



Grade 8 Social Studies EOG Quiz

History - (SS8H6.B) Civil War Key Events

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

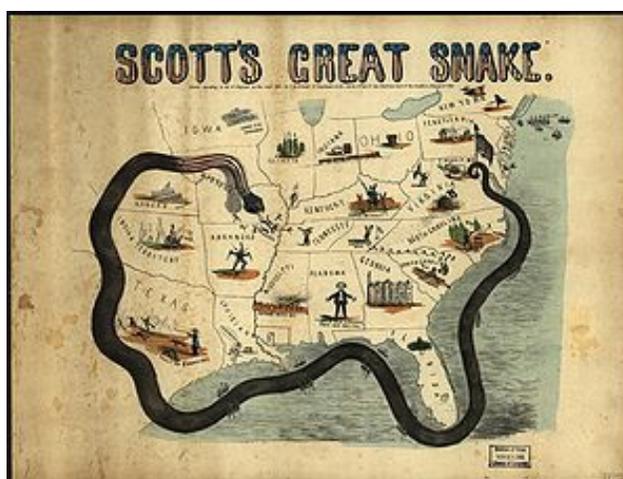
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Score: _____

1) General William T. Sherman's "March to the Sea" was important to the Union war effort because

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|---|--|
| A) it placed the Mississippi River under Union control. | C) important railroad tracks were destroyed, severing supply lines for Confederate forces. |
| B) it convinced Great Britain to stop supporting the Confederacy. | D) Robert E. Lee was forced to surrender his forces as a direct result of Sherman's victory. |

2)



Union General Winfield Scott's plan to defeat the Confederacy included a naval blockade of southern ports, gaining naval control of the Mississippi River, and invading the rebellious southern states.

By what name was General Scott's strategy known?

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Total War | C) Divide and Conquer |
| B) the Anaconda Plan | D) the Cottonmouth Plan |

3) Which Civil War battle was significant in that the Union army was able to halt Robert E. Lee's invasion of the north?

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| A) Fredericksburg | C) Shiloh |
| B) Gettysburg | D) Trenton |

4)

Sherman believed that the Civil War would end only if the Confederacy's strategic, economic, and psychological capacity for warfare were decisively broken. Sherman therefore applied the principles of scorched earth: he ordered his troops to burn crops, kill livestock, consume supplies, and destroy civilian infrastructure along their path.

What offers the BEST reasoning behind William Tecumseh Sherman's strategy of using "total war" to defeat the South?

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| A) The strategy of "total war" was needed to stop the Confederates from trading with France and England. | C) The destruction in Georgia would be so complete that it would break the Confederacy's will to continue fighting. |
| B) Sherman's men wanted revenge for the horrifying treatment of Union soldiers in Andersonville prison camp. | D) The invasion of Georgia would lead to armed revolt by the slaves, which in turn would help the Union win the war. |

5) The main purpose of General Sherman's "March to the Sea" in 1864 was to

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| A) convince France and Britain to get out of the war. | C) permanently destroy Georgia's ability to produce cotton. |
| B) capture the important railroad depot at Charleston. | D) destroy the South's strategic and economic capacity to fight. |

6) Lincoln's issuance of the "Emancipation Proclamation" had all of the following effects EXCEPT

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| A) it transformed the Union's goal of the war. | C) it led to mass movements of slaves out of "border states". |
| B) it caused the Union to change its Confiscation Acts. | D) it led to the British and French refusal to support the Confederate States. |

7) Which Civil War battle gave the Union Army complete control over Confederate rail lines in the "Deep South" and set the stage for Sherman's "March to the Sea"?

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|------------------|----------------|
| A) Andersonville | C) Chattanooga |
| B) Atlanta | D) Chickamauga |

8)

- Took place on September 17, 1862
- Robert E. Lee and George McClellan faced each other
- The Confederate offensive was stopped
- Was the bloodiest day of the Civil War

These are describing the Civil War Battle of

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|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Antietam. | C) Gettysburg. |
| B) Chickamauga. | D) Vicksburg. |

9) The majority of Civil War deaths came as a result of

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A) disease and infection. | C) starvation and malnutrition. |
| B) fighting on the battlefield. | D) an outbreak of Spanish Influenza. |

10) Which of these BEST describes the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

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| A) It allowed slavery to remain unaltered in states who already used slave labor. | C) Former slaves were afforded the right to join the war effort. |
| B) The President publicly endorsed the abolition of slavery in southern states. | D) It immediately freed the slaves throughout the country. |

- 11)** The Emancipation Proclamation was announced after the Battle of
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| A) Shiloh. | C) Gettysburg. |
| B) Vicksburg. | D) Antietam/Sharpsburg. |

12)

"Our people are tired of the war, feel themselves whipped, and will not fight. Our country is overrun, its military resources greatly diminished, while the enemy's military power and resources were never greater and may be increased to any extent desired. ... My small force is melting away like snow before the sun."

--Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, April, 1865

This quote from Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston was in reaction to

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| A) the Battle of Fort Sumter. | C) General Ulysses S. Grant's siege at Vicksburg |
| B) the Battle of First Bull Run. | D) General William Sherman's march through South Carolina |
- 13)** One purpose of General William T. Sherman's "March to the Sea" was to
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| A) break the spirits of Confederate citizens. | C) find ships to sail his soldiers to the North. |
| B) allow troops under his command to get rest. | D) prove that he was the most skilled Union general. |
- 14)** Which of these battles is remembered for being both the largest battle ever fought in Georgia and for being one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War?
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|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Battle of Atlanta | C) Battle of Chickamauga |
| B) Battle of Savannah | D) Battle of Fort Pulaski |
- 15)** Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman's strategy of total war targeted not only the Confederate army but also
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| A) the citizens living in the South. | C) the South's population of enslaved Africans. |
| B) Northern citizens sympathetic to the South. | D) Native Americans who were not loyal to the US. |
- 16)** During the last half of the Civil War, many African Americans on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia
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|---------------------------------|--|
| A) enlisted in the Union Army. | C) were freed, due to the islands' occupation by Union forces. |
| B) fought for Confederate Army. | D) were prevented from leaving the plantations they had worked on. |
- 17)** The site of the biggest and bloodiest Civil War battle in Georgia was
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|-------------------|-----------------|
| A) Andersonville. | C) Chattanooga. |
| B) Atlanta. | D) Chickamauga. |

18)



This image shows one Northern soldier dressed as Uncle Sam chasing away five Confederate soldiers who drop their weapons and other goods in panic and fear. This was published in a Northern newspaper early in the Civil War before much fighting had taken place.

How accurate was the cartoon in predicting the progress in the war?

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| A) It was inaccurate since the war dragged on for years and involved fierce fighting on both sides. | C) It was inaccurate because the South won most of the key battles in the war. |
| B) It was accurate in the early stages of the war before the South organized its army. | D) It was relatively accurate since the North won the war easily. |

19) In order to get important supplies in and out, how did the Confederate army slip in between Northern ships blocking southern ports?

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| A) submarines | C) blockade runners |
| B) abolitionists | D) Underground Railroad |

20) The reason many people MOST LIKELY attacked the Emancipation Proclamation was because it

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| A) allowed some states to continue to use slave labor. | C) stated that freed slaves could join the U.S. military. |
| B) opposed the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. | D) prompted foreign countries to support the Confederacy. |