

U.S. History Common Assessment # 4

Grade 7

Name: _____
Date: _____
Period: _____

Matching: (write the letter on the line provided)

1. _____ period of rebuilding in the South after the Civil War
2. _____ laws that controlled freed Black men & women
3. _____ nickname meaning "like a stone wall" given to a Southern General
4. _____ Northern whites who moved to the South after the Civil War, some of whom were dishonest; they carried their things in cheap suitcases made from carpet fabric
5. _____ the separation of races
6. _____ form of violence when angry mobs killed a person by hanging
7. _____ Northern Army General
8. _____ President during the Civil War

- | |
|---------------------|
| A. Thomas Jackson |
| B. Lynching |
| C. Reconstruction |
| D. Black Codes |
| E. Abraham Lincoln |
| F. Ulysses S. Grant |
| G. Carpetbaggers |
| H. segregation |

Multiple Choice: (Circle the letter that best answers the question asked.)

9. New technology used during the Civil War included:
 - a. Ironclad ships
 - b. The repeating rifle
 - c. hand grenades
 - d. all of these answers
10. Why did the Union try to hold onto the border state of Missouri?
 - a. because it was close to the Mississippi River and so keeping it would mean the Union could control parts of it and some of the major routes to the West
 - b. because it was a slave state
 - c. because it was a rather large state and it could provide lots of soldiers for the Union
 - d. none of the above

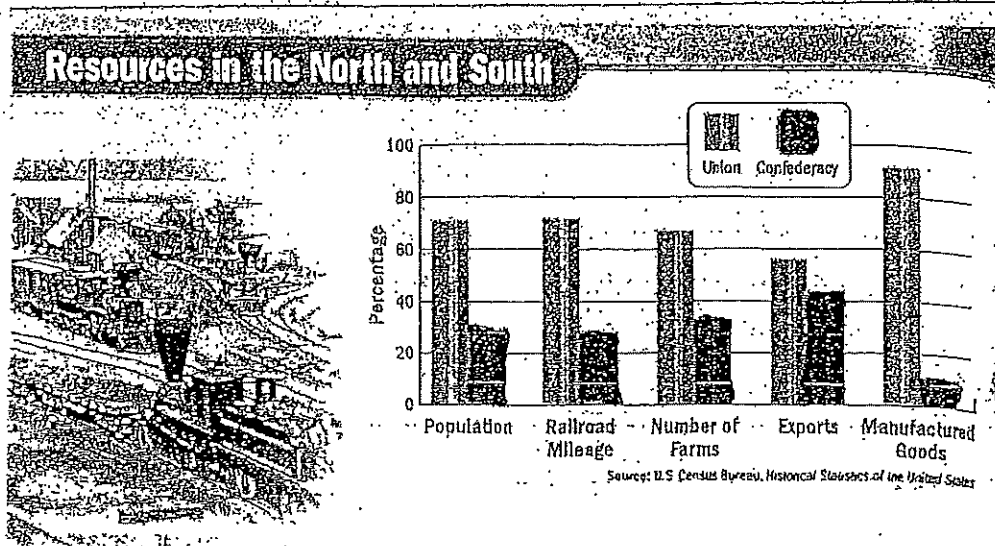
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11. Why did the Union try to hold onto the border state of Maryland?
 - a. because it was a slave state
 - b. because a lot of Northerners lived there
 - c. because it was strategically located being close to the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia and because the Union capital of Washington, D.C. was located in it
 - d. none of the above
12. What was the Northern goal of the Civil War?
 - a. to end slavery
 - b. to restore the Union and force the states that seceded to give up their quest for sovereignty
 - c. to punish the Southern states for seceding
 - d. none of the above
13. What was the Southern goal of the Civil War?
 - a. to establish itself as an independent nation
 - b. to convince the Northern states that the war was too costly to fight so they would abandon the fight
 - c. both a and b answers
 - d. none of these answers

True/False (write the LETTER T for true or F for False on the line provided)

14. _____ The men in the North were more used to riding horses and handling guns than their Southern counterparts.
15. _____ A new technology of the Civil War was covering wooden warships in iron to make them less likely to sink.
16. _____ In the West, the major battles raged around control of the major rivers and their tributaries.
17. _____ The Northern Ironclad ship was named the Virginian and the Southern Ironclad ship was called the Monitor.
18. _____ Robert E. Lee was a famous Northern general.
19. _____ BOTH the North & South allowed African-American soldiers in their armies.
20. _____ Reconstruction made life much better for freed African-Americans.

When the war began, both sides had advantages and disadvantages. Look at the following chart and then answer the question below.



21. According to the chart above, in what areas did the North have the greatest advantages over the South?

22. In the chart above, the South doesn't appear to have any advantage over the North. If that were so, it would appear the South was doomed to lose the war from the beginning. Yet the South did have some advantages. One was they had excellent military leaders and a strong fighting spirit. Another was the Confederacy knew the land and had the will to defend it. How could knowing the land upon which most of the war was fought be considered an advantage? Explain

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Study the table listing critical events and battles of the Civil War and then answer the questions below.

CIVIL WAR BATTLES		
Battle at Bull Run	First major battle of the War	Confederate victory
Battle of Shiloh	Together, more than 23,000 casualties	Narrow Union victory
Battle at Antietam	Deadliest single day of fighting in the war	Union victory
Chancellorsville, VA	Richmond, Confederate capital defended	Confederate victory – Gen. Jackson dies 1 week later
Battle of Gettysburg	Accidental meeting – 23,000 Union casualties & 25,000 Confederate casualties	Union victory
The Petersburg Siege	RR center – cut off Confederate troop movement & supplies	Union Victory

25. Chose one of the battles listed above and analyze how it contributed to the final outcome of the war.

Name of Battle: _____

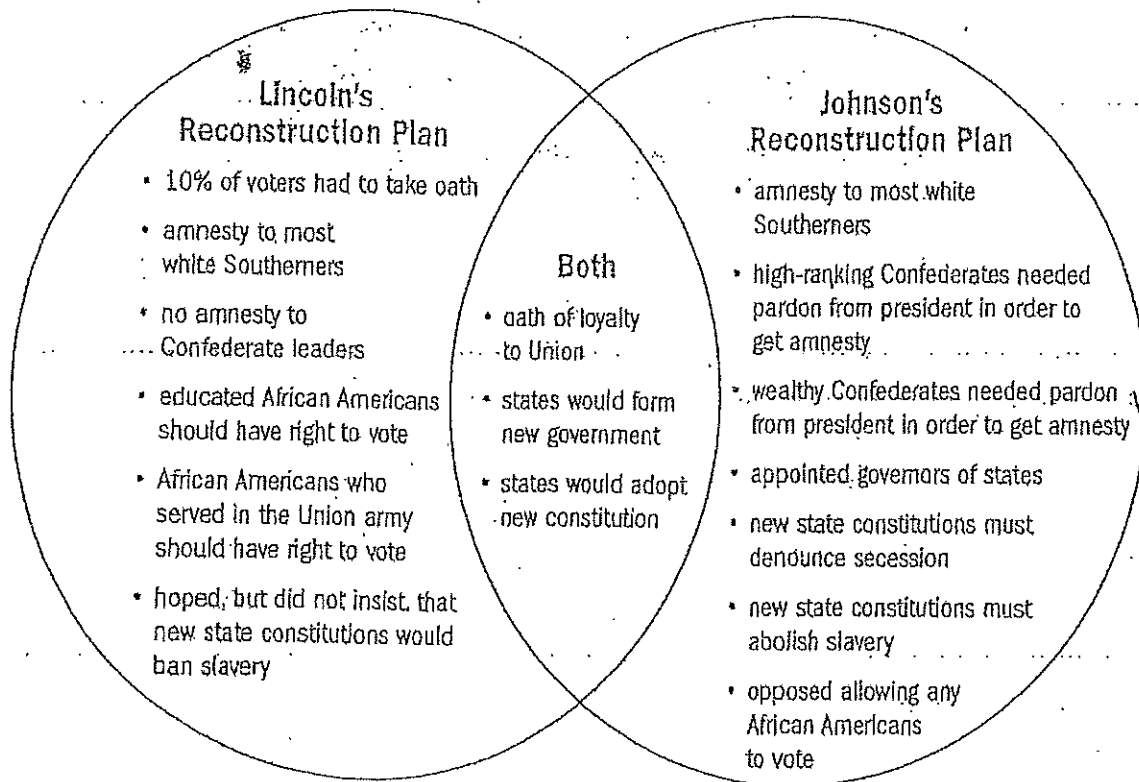
26. Women, although not directly involved in the fighting, took on new roles during the war. What are two roles women took on and how did they help?

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Use the Venn Diagram below to compare Lincoln's plan and Johnson's plan for Reconstruction in the South and then answer the questions below.



27. Identify: Which plan required states to adopt a new constitution?

28. Identify: Did Lincoln's plan give all African-Americans the right to vote? Briefly explain.

29. Comparing: What differences in the new state constitutions did each plan envision?

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30. Evaluating: Which plan do you think would think accomplish positive results? Why?

Below is the **Radical Reconstruction Plan** put forth by some members of Congress. Compare it with Johnson's plan from the previous Venn Diagram and then answer the questions below.

Radical Reconstruction Plan

- Oath of loyalty to Union
- Majority of white males had to take loyalty oath
- States would hold constitutional conventions
- Only white males who never took up arms against the Union could vote
- Former Confederates could not hold office
- New state constitutions must abolish slavery

31. What is one similarity between Johnson's Reconstruction Plan and the Radical Reconstruction Plan?

32. Of the three plans, Lincoln's, Johnson's, and the Radical Reconstruction Plan, which one appears to have been written to encourage and make it easier for the Southern states that seceded to rejoin the Union rather than to punish? Explain.

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33. Two important documents grew out of the Civil War. They are the Emancipation Proclamation and The Gettysburg Address. Explain how these two documents continue to impact American life today. (Hint: what did each lead to?)

Primary Source: The Dred Scott Decision

A Controversial Ruling In his ruling in the Dred Scott case, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional because it deprived slaveholders of their property without due process or compensation. Southerners praised the decision, which opened all U.S. territory to slavery.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney

Newspaper announcing the Dred Scott decision

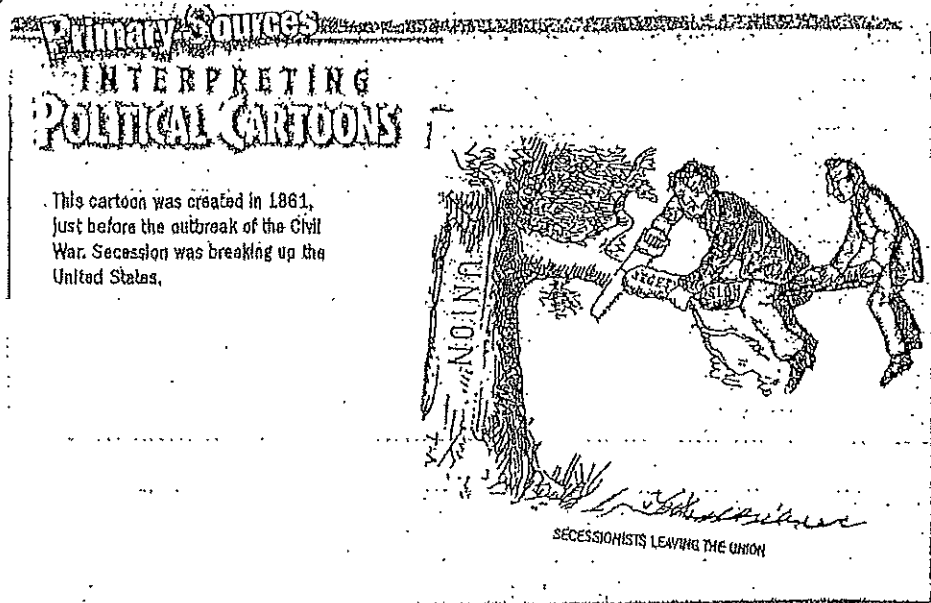
"They [African Americans] had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order and altogether unfit to associate with the white race ... and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. ... No one ... should induce the Court to give to the words of the Constitution a more liberal construction in their favor than they were intended to bear when the instrument was framed and adopted."

—Roger Taney, Scott v. Sandford decision, March 1857

The Old Courthouse in St. Louis where the Dred Scott case was heard

34. Based on the Dred Scott decision, could voters ban slavery? Explain.

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Answer the following three questions based on the political cartoon above.

35. Interpreting: What do the men in the cartoon represent? _____

36. Analyzing: Look at each person's expression. How would you describe their expressions? _____

37. Identifying Points of View: What does the cartoonist think will result from the men's action? _____

38. During and after the Civil War, formerly enslaved African-Americans hoped to be able to acquire Confederate land (plantations) that were confiscated. However, President Johnson and the Congress restored most of this land to the former owners. Many African-Americans then wound-up working as sharecroppers for their former owners. How did this system of sharecropping work out economically for the African-American sharecropper? For the white landowner? Explain.

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Answer continued from previous page:

BONUS QUESTION: 3 points

Where did General Robert E. Lee surrender to General Grant?

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