

Name:

Chapter 21
The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865

TRUE OR FALSE: (T) = True (F) - False

- 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.
- 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.
- 3. The Union's greatest military breakthroughs came on the eastern front, and this paved the way for later successes in the West.
- 4. The Battle of Antietam was a turning point of the war because it prevented British and French recognition of the Confederacy.
- 5. Lincoln's decision to make the war a fight against slavery was universally popular in the North.
- 6. The use of black soldiers in the Union Army proved militarily ineffective.
- 7. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 was intended to encourage the Northern peace movement and promote foreign intervention.
- 8. The Northern victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg effectively spelled doom for the Confederacy.
- 9. In the final year of the conflict, Grant and Sherman waged a "total war" that was immensely destructive of Southern lives and property.
- 10. The Northern Democrats were deeply divided between those who backed the war and those who favored peace negotiations with the South.
- 11. The formation of a temporary "Union party" in 1864 was a device used by Lincoln to gain the support of pro-war Democrats.
- 12. As a popular war leader, Lincoln received overwhelming support within the Republican Party and in the nation as a whole.
- 13. The South's last hope was that the victory of a "Peace Democrat" in 1864 would enable it to achieve its political goals.
- 14. Most Southerners eventually came to see Lincoln's assassination as a tragedy for them.
- 15. The Civil War failed to settle the central issues of slavery, states' rights, and secession that caused the war.

Multiple Choice

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Name:

Chapter 21
The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865

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

Identification

- _____ 1. First major battle of the Civil War, in which untrained Northern troops joined civilian picnickers in a flight back to Washington

Name:

Chapter 21
The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865

- _____ 2. McClellan's disastrously unsuccessful attempt to capture Richmond quickly by following an invasion route between the York and James rivers
- _____ 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
- _____ 4. Document that proclaimed a war against slavery and guaranteed a fight to the finish
- _____ 5. General U.S. Grant's nickname, taken from his military demand to the enemy at Fort Donelson and elsewhere
- _____ 6. The crucial Confederate fortress on the Mississippi, whose fall to Grant in 1863 cut the South in two
- _____ 7. Pennsylvania battle that ended Lee's last hopes of achieving victory through an invasion of the North
- _____ 8. Mississippi site where black soldiers were massacred after their surrender
- _____ 9. Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War and sympathized with the South
- _____ 10. Edward Everett Hale's story of treason and banishment, inspired by the wartime banishing of Copperhead Clement Vallandigham
- _____ 11. Georgia city captured and burned by Sherman just before the election of 1864
- _____ 12. The 1864 coalition of Republicans and War Democrats that backed Lincoln's reelection
- _____ 13. Washington site where Lincoln was assassinated by Booth on April 14, 1865
- _____ 14. Virginia site where Lee surrendered to Grant in April 1865
- _____ 15. Romantic name given to the Southern fight for independence, indicating nobility despite defeat

Matching People, Places, and Events

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Bull Run | a. Daring Southern commander killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville |
| ___ 2. George McClellan | b. Southern officer whose failed charge at Gettysburg marked "the high water mark of the Confederacy" |
| ___ 3. Robert E. Lee | c. Ruthless Northern general who waged a march through Georgia |
| ___ 4. Antietam | d. Fortress whose capture split the Confederacy in two |
| ___ 5. "Stonewall" Jackson | e. Site where Lee's last major invasion of the North was turned back |
| ___ 6. George Pickett | f. Gentlemanly top commander of the Confederate army |
| ___ 7. Ulysses S. Grant | g. Site of one of Grant's bloody battles with the Confederates near Richmond in 1864 |
| ___ 8. Gettysburg | h. Crucial battle in Maryland that staved off European recognition of the Confederacy |
| ___ 9. Vicksburg | i. Ambitious secretary of the treasury who wanted to replace Lincoln as President in 1864 |
| ___ 10. William T. Sherman | j. Fanatical actor whose act of violence actually harmed the South |
| ___ 11. Clement Vallandigham | k. Union commander who first made his mark with victories in the West |
| ___ 12. Salmon P. Chase | l. Southern War Democrat who ran as Lincoln's "Union Party" vice-presidential candidate in 1864 |
| ___ 13. The Wilderness | m. Notorious Copperhead, convicted of treason, who ran for governor of Ohio while exiled in Canada |
| ___ 14. Andrew Johnson | n. Union general who repudiated his party's Copperhead platform and polled 45 percent of the popular vote in 1864 |
| ___ 15. John Wilkes Booth | o. Site of Union defeat in very early battle of the war |

Putting Things in Order: Put the following in correct order by numbering them 1 to 5

- ___ Within one week, two decisive battles in Mississippi and Pennsylvania almost ensure the Confederacy's eventual defeat.
- ___ Defeat in a battle near Washington, D.C., ends Union military complacency
- ___ A military indecisive battle in Maryland enables Lincoln to declare that the Civil War has become a war on slavery.
- ___ The Civil War ends with the defeated army granted generous terms of surrender.

Name:

Chapter 21
The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865

___ In both GA and VA, determined Northern generals wage bloody and destructive “total war” against a weakened but still-resisting South.

Matching Cause and Effect: Match the cause on the right with the effect on the left.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. Political dissent by Copperheads and jealous Republicans | a. Enabled Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation and blocked British and French intervention |
| ___ 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 |
| ___ 3. The assassination of Lincoln | c. Deprived the nation of experienced leadership during Reconstruction |
| ___ 4. Grant’s Tennessee and Mississippi River campaigns | d. Made it difficult for Lincoln to prosecute the war effectively |
| ___ 5. The Battle of Bull Run | e. Helped lead to the enlistment of black fighting men in the Union Army |
| ___ 6. The Battle of Antietam | f. Ended the South’s effort to win the war by aggressive invasion |
| ___ 7. The Battle of Gettysburg | g. Guaranteed that the South would fight to the end to try to save slavery |
| ___ 8. Grant’s final brutal campaign in VA | h. Forced Lee to surrender at Appomattox |
| ___ 9. The Emancipation Proclamation | i. Led some southerners to believe they would win an easy victory |
| ___ 10. The growing Union manpower | j. Ensured Lincoln’s reelection and ended the South’s last hope of achieving independence by political means |