ALASKA UNITED STATES HISTORY · UNIT 4

Civil War and Reconstruction — Practice Test

Alaska United States History • 25 questions

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **The Compromise of 1850 admitted California as a free state and passed a stricter law about**

- A tariffs on cotton
- B runaway enslaved people, called the Fugitive Slave Act
- C railroads in Oregon
- D banks in New York

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2 **The Fugitive Slave Act angered many Northerners because it required**

- **A** an end to all slavery at once
- **B** free states to ban farming
- **C** the arrest of all travelers
- **D** the return of escaped enslaved people to their enslavers

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3 **The novel Uncle Toms Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1852, increased Northern opposition to slavery by**



A praising slavery

B showing the cruelty of slavery through its story

C calling for war with Britain

D describing life in California

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4 **The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 allowed settlers in those territories to decide about slavery by popular sovereignty, and it repealed**

A the Fugitive Slave Act

B the Bill of Rights

C the Monroe Doctrine

D the Missouri Compromise line

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5 **Bleeding Kansas in the 1850s was a period of violence between**

A Kansas and Nebraska armies

B proslavery and antislavery settlers in Kansas

C the United States and Britain

D farmers and railroad owners

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6 **In Dred Scott v. Sandford in 1857, the Supreme Court ruled that**

- A slavery was banned everywhere at once
- B Kansas must be a free state
- C enslaved people were not citizens and Congress could not ban slavery in the territories
- D the Fugitive Slave Act was unconstitutional

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7 **The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 in Illinois centered on**

- A tariffs on tea
- B war with Mexico
- C building the Erie Canal
- D whether slavery should expand into the territories

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8 **The raid by John Brown on Harpers Ferry in 1859 aimed to**

A capture gold for the South

B start a revolt by enslaved people, and Brown was later executed

C free prisoners in New York

D begin a railroad

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9 **After Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election of 1860, the first state to secede from the Union was**

A Virginia

B Georgia

C South Carolina

D Texas

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10 **The Civil War began in April 1861 when Confederate forces attacked**

- A Fort Ticonderoga
- B Washington, D.C.
- C Fort Sumter in South Carolina
- D Gettysburg

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11 **The border states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri during the Civil War were states that**

- A seceded first
- B banned all farming
- C joined Britain
- D allowed slavery but stayed in the Union

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12 **The Emancipation Proclamation, issued January 1, 1863, declared free the enslaved people in**



A all of Europe

B Confederate-held areas, and it changed the war into a fight against slavery

C the border states only

D the North only

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13 **The Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863 was a turning point in the East because**



A the South captured Washington

B Britain joined the war

C a Union victory stopped the Confederate invasion of the North

D Lincoln was captured

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14 **The Union capture of Vicksburg in July 1863 mattered because it gave the Union control of**



A the Atlantic Ocean

B the Rio Grande

C the Great Lakes

D the Mississippi River

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15 **In the Gettysburg Address of November 1863, Lincoln said the war tested whether government by the people could**



A end at once

B survive and endure

C join Britain

D ban all voting

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16 **The march by General Sherman through Georgia in 1864 weakened the Confederacy by**

A capturing the capital of Canada

B freeing all prisoners in the North

C destroying supplies, railroads, and food that supported its armies

D ending the war in one day

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17 **The Civil War effectively ended when General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House in**

A 1863

B 1864

C 1865

D 1866

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18 **President Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865 by**



A Jefferson Davis

B Robert E. Lee

C John Brown

D John Wilkes Booth

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19 **In what year did the Civil War end?**

ANSWER _____

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20 **The Thirteenth Amendment, ratified in 1865, did which of the following?**

A abolished slavery in the United States

B gave women the vote

C ended the income tax

D created the national bank

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21 **The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, granted citizenship to people born in the United States and promised**

- A equal protection of the laws
- B free land in the West
- C an end to all taxes
- D the right to own a railroad

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22 **The Fifteenth Amendment, ratified in 1870, said the right to vote could not be denied on account of**

- A age under 21
- B race
- C property only
- D religion only

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23 **The Freedmen Bureau, created in 1865,, helped formerly enslaved people by providing**

- A ships to Europe
- B food, schools, and help finding work
- C land in Canada
- D free railroads

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24 **Under sharecropping in the postwar South, a formerly enslaved family farmed land owned by someone else and paid with**

- A a share of the crop, which often left the family in debt
- B gold coins only
- C a fixed salary from the federal government
- D a vote in Congress

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25

The Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction when federal troops were withdrawn from the South after

A the disputed presidential election of 1876

B the War of 1812

C the Gold Rush

D the Kansas-Nebraska Act

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. C
18. D
19. 1865
20. A
21. A
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. A

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