

## Chapter 20

# Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865

### A. True or False

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

- \_\_\_ 1. Lincoln successfully prevented any more states from seceding after his inauguration.
- \_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_ 4. The North generally had superior military leadership, while the South struggled to find successful commanders for its armies.
- \_\_\_ 5. In the long run, Northern economic and human-resources advantages effectively wore down Southern resistance.
- \_\_\_ 6. The South's chances for independence when the war began were actually quite good.
- \_\_\_ 7. Although officially neutral, Britain sometimes engaged in acts that in effect aided the South.
- \_\_\_ 8. Northern pressure forced the British to stop the *Alabama* from raiding Union shipping.
- \_\_\_ 9. The Civil War-related crisis in U.S.-British relations threatened to expand into a war over Canada.
- \_\_\_ 10. Once the Civil War was over, the threat of U.S. intervention forced Napoleon III to withdraw his support of Maximilian in Mexico.
- \_\_\_ 11. The Civil War draft reflected the North's commitment to fighting a war based on fair and equal treatment of all citizens from all economic conditions.
- \_\_\_ 12. Lincoln's temporary violations of civil liberties were strongly opposed by Congress.
- \_\_\_ 13. The North effectively financed its Civil War effort through an income tax, higher tariffs, and the sale of federal government bonds.

- \_\_\_ 14. The South in effect used severe inflation as a means of financing its war effort.
- \_\_\_ 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.

- \_\_\_ 1. Lincoln's plan for the besieged units 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.
- \_\_\_ 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 South's "rebellion."
- \_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_ 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.
  - in order to restore the Missouri Compromise.
  - only to punish South Carolina for firing on Fort Sumter.
- \_\_\_ 5. Which of the following was NOT among the Border States?
- Missouri
  - Kentucky
  - Oklahoma
  - Maryland
- \_\_\_ 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 sympathized with the South and opposed an antislavery war.
  - 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.

- \_\_\_ 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.”
- \_\_\_ 8. Among the potential advantages of the Confederacy at the beginning of the Civil War was
- a stronger and more balanced economy.
  - a stronger navy.
  - better-trained officers and soldiers.
  - a larger reserve of manpower.
- \_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_ 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 they could substitute flax and wool for cotton.
  - the British were able to grow sufficient cotton in their own land.
  - the British found sufficient cotton from previous stockpiles and other sources like Egypt and India.
  - the threat of war with France distracted British attention for several years.
- \_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_ 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.
  - during wartime a president has unlimited power over the civilian population.
  - he had indicated that he would take such steps during his campaign for the presidency.

- \_\_\_ 14. Many of the new millionaires who emerged in the North during the Civil War
  - a. selflessly devoted their personal fortunes to the Union cause.
  - b. made their fortunes by providing poorly made “shoddy” goods to the Union armies.
  - c. made their highest profits by selling captured cotton to British textile manufacturers.
  - d. earned public distrust by secretly advocating a negotiated settlement with the Confederacy.
  
- \_\_\_ 15. Women made particular advances during the Civil War by
  - a. advocating the right to vote for both African-Americans and women.
  - b. entering industrial employment and providing medical aid for soldiers on both sides.
  - c. pushing for women to take up noncombatant roles in the military.
  - d. upholding the feminine ideals of peace and reconciliation.

**C. Identification**

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Four Border States where secession failed but slavery still survived.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The effective Northern naval effort to strangle the Southern economy and dethrone “King Cotton”
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A ship from which two Confederate diplomats were removed, creating a major crisis between London and Washington
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Vessel built in Britain that wreaked havoc on Northern shipping until it was finally sunk in 1864
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ironclad warships that were kept out of Confederate hands by Minister Adams’s stern protests to the British government
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Provision established by Congress in 1863, after volunteers ran out, that provoked violent protests in Northern cities.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Slippery Northern men who collected fees for enlisting in the Union army and then deserted
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Paper currency printed by the Union government that fell victim to wartime inflation
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Medical occupation that gained new status and employment opportunities because of women’s Civil War service

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Financial arrangement set up by the federal government to sell government bonds and stabilize the currency
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Scornful term for Northern manufacturers who made quick fortunes out of selling cheaply made shoes and other inadequate goods to the U.S. Army
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Civil liberty that was suspended by Lincoln in defiance of the Constitution and the Supreme Court's chief justice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. 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.

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

**E. 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.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</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
___ 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
___ 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
___ 4. The large Northern human-resources advantage	D. Eventually gave the Union a crucial economic advantage over the mostly agricultural South
___ 5. The North's naval blockade and industrial superiority	E. Deterred the British and French from recognizing and aiding the Confederacy
___ 6. The British aristocracy's sympathy with the South	F. Caused four more Upper South states to secede and join the Confederacy
___ 7. American minister C. F. Adams's diplomacy	G. Kept the Border States in the Union
___ 8. Grant's victory at Vicksburg	H. Led the British government toward actions that aided the Confederacy and angered the Union
___ 9. The class-biased unfairness of the Civil War draft	I. Led to riots by underprivileged Northern whites, especially Irish-Americans
___ 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