on the charge of violating the Tenure of Office Act.
  - Johnson's resignation and appointment of Edwin Stanton as his successor.
- D 15. The public finally accepted Seward's purchase of Alaska partly because
- there were rumors of extensive oil deposits in the territory.
  - it was considered strategically vital to American defense.
  - the public shared Seward's enthusiasm for northward expansion.
  - Russia had been the only great power friendly to the Union during the Civil War.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- Freedmen 1. Common term for the blacks newly liberated from slavery
- Freedmans Bureau 2. Federal agency that greatly assisted blacks educationally but failed in other aid efforts
- Baptist 3. The largest African-American denomination (church) after slavery
- 10<sup>th</sup> plan 4. Lincoln's 1863 program for a rapid Reconstruction of the South
- 13 Amend 5. The constitutional amendment freeing all slaves
- Black Codes 6. The harsh Southern state laws of 1865 that limited black rights and imposed restrictions to ensure a stable black labor supply
- 14 Amend 7. The constitutional amendment granting civil rights to freed slaves and barring former Confederates from office
- moderates 8. Republican Reconstructionists who favored a more rapid restoration of Southern state governments and opposed radical plans for drastic economic transformation of the South
- radicals 9. Republican Reconstructionists who favored keeping the South out of the federal government until a complete social and economic revolution was accomplished in the region
- Union League 10. The black political organization that promoted self-help and defense of political rights
- Ex Parte Milligan 11. Supreme Court ruling that military tribunals could not try civilians when the civil courts were open
- Scalawags 12. Derogatory term for white Southerners who cooperated with the Republican Reconstruction governments

Carpet bidders  
15 Am-  
Alaska

13. Northerners who came to the South during Reconstruction and sometimes took part in Republican state governments
14. Constitutional amendment guaranteeing blacks the right to vote
15. "Seward's Folly," acquired in 1867 from Russia

#### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>H</u> 1. Exodusters                          | A. A constitutionally questionable law whose violation by President Johnson formed the official basis for his impeachment                            |
| <u>K</u> 2. Oliver O. Howard                    | B. The first congressional attempt to guarantee black rights in the South, passed over Johnson's veto  |
| <u>C</u> 3. Andrew Johnson                      | C. Leader, born in poverty, who became the champion of the white South against radical Reconstruction  |
| <u>M</u> 4. Abraham Lincoln                     | D. Secretary of state who arranged an unpopular but valuable land deal in 1867   |
| <u>B</u> 5. Civil Rights Bill of 1866           | E. Laws designed to stamp out Ku Klux Klan terrorism in the South  |
| <u>J</u> 6. Charles Sumner                      | F. Black senator from Mississippi, elected during Reconstruction   |
| <u>O</u> 7. Thaddeus Stevens                    | G. Secret organization that intimidated blacks and worked to restore white supremacy   |
| <u>I</u> 8. Military Reconstruction Act of 1867 | H. Black communities that left the South for Kansas  |
| <u>F</u> 9. Hiram Revels                        | I. Congressional law that imposed military rule on the South and demanded harsh conditions for readmission of the seceded states                     |
| <u>G</u> 10. Ku Klux Klan                       | J. Individual, physically beaten in the Senate chamber before the Civil War, who became a leader of Senate Republican radicals during Reconstruction |
| <u>E</u> 11. Force Acts of 1870 and 1871        | K. Problack general who led an agency that tried to assist the freedmen  |
| <u>A</u> 12. Tenure of Office Act               | L. Black political organization during Reconstruction  |
| <u>L</u> 13. Union League                       | M. Author of the moderate "10 percent" Reconstruction plan that ran into congressional opposition  |
| <u>N</u> 14. Benjamin Wade                      | N. The president pro tempore of the Senate who expected to become president of the United States after Johnson's impeachment conviction              |
| <u>D</u> 15. William Seward                     | O. Leader of radical Republicans in the House of Representatives   |



**E. Putting Things in Order**

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- 4 Constitution is amended to guarantee former slaves the right to vote.
- 1 Lincoln announces a plan to rapidly restore southern states to the Union.
- 5 Northern troops are finally withdrawn from the South, and Southern state governments are re-constituted without federal constraint.
- 3 An unpopular antiradical president escapes conviction and removal from office by one vote.
- 2 Johnson's attempt to restore the South to the Union is overturned because of congressional hostility to ex-Confederates and southern passage of the Black Codes.

**F. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
<u>D</u> 1. The South's military defeat in the Civil War	A. Provoked a politically motivated trial to remove the president from office
<u>E</u> 2. The Freedmen's Bureau	B. Intimidated black voters and tried to keep blacks "in their place"
<u>J</u> 3. The Black Codes of 1865	C. Prompted Republicans to refuse to seat Southern delegations in Congress
<u>C</u> 4. The election of ex-Confederates to Congress in 1865	D. Destroyed the southern economy but strengthened Southern hatred of "yankees"
<u>I</u> 5. Johnson's "swing around the circle" in the election of 1866	E. Successfully educated former slaves but failed to provide much other assistance to them
<u>F</u> 6. Military Reconstruction and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments	F. Forced all the Southern states to establish governments that upheld black voting and other civil rights
<u>H</u> 7. The "radical" Southern state Reconstruction governments	G. Embittered white Southerners while doing little to really help blacks
<u>B</u> 8. The Ku Klux Klan	H. Engaged in some corruption but also enacted many valuable social reforms
<u>A</u> 9. The radical Republicans' hatred of Johnson	I. Weakened support for mild Reconstruction policies and helped elect overwhelming Republican majorities to Congress
<u>G</u> 10. The whole Reconstruction era	J. Imposed slaverylike restrictions on blacks and angered the North