

14. The Civil War, 1861–1865

- Northern advantages in the Civil War included all of the following EXCEPT
 - a superior navy
 - a political party system that could marshal support for the war
 - a superior railroad network
 - general agreement over war aims
 - greater capacity to produce military equipment
- All of the following were part of the initial Union strategy to win the Civil War EXCEPT
 - (A) a naval blockade of southern ports
 - (B) control of the Mississippi River
 - (C) the capture of Richmond
 - (D) keeping the border states in the Union
 - emancipation of slaves in the seceded states
- The Confederate government was able to achieve which of the following goals?
 - recognition by a foreign power
 - frequent victories over Union armies
 - a stable monetary system
 - a strong central government
 - control of the southern river system
- President Lincoln was reluctant to emancipate the slaves in the first year of the Civil War because
 - he feared that freeing the slaves would bring England and France into the war
 - Congress was opposed to emancipation
 - he knew that a proclamation about slavery would only further alienate the South
 - he feared that emancipation would drive the border states out of the Union
 - he had always been opposed to the abolitionists in his party
- Which of the following best describes an immediate effect of the Emancipation Proclamation?
 - Slaves in the border states became free.
 - Slaves in the Deep South became free.
 - The abolition of slavery in Confederate territory became one of the North's war goals.
 - Lincoln's reelection was assured.
 - Draft riots erupted in New York City.
- Lee's major reason for invading northern territory in 1863 was to
 - win foreign recognition for the Confederacy
 - obtain military supplies
 - seek revenge for northern attacks in Virginia
 - break the Union blockade
 - destroy the North's industrial capacity
- The economic impact of the Civil War included all of the following EXCEPT
 - an increasing number of women in the labor force
 - widespread destruction of property in the South
 - creation of a national banking system in the North
 - reduced rate of industrial production in the North
 - runaway inflation in the South
- Which of the following accurately describes northern politics during the Civil War?
 - Democrats challenged Republicans for control of national and state offices.
 - Republicans were united behind Lincoln's leadership.
 - The suspension of habeas corpus discouraged many Democrats from voting.
 - Lincoln had no trouble winning reelection in 1864.
 - Copperhead candidates campaigned for equal rights for women.
- All of the following were factors in the defeat of the South in 1865 EXCEPT

- (A) shortages caused by the Union's naval blockade
- (B) slave uprisings against southern plantations
- (C) Grant's war of attrition in Virginia
- (D) Sherman's march through Georgia
- (E) the Confederacy's failure to obtain foreign intervention

10. One of the long-term political consequences of northern victory was
- (A) an end of threats of nullification and secession
 - (B) dominance of the Republican party in the South
 - (C) continuing sectional conflict over the issue of slavery
 - (D) a balance of power in Congress between the North and the South
 - (E) suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*