

MODIFIED CIVIL WAR EXAM

Name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the statement that best answers each question. (2 pts. each)

1. The idea that the British would support the Confederacy based on needs for its booming textile industry was known as _____?
 - a. Sugar dependency
 - b. Cotton diplomacy
 - c. Tobacco diplomacy
2. The _____ was the first Union military unit that consisted mostly of free African American soldiers.
 - a. 54th Massachusetts Infantry
 - b. Colored Corps.
 - c. 29th Connecticut Infantry
3. Why did President Lincoln believe that capturing Vicksburg was vital to Union victory?
 - a. He felt it would help him gain Southern support for re-election
 - b. He wanted to prevent the British from intervening in the conflict
 - c. He wanted to cut off the Confederacy's supply lines by blocking a vital trade route
4. How did the Union aim to maintain control of the sea during the Civil War?
 - a. Asking the British for naval help along the Atlantic
 - b. Mobilizing to set up a blockade of Confederate ports to prevent them from trading
 - c. Using wooden ships instead of ironclads to be less vulnerable to enemy attack
5. Identify the sequence of battles that are in the correct chronological order from earliest to latest:
 - a. First Battle of Bull Run, Siege of Vicksburg, Battle of Gettysburg
 - b. Wilderness Campaign, Second Battle of Bull Run, Battle of Shiloh
 - c. Pickett's Charge, First Battle of Manassas, Battle of Gettysburg
6. What advantages did the Confederates have over the Union at the beginning of the war?
 - a. They had a much larger population to draw soldiers and workers from
 - b. They had a much more developed economic climate than the Union
 - c. The Union had a difficult time mobilizing in the Southern wilderness
7. What was William Tecumseh Sherman's main goal using "total war" tactics when invading the South in 1864?
 - a. He wanted to destroy valuable civilian and economic resources
 - b. He aimed to cripple the South's cotton industry
 - c. He wanted to help free Southern slaves held captive
8. Which of the following was NOT a result of the Civil War?
 - a. Hostility still remained between both the North and South

- b. Former slaves were freed, but most lack homes and jobs
 - c. Jefferson Davis joined President Lincoln's cabinet as Secretary of Defense
9. Why did President Lincoln suspend the right of habeas corpus during the Civil War?
- a. He aimed to make the Union a dictator state during the war
 - b. He wanted to silence Northern copperheads who threatened support of the war
 - c. He wanted to imprison generals who failed to meet his demands
10. Which four slave states did not join the Confederacy?
- a. Tennessee, Maryland, Alabama, Kentucky
 - b. Indiana, Kentucky, Florida, Texas
 - c. Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware

MATCHING: Match the statement with the proper term. (1 pt. each)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Winfield Scott | A. Location where Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson died |
| 2. Fort Sumter | B. Knife that soldiers mounted to the front of rifles |
| 3. Wilderness Campaign | C. Federal outpost where the first shots were fired |
| 4. Clara Barton | D. Ironclad used by Union in naval warfare |
| 5. Fredericksburg | E. Formed field hospitals and Red Cross |
| 6. David Farragut | F. Developed Union's initial war strategies |
| 7. The Monitor | G. Escaped slaves that fled to Northern states |
| 8. Contrabands | H. Series of battles used to try to capture Richmond |
| 9. Bayonet | I. Snuck Union ships past Port of New Orleans |
| 10. George B. McClellan | J. Timid general who frustrated President Lincoln |

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: Complete each statement with the proper term(s). (2 pts. each)

1. _____ conquered Atlanta on September 2nd, 1864 while destroying the city with artillery and fire.
2. In order to free all Southern slaves, President Lincoln wrote the _____ and issued it in September 1862.
3. General _____ earned several pivotal victories in the West and eventually negotiated surrender with Robert E. Lee.
4. _____ was the town where the Confederacy finally surrendered to the Union in April 1865.
5. The series of clashes where the Confederacy forced the Union to retreat from Richmond in June of 1862 is known as the _____.

I.D. Terms: Write 3-4 sentences describing TWO of the following FOUR I.D. terms. (5 pts. each)

Second Battle of Bull Run

The Siege of Vicksburg

The Gettysburg Address

Pickett's Charge

MODIFIED CIVIL WAR UNIT EXAM- ANSWER KEY

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MATCHING: Match the statement with the proper term. (1 pt. each)

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| 1. Winfield Scott (F) | A. Location where Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson died |
| 2. Fort Sumter (C) | B. Knife that soldiers mounted to the front of rifles |
| 3. Wilderness Campaign (H) | C. Federal outpost where the first shots were fired |
| 4. Clara Barton (E) | D. Ironclad used by Union in naval warfare |
| 5. Fredericksburg (A) | E. Formed field hospitals and Red Cross |
| 6. David Farragut (I) | F. Developed Union's initial war strategies |
| 7. The Monitor (D) | G. Escaped slaves that fled to Northern states |
| 8. Contrabands (G) | H. Series of battles used to try to capture Richmond |
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| 10. George B. McClellan (J) | J. Timid general who frustrated President Lincoln |

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: Complete each statement with the proper term(s). (2 pts. each)

1. _____ conquered Atlanta on September 2nd, 1864 while destroying the city with artillery and fire. **(William Tecumseh Sherman)**
2. In order to free all Southern slaves, President Lincoln wrote the _____ and issued it in September 1862. **(Emancipation Proclamation)**
3. General _____ earned several pivotal victories in the West and eventually negotiated surrender with Robert E. Lee. **(Ulysses Grant)**
4. _____ was the town where the Confederacy finally surrendered to the Union in April 1865. **(Appomattox Courthouse)**
5. The series of clashes where the Confederacy forced the Union to retreat from Richmond in June of 1862 is known as the _____. **(Seven Days' Battle)**

I.D. Terms: Write 3-4 sentences describing TWO of the following FOUR I.D. terms. (5 pts. each)

Second Battle of Bull Run- Thomas Jackson aimed to defeat Union General John Pope's army before they could reunite with McClellan's bigger Army of the Potomac. Jackson's troops met Pope's troops in August 1862, and conducted a three day battle, the Second Battle of Bull Run. The initial day of battle was conducted as a "savage" battle, as nobody knew what the object of the fight was.

The Siege of Vicksburg- General Ulysses Grant realized that his troops could not invade Vicksburg because it was high off of the ground and the city could rain down on ships and incoming soldiers. Realizing how critical Vicksburg was to Union victory, Grant aimed to conquer the city by starving it. Residents were cut off from outside resources, as Grant and his 30,000 troops cornered the city in mid-May 1863, and citizens were forced to eat rats, horses, and cats just to survive.

The Gettysburg Address- Speech given by President Abraham Lincoln following Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, commemorating the lives of those who had died during the battle for their country. It showed Lincoln had a renewed sense of commitment for winning the war, as he referenced the Declaration of Independence and its ideals of liberty, equality, and democracy. He used this as ammunition to show reasons again for why they were fighting this war.

Pickett's Charge- Confederate General George Pickett led nearly 15,000 troops on a one mile march toward Cemetery Ridge on the third day of fighting during the Battle of Gettysburg. Despite pleas not to attack, Robert E. Lee opted to stay aggressive and attack the Union at Cemetery Ridge. Pickett and his troops were assaulted by cannon and rifle fire and suffered a large number of casualties. Union reinforcements made the situation even worse, and the Confederates were forced to retreat as the Union emerged victorious.

Breaking Down Test Modifications

I've had the honor of witnessing a few teachers make modifications to high school history exams, and a majority of the changes that are made to help exceptional learners have nothing to do with the setup of the exam. With this Civil War unit exam, I would want to provide students with exceptionalities as much time to complete it as possible and also make the test environment as comfortable as possible. If that means that I need to have them take the exam in a different location with an extra amount of time, then I will make those changes. In regards to the format of the exam, there are several things that I would want to change based on student needs. First, I would limit my multiple choice questions to having only 3 possible answers. Taking the extra answer option away helps students who may struggle with these forms of questions and limit stress created by them. I would also try to work with the student individually in regards to how I would handle the essay part of the exam. In my observations during my sophomore year, my teacher had two students who did their essays orally because they were much more comfortable presenting what they had learned through verbal communication than what they were trying to write the information. This teacher also had a student who was autistic and he made exams that had no extensive writing in them for this particular student. In fact, this student had a totally different exam that used pictures instead of sentences like the original exam. Typically, the modifications for an exam such as the one I created do not need to be anything major, but it depends on a student-by-student basis on what needs have to be met for them to be successful.