

# Copy of Unit Post-Test: The Union Challenged

## Directions

This exam will test your understanding of the content and skills in this unit.

1. What was an effect of the Missouri Compromise?
  - A. It temporarily ended the slavery debate.
  - B. It required Southern states to pay higher taxes.
  - C. It led to the South seceding from the Union.
  - D. It upset the balance of slave and free states in the Union.
2. What was the significance of the 36°30' parallel?



- A. It separated the North from the South.
  - B. It indicated the northern border of Missouri.
  - C. It showed the borders of the United States.
  - D. It indicated where slavery was allowed and banned.
3. In what way did the Compromise of 1850 appease the South?
    - A. It created new taxes for railroad construction.
    - B. It provided an end to the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
    - C. It included a law requiring the return of escaped slaves.
    - D. It required the Underground Railway to be disbanded.
  4. What was the impact of the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin?



- A. It created a slave revolt in Kentucky.
  - B. It turned many more people against slavery.
  - C. Congress agreed that slavery should be abolished.
  - D. The South became more resolved to secede from the Union.
5. How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act nullify the Missouri Compromise?
    - A. It changed the borders of Missouri.
    - B. It required that all of Missouri be free.
    - C. It allowed slavery in new Northern territories.
    - D. It established new interstate trade rules.

6. Which of these was a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
  - A. It led to a violent struggle over slavery in Kansas.
  - B. It settled the slavery issue in Nebraska.
  - C. It calmed the country's dispute over slavery.
  - D. It required that the new territories would be free states.
7. What was the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case?
  - A. that slavery diminished the national character
  - B. that African American rights were protected by the Constitution
  - C. that African Americans did not have the right to sue in federal court
  - D. that slavery should be abolished by executive order
8. What was apparent following the presidential election of 1860?
  - A. The nation was divided over slavery.
  - B. Lincoln was popular throughout the nation.
  - C. There was little support for abolitionists in the North.
  - D. Southern states were eager to abolish slavery.
9. Which event turned the secession crisis into a civil war?
  - A. the election of Abraham Lincoln
  - B. South Carolina's shelling of Fort Sumter
  - C. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry
  - D. Preston Brooks's attack on Charles Sumner
10. Which of these was a Northern advantage at the start of the Civil War?
  - A. highly trained soldiers
  - B. abundant natural resources
  - C. fighting in familiar territory
  - D. control of the Mississippi River

11. What was the significance of the Battle of Bull Run?



- A. It proved that the South was weak.
  - B. It showed that the North would win.
  - C. It proved that a quick victory was impossible.
  - D. It showed that the armies were unwilling to fight long battles.
12. Women supported the Civil War cause in all of the following ways except
  - A. spying on the enemy.
  - B. working in factories.
  - C. fighting on the battlefield.
  - D. treating wounded soldiers.
13. Which of these was the greatest cause of death in the Civil War?
  - A. wounds
  - B. disease
  - C. frostbite
  - D. starvation

14. What did General Lee hope would be the result of sending his troops to fight on Union soil?
  - A. A show of strength in Maryland might convince the state to join the Confederacy.
  - B. Union troops would be defeated and the war would end.
  - C. Confederate troops would cut off Union access to the Potomac.
  - D. Seeing their land being destroyed by war would discourage the Union.
  
15. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared that
  - A. slaves in U.S. territories were free.
  - B. slaves throughout the world were free.
  - C. slaves in Confederate states were free.
  - D. slaves in Union slave states were free.
  
16. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg a turning point in the war?
  - A. Lee succeeded in capturing a city in the North.
  - B. The South suffered many losses while the North had few.
  - C. The loss of troops convinced Lee to never again invade the North.
  - D. The outcome convinced European nations to aid the Confederacy.
  
17. What was the result of the Battle of Vicksburg?
  - A. The Confederate troops deserted.
  - B. The Union controlled all Southern ports.
  - C. The Union gained control of the Mississippi River.
  - D. The Confederacy enlisted more troops than ever before.
  
18. All of these were included in President Johnson's Reconstruction plan except
  - A. cancellation of war debts.
  - B. new state constitutions for Confederate states.
  - C. ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.
  - D. guarantee of voting rights for freedmen.
  
19. What was the purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment?
  - A. to abolish slavery
  - B. to provide citizenship to former slaves
  - C. to allow freedmen to run for office
  - D. to legislate fair treatment of all citizens
  
20. What does the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee to citizens?
  - A. the right to vote
  - B. the right to medical care
  - C. equal protection of the law
  - D. separate but equal public facilities
  
21. What was the purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment?
  - A. to give all citizens the right to vote
  - B. to provide education for all citizens
  - C. to raise taxes to repair damage to the South
  - D. to protect the voting rights of African American men

22. Why was the Ku Klux Klan formed?
- A. to integrate Southern schools
  - B. to end government corruption
  - C. to return white Democrats to power
  - D. to protect the voting rights of Southerners
23. Why did Southern Democrats pass Jim Crow laws?
- A. to assure equal education for all
  - B. to encourage Southerners to move to the North
  - C. to separate African Americans and whites in public life
  - D. to prevent unqualified African Americans from voting
24. What was an effect of Southern poll tax laws?
- A. African Americans were denied voting rights.
  - B. Money was raised to fund public education.
  - C. Public funding of small businesses increased.
  - D. Southern Democrats were voted out of office.
25. How did African Americans who remained in the South improve their lives?
- A. They depended upon government welfare.
  - B. They worked together to build communities.
  - C. They received money from relatives in the North.
  - D. They conducted violent protests to obtain rights.