ARKANSAS UNITED STATES HISTORY · UNIT 4 · 25 QUESTIONS

Civil War and Reconstruction — Practice Test

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 to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The Civil War began in 1861 when Confederate forces fired on Sumter in South Carolina. Sumter was a federal**



A Fort

B Ship

C City

D Farm

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2 **Arkansas seceded from the Union in May 1861 after Lincoln called for troops to suppress the rebellion. Secession by Arkansas meant it joined the**

A France

B Union

C Confederacy

D Britain

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3 **The Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862 was a Union victory that helped secure Missouri for the Union. It also weakened Confederate control in**

A Florida

B Texas

C Arkansas

D Virginia

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4

The Battle of Prairie Grove in December 1862 was fought between Union and Confederate forces for control of northwest

A Virginia

B Georgia

C Alabama

D Arkansas

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5 **Union forces captured Little Rock, the state capital, in September 1863. Capturing a capital helped the Union by weakening Confederate government in**



A Arkansas

B Mississippi

C Louisiana

D Tennessee

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6 **The Emancipation Proclamation of January 1863 declared enslaved people in Confederate held areas free. It did not immediately free enslaved people in loyal border states, but it made ending slavery a war**

- A Trade
- B Aim
- C Crime
- D Tax

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7 **The Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863 was a turning point when Union forces stopped Lee invasion of the North. Gettysburg is in**

- A Maryland
- B Ohio
- C Pennsylvania
- D Virginia

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8 **The Battle of Vicksburg in 1863 gave the Union control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy. Control of a river helps an army by controlling**

A Weather

B Religion

C Education

D Supply and movement

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9 **The Gettysburg Address in 1863 restated the war as a struggle for liberty and government of the people, by the people, for the people. Lincoln gave it to dedicate a**



A Cemetery

B Fort

C Capitol

D Port

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10 **Sherman March to the Sea in 1864 destroyed railroads, farms, and supplies in Georgia. Total war means targeting an enemy economy and supplies, not only its**

A Hospitals

B Armies

C Churches

D Schools

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11 **The Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 abolished slavery throughout the United States. An amendment that abolishes slavery changes the**

A Flag

B Anthem

C Constitution

D Declaration

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12 **Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House in April 1865, effectively ending the Civil War. Grant terms allowed Confederate soldiers to return home with their**

A Cannons

B Ships

C Forts

D Horses

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13 **Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865 by John Wilkes Booth at Ford Theatre in Washington. His successor as president was**



A Andrew Johnson

B Ulysses Grant

C Jefferson Davis

D Robert Lee

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14 **Reconstruction from 1865 to 1877 aimed to rebuild the South and integrate formerly enslaved people as citizens. The Freedmen Bureau helped formerly enslaved people with food, schools, and**

A Gold

B Work contracts

C Weapons

D Ships

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15 **The Fourteenth Amendment in 1868 granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States and promised equal protection of the laws. Equal protection means laws must treat people**

A Differently by wealth

B Only in the North

C Equally

D Differently by race

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16 **The Fifteenth Amendment in 1870 said the right to vote could not be denied on account of race. In practice, southern states later limited Black voting through poll taxes and**

A Free schools

B Free land

C Free transport

D Literacy tests

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17 **In Arkansas during Reconstruction, Black men voted, held office, and served in the state legislature. This was possible because Reconstruction laws and amendments protected their**

A Political rights

B Property only

C Trade only

D Travel only

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18 **Sharecropping in the postwar South let farmers work land in return for a share of the crop. Many sharecroppers fell into debt because they had to buy supplies on**



A Barter only

B Credit

C Cash

D Gold

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19 **The Brooks Baxter War in 1874 in Little Rock was a conflict over who was the rightful governor of Arkansas. It showed that Reconstruction politics in Arkansas remained**

A Uncontested

B Foreign

C Unstable

D Peaceful

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20 **The Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction when federal troops were withdrawn from the South after the disputed election of 1876. Withdrawal of troops left Black southerners with less**

A Federal taxes

B Federal land

C Federal schools

D Federal protection

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21 **Jim Crow laws after Reconstruction segregated public facilities by race in the South. Segregation means**

A Separation by race

B Integration

C Equality

D Immigration

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22 **Plessy v Ferguson in 1896 upheld separate but equal facilities, allowing legal segregation. Separate but equal was later overturned by Brown v Board of Education in**

A 1920

B 1954

C 1865

D 1900

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23 **The Union blockade of the southern coast during the war aimed to stop Confederate trade with Europe. A blockade works by closing access to**

- A Schools
- B Churches
- C Ports
- D Farms

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24 **Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross after nursing wounded soldiers in the Civil War. Nursing in the war expanded opportunities for**

- A Children
- B Generals
- C Governors
- D Women

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25 **The Homestead Act of 1862 offered free land to settlers who farmed it for five years. It encouraged settlement of the**



A West

B East

C South

D North

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ANSWER KEY

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

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