

The Civil War and Reconstruction Test (Take home) Name _____

- ___1. Which statement best explains the support for the Union cause as expressed by most Northerners?
 - a. They began fighting to preserve the Union, but also came to see that slavery must be ended.
 - b. They believed that the cause of state's rights was the foundation of their cause.
 - c. They only fought to preserve the Union throughout the entire war.
 - d. They fought to obliterate slavery from the very first shots of the war.

- ___2. Which border state did NOT pull out of the Union when President Lincoln called for troops?
 - a. Virginia
 - b. Kentucky
 - c. Tennessee
 - d. North Carolina

- ___3. Before the first battle of the Civil war, most people on both sides thought
 - a. the war would be a long, bitter affair.
 - b. that their generals were incompetent.
 - c. all Democrats would side with the South.
 - d. their side would win quickly and easily.

- ___4. All of the following were advantages for the North EXCEPT
 - a. a more experienced army.
 - b. about 200,000 blacks served in the Union army.
 - c. the North was much more populated than the South.
 - d. most of the nation's industry was in the North.

- ___5. President Lincoln earned an early political and military advantage when
 - a. England refused to consider supporting the Confederacy.
 - b. all of the leading generals from West Point joined the Union cause.
 - c. the Union managed to keep 4 key border states in the Union.
 - d. the Confederates refused to draft for the purpose of enlarging their army.

- ___6. What flaw existed in the Confederacy's strategy for victory?
 - a. Their offensive strategy was unrealistic because of the huge size of the North.
 - b. They could not achieve the overwhelming conquest that their leaders had demanded.
 - c. Their defensive strategy contradicted their desire to conquer the major cities of the North.
 - d. They did not possess enough resources to stay the course of their defensive strategy.

- ___7. Union victories in the West at Vicksburg gave them the key strategic control of
 - a. the capital of the confederacy
 - b. the Erie canal
 - c. the Mississippi river
 - d. the Ohio River

- ___8. President Lincoln understood that emancipation of African-American slaves would
 - a. provide Union troops with a moral and strategic advantage
 - b. win the sympathies of many Southerners who lived in border states
 - c. enrage the Union's English allies
 - d. doom any hopes of a Union victory in Virginia

- ___9. What was the bloodiest battle of the War?
 - a. Chancellorsville
 - b. Vicksburg
 - c. Gettysburg
 - d. Antietam

- ___10. President Lincoln suspended the right of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of
 - a. providing better financing for the war effort
 - b. gaining support for passage of the Thirteenth Amendment
 - c. widening the pool of men who could be drafted for military service
 - d. making it easier to arrest and hold suspected Confederate sympathizers

- ___11. During the Civil war, the Northern economy
- sunk into depression
 - experienced a recession
 - was too large to be effectively managed for the war effort
 - grew and prospered
- ___12. Which mountain state was formed when poor white farmers there seceded from the Confederacy?
- North Carolina
 - West Virginia
 - Missouri
 - Arkansas
- ___13. Which effective general did President Lincoln name as commander in March, 1864?
- William T. Sherman
 - Ulysses S. Grant
 - George McClellan
 - Ambrose Burnside
- ___14. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution outlawed
- slavery in just the Deep South
 - slavery in just the border states
 - slavery everywhere in the United States
 - illegal trade with the Confederacy
- ___15. General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant at the courthouse in
- Richmond, Virginia
 - Appomattox, Virginia
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Columbia, South Carolina
- ___16. The Freedmen's Bureau was established to
- help most southern blacks move to the North
 - encourage the development of multiracial churches
 - aid ex-slaves and poor whites in adapting to socio-economic changes
 - provide aid for disabled veterans of the war
- ___17. General Sherman's Field Order No. 15 gave hope to blacks because it
- set aside plots of southern land for distribution (40 acres and a mule)
 - guaranteed all ex-slaves the right to free education
 - established voting rights for black males in the South
 - indicated that segregation was unconstitutional
- ___18. The Wade-Davis Bill was rendered ineffective when
- abolitionist leaders withdrew their support for the bill
 - southern conservatives refused to enact it
 - radical Republicans rejected the plan as too lenient
 - President Lincoln used the presidential vetoed it
- ___19. Which statement would most likely have been said by a radical Republican in 1865?
- "The Constitution does not grant secession, but it does not deny it either."
 - "Northern lies shall never determine the destiny of the South's future."
 - "The former Confederate states are to be treated as provinces conquered in war."
 - "It is with kindness in our hearts that we welcome the return of our southern brothers."
- ___20. Radical Republicans in Congress became infuriated when
- President Johnson took a tough stand against wealthy southerners
 - Southern states enacted Black Codes that restricted freedom for blacks
 - Abolitionists lobbied for black male suffrage
 - They lost control of the House of Representatives

- ___21. The Tenure of Office Act attempted to
- dismantle state governments in the Lower South
 - stop the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant for president
 - guarantee the election of Republicans in the North
 - weaken the powers of President Johnson
- ___22. White southerners used the term *carpetbaggers* to describe
- ex-slaves who moved to southern cities
 - Southerners who supported the Union
 - Northerners who moved to live in the South
 - Republican leaders in the United States' Congress
- ___23. How was the disputed election of 1876 settled and decided?
- by the Supreme Court
 - by the Compromise of 1877, giving the North control of the presidency
 - by the outgoing president
 - by a revote
- ___24. The significant outcome of the presidential election of 1876 was that it
- marked an end of the federal government's commitment to Reconstruction reforms
 - signaled the beginning of an era in which the Democrats dominated the White House
 - rallied the forces of radical reform in the Republican Party
 - established that southern state laws would not be tolerated by the federal government
- ___25. What is the correct order of presidential succession?
- Grant, Lincoln, Johnson, Hayes
 - Lincoln, Johnson, Hayes, Grant
 - Hayes, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant
 - Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes
26. The Kansas-Nebraska Act heightened the sectional crisis because it
- repealed the Missouri Compromise, opening a new controversy over popular sovereignty
 - repealed the Fugitive Slave Act
 - made Kansas and Nebraska free states
 - stimulated Southern emigration to the territories taken from Mexico
 - signaled acceptance of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso
27. During Reconstruction, Southern Blacks typically did which of the following?
- worked as day laborers in towns and cities
 - migrated northward, exercising their new freedom
 - owned and worked small farms
 - worked in mines and factories
 - worked on farms as tenants and sharecroppers
28. Which of the following best characterizes the response of Great Britain and France to the USA Civil War?
- they saw advantages in a divided Union, but pursued cautious policies toward both sides
 - they favored restoration of the Union and actively worked to arbitrate the conflict
 - they favored permanent separation of the Union and openly supported the South
 - they favored restoration of the union and openly supported the North
 - they had no interest in the conflict and remained aloof from it
29. In part, President Lincoln refrained from taking action to emancipate slaves until the Civil War had been in progress for almost two years because
- he sought to retain the loyalty of the border states
 - slavery still existed in most Northern states
 - Congress had not granted him the authority
 - He was preparing a plan to send all of the slaves to Liberia
 - He feared a hostile reaction on the part of the British and the French

30. The North's advantages over the South at the outbreak of the Civil War included all EXCEPT
- greater agreement over war
 - more substantial industrial resources
 - a more extensive railroad network
 - foreign immigration
 - naval supremacy
31. In the presidential campaign of 1860, which of the following positions was asserted by the Republican Party platform with respect to slavery?
- Slavery should be abolished immediately by the federal government
 - The extension of slavery to other countries should be prohibited
 - The Missouri Compromise line should be extended to the Pacific Ocean, and slavery should be prohibited in territories above that line
 - The gradual emancipation of the slaves should begin, and the federal government should compensate slave owners for the loss of slave property
 - The extension of slavery to new United States territories should be prohibited by the federal government, but slavery should be protected in the states where it already existed
32. All of the following elements of the Radical Republican program were implemented during Reconstruction EXCEPT
- provision of 40 acres to each freedman
 - enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - military occupation of the South
 - punishment of the Confederate leaders
 - enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment
33. Which of the following states the principle of "popular sovereignty"?
- Congress had the right to decide where slavery shall and shall not exist
 - The settlers in a territory have the right to decide whether slavery will be permitted there
 - Individual citizens can decide for themselves whether or not to hold slaves
 - The American people shall decide where slavery will exist through a national election
 - Individual state have the right to reject congressional decision pertaining to slavery
34. Of the following, the most threatening problem for the Union from 1861 through 1863 was
- possible British recognition and support of the Confederacy
 - Spanish intervention in Santo Domingo
 - French objections to the Union blockade
 - British insistence on the abolition of slavery
 - British objections to the Union position on continuous voyage
35. Why did Congressional Reconstruction end in 1877?
- the freed slaves had been successfully integrated into Southern society
 - the treaty ending the Civil War has reached a set time limit
 - the politically active Black people had left the South for Northern cities
 - the Republican and Democratic parties made a compromise agreement after the 1876 presidential election
 - the United States needed the troops stationed in the South to confront the French in Mexico
36. In the 1850s, the South differed from the North in that the South had
- A better-developed transportation system
 - A better-educated White population
 - Less interest in evangelical religion
 - Fewer European immigrants
 - More cities
37. The Black Codes passed in a number of southern states after the Civil War were intended to
- close public schools to the children of former slaves
 - promote the return of former slaves to Africa
 - enable Black citizens to vote in federal elections
 - place limits on the socioeconomic opportunities open to Black people
 - further the integration of southern society

38. The dramatic increase in the South's slave labor force between 1810 and 1860 was due to
- an increase in the African slave trade
 - the importation of slaves from the West Indies
 - an increase in the severity of fugitive slave laws
 - the acquisition of Louisiana
 - the natural population increase of American born slaves
39. In addition to the cotton gin, Eli Whitney's major contribution to American technology was his
- introduction of interchangeable parts
 - development of the first practical locomotive
 - invention of the mechanical reaper
 - installation of the first textile mill
 - development of steam power
40. Which of the following statements about the Dred Scott decision is correct?
- it recognized the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories, but refused to free Scott
 - it stated that Black people were property, not citizens of the United States
 - it upheld the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise
 - it upheld the principle of popular sovereignty
 - it freed Scott, but not the other slaves in circumstances similar to Scott's
41. Which of the following was a consequence of the shift to sharecropping in the late nineteenth-century South?
- a major redistribution of land ownership
 - a diversification of crops
 - a cycle of debt and depression for poor white and black tenant farmers
 - a rise in cotton yields per acre from antebellum production levels
 - the termination of the control exerted by White landowners over former slaves
42. In 1861 the North went to war with the South primarily to
- liberate the slaves
 - prevent European powers from meddling in American affairs
 - preserve the Union
 - avenge political defeats and insults inflicted by the South
 - forestall a Southern invasion of the North
43. When the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863, its immediate effect was to
- end the Civil War
 - abolish slavery
 - free slaves held in the border states
 - alienate Britain and France
 - strengthen the moral cause of the North
44. Which of the following provisions of the Compromise of 1850 provoked the most controversy in the 1850's?
- the admission of California as a free state
 - the establishment of the principle of popular sovereignty in the Mexican cession
 - the ban on the slave trade in the District of Columbia
 - the continued protection of slavery in the District of Columbia
 - the strengthened Fugitive Slave Law
45. All of the following led Congress to impose Radical Reconstruction measures EXCEPT the
- enactment of Black Codes by southern legislatures
 - outbreak of race riots in New Orleans and Memphis
 - massive exodus of millions of former slaves from the South to the North
 - election of former Confederates to Congress
 - response of southern legislatures to the 14th Amendment
46. The Gag Rule was adopted by
- southern states to promote abolitionist policies in the South
 - northern legislatures to limit debate on abolitionist petitions
 - Congress to limit protests against the Mexican War
 - Congress to automatically table antislavery petitions without a reading
 - Abolitionists societies to ban women from public speaking

47. The upper South border states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas
- never seceded from the Union
 - were the first states to secede from the Union
 - seceded immediately after Lincoln's election as President
 - seceded after Lincoln called for troops in response to firing at Fort Sumter
 - seceded immediately after Lincoln's inauguration
48. The Battle of Vicksburg was important for the outcome of the Civil war because it
- it gave the Union Army control over the Gulf of Mexico
 - it led directly to Robert E. Lee's surrender of his army
 - it gave the Union Army control of the South's capital
 - it gave the Union Army control over the Mississippi River
 - it contributed directly to the Union Army's victory at Gettysburg
49. "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that"

The Emancipation Proclamation was consistent with Lincoln's statement because it abolished slavery:

- only in the North
 - only in Confederate held states
 - everywhere in the South
 - only in areas controlled by the Union Army
 - only in the border states
50. In his 1863 plan for reconstruction, Lincoln announced that the people of a Confederate state could form a new government that he would recognize if
- one tenth of the citizens took an oath of allegiance to the United States and accepted the wartime laws emancipation slaves
 - one tenth of the citizens took an oath of allegiance to the United States and yielded all of their property to the state government
 - a majority of the citizens ratified the 13th Amendment and paid the Confederate debt
 - a majority of the citizens ratified the 13th and 14th Amendments and paid back the Confederate debts
 - one tenth of the citizens took an oath of allegiance to the United States and granted emancipated slaves the right to vote
51. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the impeachment of Andrew Johnson
- he was impeached but not removed by the Senate
 - he was tried but not convicted by the House of Representatives
 - he was tried but not convicted by the Supreme Court
 - he was tried and removed by the Senate
 - he resigned his office rather than face a trial by the Senate
52. She repeatedly risked her life to go into the antebellum South to lead slaves north to freedom, rescuing over 300. When the Civil War began, she volunteered her services as a nurse, a cook, a scout, and a spy. Congress eventually awarded her with a pension. She was
- Angelina Grimke
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Clara Burton
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Harriet Beecher Stowe
53. For Free blacks living in the North
- living conditions were nearly equal to those for whites
 - voting rights were widespread
 - good jobs were plentiful
 - education opened the door to economic opportunity
 - discrimination was common

54. The public liked popular sovereignty because it
- stopped the spread of slavery
 - fit in with the democratic tradition of self-determination
 - provided a Southern solution to the problem of slavery
 - supported the Wilmot Proviso
 - upheld the principles of white supremacy
55. Nativist Know Nothings in the 1850s were known for their
- support of Native Americans
 - support of slavery
 - opposition to old-stock Protestants
 - anti-Catholic and anti-foreign attitudes
 - opposition to alcohol and Sabbath-breaking
56. Stephen A. Douglas argued in his Freeport Doctrine during the Lincoln-Douglas debates that
- the Dred Scott decision was unconstitutional
 - action by territorial legislatures could keep slavery out of the territories
 - popular sovereignty would guarantee slavery in all United States territories
 - Congress should reopen the Atlantic slave trade
 - a new version of the Missouri Compromise was needed
57. Confederate batteries fired on Fort Sumter when it was learned that
- Lincoln had ordered the fort reinforced with federal troops
 - Lincoln had ordered supplies sent to the fort
 - The fort's commander was planning to evacuate his troops secretly from the fort
 - Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops to form a voluntary Union army
 - Southern support for secession was weakening
58. Lincoln's declaration that the North sought to preserve the Union with or without slavery
- came as a disappointment to most Northerners and demoralized the Union
 - revealed the influence of the Border State on his policies
 - caused some seceded states to rejoin the Union
 - contradicted the campaign promises of the Republican Party
 - cost him support in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois
59. The North's greatest strength in the Civil War was its
- ethnic unity
 - military leadership
 - navy
 - high morale
 - economy
60. Arrange the following in chronological order: (A) the 1st Battle of Bull Run, (B) the Battle of Gettysburg, (C) Lee's surrender at Appomattox, (D) the Battle of Antietam
- B, C, A, D
 - D, B, C, A
 - C, A, D, B
 - A, B, D, C
 - A, D, B, C
61. The Anaconda Plan included all of the following EXCEPT
- English aid
 - a naval blockade
 - controlling the Mississippi River
 - capturing Richmond
 - divide the South
62. Congress's impeachment of Johnson and attempt to remove him from office were directly precipitated by his
- highly partisan train trip around the country in 1866
 - readmission of Southern states under his policies in 1866
 - dismissal of Secretary of War Stanton in 1867
 - advice to Southern states not to ratify the 14th Amendment
 - veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill

63. The 15th Amendment
- granted the former slave citizenship to the United States
 - abolished slavery
 - declared that the Black Codes were unconstitutional
 - gave the right to vote to all males regardless of color
 - all of the above
64. All of the following except___ are true about slavery
- The cotton gin prolonged it's use
 - Slaves were counted as 3/5 person for taxes and representation
 - The Constitution forbade the return of run away slaves
 - It was the basis of the South's economy
65. This section of the USA was characterized by industrialization, immigration, improved transportation, and urbanization
- Midwest
 - West
 - South
 - North
66. By 1860 cotton represented ___ % of America exports
- 25%
 - 40%
 - 58%
 - 75%
67. The most important issue facing Congress from 1820 to 1850 was
- national suffrage
 - balance between slave and free states
 - freeing slaves
 - returning slaves to their masters
68. All of the following except___ belong together
- American Colonization Society
 - Know Nothing Party
 - Republican Party
 - Liberator
69. All of the following statements except___ are false
- More people did not own slaves than did in the South
 - All slavery had been abolished in the North by 1790
 - The South had slightly more rail transportation than the North
 - Cotton was a minor crop in the Southern economy
70. The Missouri Compromise
- Kept a balance of slave and free states being admitted to the Union
 - Admitted California as the odd free state
 - Cause fighting in Kansas
 - Allowed slavery in most of the Louisiana territory
71. All of the following belong together except
- William Lloyd Garrison
 - Sojourner Truth
 - William Seward
 - Steven A. Douglas
72. The characteristic that set Sarah and Angelina Grimke apart from their contemporaries was
- They were Yankees against slavery
 - They were Yankees for slavery
 - They were Southerners against slavery
 - They were Southerners for slavery

73. The most prominent former slave turned abolitionist was
- Anthony Burns
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Elijah Lovejoy
 - Fredrick Douglas
74. Many Northerners opposed the war with Mexico because
- They feared Mexican superiority
 - They did not want Mexican to be in part of the US
 - They did not want potential slave territory
 - They did not feel America had the right to remove land from sovereign people
75. The main purpose of the Free Soil Party was
- popular sovereignty
 - emancipation
 - to prevent the spread of slavery
 - the exclusion of immigrants
76. The most repulsive thing about the Compromise of 1850 to the North was
- the admission of California as a free state
 - popular sovereignty
 - Texas land loss
 - Fugitive slave law
77. The main idea of the Kansas and Nebraska Act was
- popular sovereignty
 - Kansas would come in as a free state, Nebraska as a slave state
 - Nebraska would come in as a free state, Kansas as a slave state
 - No extension of slavery
78. John Brown is most noted for
- his newspaper against slavery
 - his abolitionist sermons at church
 - freeing all his slaves
 - his willingness to use violence against slavery supporters
79. The most important thing about the Lincoln Douglas debates was that
- It brought attention to Douglas as a political leader
 - It brought attention to Lincoln as a political leader
 - Douglas won
 - Lincoln won
80. The last event that tipped the scales in favor of all out Civil war was
- The formation of the Republican party
 - The formation of the Free Soil party
 - The election of Lincoln to the Presidency with less than half of the popular vote
 - The election of Lincoln to the Presidency with half or more of the popular vote.
81. The Crittenden Compromise failed to stop the onset of the Civil war because
- It failed to obtain the necessary votes from the Republican party
 - The formation of the Free Soil party upset the balance in the senate
 - Lincoln refused to allow for the extension of slavery into the new territories
 - Buchanan vetoed it.
 - No Southern leader would consider the controversial measure
82. The Civil War was beneficial to the settlement of the American West because:
- The need for California gold reserves led to the building of the Panama Canal, a dramatically faster method of traveling west
 - The formation of the Pony Express during the war led to faster communication between California and the Eastern US.
 - The Union was left in control of territorial policy and moved quickly to create a transcontinental railroad and Homestead law to encourage settlers
 - The Conflict pushed many settler to move to the more peaceful Western Territories.

83. The significance of the battle of Glorieta Pass was that:
- It helped preserve Southern morale in 1862
 - 300 Spartans held off Lincoln's army for three days, allowing the Confederacy valuable time to prepare for war
 - It gave the North a key victory on the Mississippi river
 - It preserved Union control of the American West during the Civil War
 - It left the Confederate capital unprotected during Grant's 1865 offensive
84. The Whiskey Ring Scandal showed:
- President Grant was an able general but less capable of controlling his subordinates during his presidency
 - An attempt to smuggle untaxed alcohol during the Civil War into the union
 - The widespread use of alcohol by Northern generals during the Civil War
 - The use of alcohol by President Johnson and his advisors, leading some Radical Republicans to question his ability.
85. The Ex Parte Milligan case represented:
- The illegality of violating Habeas Corpus by Lincoln
 - The importance of the Civil Rights acts following the Civil War
 - The power of the federal government to interdict foreign trade in time of war
 - The ability of a military tribunal to try wartime suspects.
86. The Laird Rams were:
- Powerful weapons made in England which were never delivered to the Confederacy
 - Very likely to have broken the Northern blockade
 - A domesticated animal which helped populate the Great Plains
 - An anti-slavery group which was quick to use violence to accomplish their ends.

Section One (3.01 & 3.02)

OBJECTIVE: Students will be able to trace the economic, social, and political events from the Mexican War to the outbreak of the Civil War and analyze and assess the causes of the Civil War.

1. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the book, _____, which upset people from both the North and the South over the issue of slavery. Northerners were horrified by the abuses described in the book and Southerners were insulted by what they called a “pack of lies”.
2. John Brown led a failed slave rebellion at _____. He became a martyr for the abolition cause when he was hanged for his actions.
3. _____ sued in the Supreme Court for his freedom because he had been a slave while living in a free state. The Supreme Court refused to hear his case because slaves were not considered citizens, but rather property.
4. Popular sovereignty was the way that _____ wanted to deal with slavery in the territories. He even used this policy when he wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
5. What part of the Compromise of 1850 pleased Northerners the most?
6. _____ won the presidential election of 1860 without any support from the South, which is the immediate reason for the Civil War.

Section Two (3.03)

OBJECTIVE: Students will be able to identify political and military turning points of the Civil War and assess their significance to the outcome of the conflict.

1. Ulysses S. Grant was the leading general for the _____ at the end of the Civil War.
2. The _____ only freed the slaves in areas in rebellion, which is one of the main reasons why President Lincoln is criticized for the measure.
3. The Anaconda Plan included plans for a blockade of the Southern coast, controlling the Mississippi River and capturing the Confederate capital of _____.
4. _____ was the turning point battle of the Civil War because the Confederate Army lost so many soldiers.
5. _____ assassinated President Lincoln.

Section Three (3.04 & 3.05)

OBJECTIVE: Students will be able to analyze the political, economic, and social impact of Reconstruction on the nation and identify the reasons why Reconstruction came to an end and evaluate the degree to which the Civil War and Reconstruction proved to be a test of the supremacy of the national government.

1. A _____ is a Northerner who moved South after the Civil War to take advantage and profit from the misery.
2. A _____ is a little better off than a share cropper because this person only has to pay rent to the land-owner, not give a percentage of the crops. However both can become indebted to the land-owner and tied to the land.
3. The Freedmen’s Bureau provided former slaves and poor whites with services such as hospitals, food, clothing and _____.
4. The Reconstruction plan of _____ was the harshest to the former Confederates.
5. The _____ granted citizenship to the former slaves.
6. The Compromise of 1877 effectively ended Reconstruction when Rutherford B. Hayes promised to _____ from the South.

Section Four (Distributed Practice of Goals 1 & 2)

1. Alexander Hamilton believed in a _____ interpretation of the Constitution.
2. Thomas Jefferson was the first leader of the _____ political party.
3. The Monroe Doctrine warned _____ not to colonize further in the Western Hemisphere.
4. The _____ attempted to improve business in America by establishing tariffs, the 2nd Bank of the U.S. and internal improvements.
5. John Marshall increased the power of the _____ through many key Supreme Court decisions.

I. Discussion: Answer the following:

A. There have been more books written about the Civil War than any other event in all of history. You are preparing an assignment sheet for your U.S. history class that is entitled “**The Five Most Know Facts about the Course of the Civil War.**” List the five facts and defend each choice.

B. Historians are divided in opinion regarding their interpretations of Reconstruction’s events and outcomes. **Identify** five (5) events that you believe best express the successes or failures of the Reconstruction period **AND** then **Explain** why each event exemplifies the best or worst about Reconstruction.