

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Fractured Foundations: 9th Grade Civil War Analysis Quiz

Evaluate the legislative failures, shifting military ideologies, and constitutional crises that defined the mid-19th century American landscape.

1. Which socioeconomic factor most directly facilitated the 'King Cotton' diplomacy strategy used by the Confederacy early in the war?

Answer: A) The belief that British textile mills' dependency on Southern exports would force European intervention.

Confederate leaders banked on 'King Cotton' diplomacy, believing that the economic importance of cotton to Europe, specifically Britain, would secure them a powerful international ally.

2. The _____ of 1866 was the first federal law to define citizenship and affirm that all citizens are equally protected by the law, predating the 14th Amendment.

Answer: B) Civil Rights Act

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 was a landmark piece of legislation intended to protect the rights of African Americans, later solidified by the 14th Amendment to prevent its repeal.

3. The 'Hampton Roads Conference' was an unsuccessful 1865 peace negotiation where Lincoln refused to compromise on the abolition of slavery.

Answer: A) True

In February 1865, Lincoln met with Confederate representatives but remained firm on the restoration of the Union and the end of slavery, leading to the meeting's failure.

4. How did the platform of the 'Radical Republicans' differ most significantly from President Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction?

Answer: C) They insisted on stringent requirements for Southern states' readmission and voting rights for Black men.

Radical Republicans favored 'hard' Reconstruction, emphasizing social justice and federal control, whereas Johnson was more lenient toward former Confederate leaders.

5. Which 1864 event served as a critical 'turning point' in terms of Northern public morale, ensuring Lincoln's re-election against the Peace Democrats?

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Answer: B) The fall of Atlanta to General William T. Sherman.

The capture of Atlanta provided a much-needed psychological and strategic boost to the North, showing that the end of the war was in sight and securing Lincoln's political future.

6. The ____ system emerged during Reconstruction as a new form of economic entrapment that largely replaced the plantation system for African Americans in the South.

Answer: B) Sharecropping

Sharecropping kept many formerly enslaved people in a cycle of debt and poverty, as they had to give a large portion of their crops to landowners in exchange for land and supplies.

7. The 'Ex Parte Merryman' case involved a challenge to President Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus during the Civil War.

Answer: A) True

Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that only Congress had the power to suspend habeas corpus, but Lincoln ignored the ruling, citing the necessity of emergency war powers.

8. What was the primary purpose of the 'Ironclad Oath' proposed during the Reconstruction era?

Answer: B) To force Southerners to swear they had never voluntarily supported the Confederacy.

The Ironclad Oath was designed to keep former Confederates out of government by requiring them to swear they had never supported the rebellion, a key part of the Wade-Davis Bill.

9. The ____ of 1850 included the Fugitive Slave Act, which radicalized many Northerners and increased the influence of the abolitionist movement.

Answer: C) Compromise

The Compromise of 1850 was a series of legislative measures that attempted to defuse tensions between slave and free states, though the Fugitive Slave Act portion caused more conflict.

10. The 15th Amendment successfully ended all forms of disenfranchisement for African American men immediately upon its ratification in 1870.

Answer: B) False

While the 15th Amendment prohibited denying the right to vote based on race, Southern states used literacy tests, poll taxes, and intimidation to continue disenfranchising Black voters.

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