1) What was the idea of states’ rights that many South Carolinians used as a reason to secede from the Union? (3-4.4)
   a) Each state would have to obey the national laws no matter what
   b) States had the right to vote on their own president to run each state
   c) States should have more control over taxes and trading
   d) Each state had the right to decide whether or not to obey national laws

2) With the Abolitionist movement growing in the United States during the antebellum period, many South Carolinians felt that Abolitionists were __________. (3-4.4)
   a) doing a very important job
   b) threatening their way of life
   c) immoral and wrong for wanting slavery
   d) trying to take over their state

3) Why did South Carolina decide to leave the Union in 1860 at the Secession Convention? (3-4.4)
   a) Lincoln’s election, states’ rights, and the Abolitionist movement
   b) They wanted Jefferson Davis to be president instead of Lincoln
   c) They wanted to be able to sell their cotton to other countries
   d) The Union blockade was stopping their shipments of supplies

4) What is the name of the new nation that was created as a result of the Secession Convention? (3-4.4)
   a) The United States of America
   b) The Confederate States of America
   c) The Union
   d) The Southern States of America

5) The Confederacy created one of the first submarines to be used in war, The Hunley, during the end of the Civil War to help stop ________________. (3-4.4)
   a) the Union blockade
   b) the spread of slavery
   c) Sherman’s March
   d) the Union at Fort Sumter

6) Which of the following facts describes Robert Smalls? (3-4.4)
   a) He helped the Confederacy end the blockade
   b) He was famous in the South
   c) He provided valuable information to the Union Navy
   d) He was the President of the Confederacy

7) Why was there a battle at Fort Sumter before the war even started? (3-4.4)
   a) The Confederacy wanted to show the Union they knew how to battle
   b) The Union army was trying to take over Charleston
   c) The Confederate armies were fighting over who was going to control the fort
   d) The Union occupied the fort and the Confederacy wanted it back
8) Union General William T. Sherman and his men marched through our state. What was the purpose of Sherman’s March? (3-4.4)
   a) To gather more men and train them to be Union soldiers in his group
   b) To destroy available supplies and convince the people of the South to end the war
   c) To break the Union blockade and help supplies get to Charleston
   d) To attack as many Confederate army camps as possible

9) Why did many elite men not fight in the war? (3-4.5)
   a) They paid the government money in order to not fight
   b) They were exempt if they had slaves to take care of by the “20 slave” rule
   c) They had to control the government while the other men were away
   d) They left the United States to hide from the war

10) Which social classes suffered as a result of the war? (3-4.4; 3-4.5)
    a) The Elite
    b) The enslaved African Americans
    c) The lower class
    d) All of them

11) Which of the following describes what cities, towns, factories, and railroads looked like in the South after the war? (3-4.5)
    a) They were exactly like they were before the war
    b) They were a little destroyed but could be fixed easily
    c) They were totally destroyed by things like Sherman’s March
    d) They were better than they were before the Civil War

12) Many soldiers fought in the Civil War. What was life as a soldier like? (3-4.5)
    a) They suffered from loneliness, poor weather, hunger, and fatigue with many deaths
    b) They had a hard life with lots of marching, but were given enough food and supplies to fight
    c) They never fought in actual battles and many died of diseases they caught from other soldiers
    d) The life of a soldier was not much different than those left on the home front

13) Women did very important work on the home front during the Civil War. What were some of the things they did to help with war? (3-4.5)
    a) They joined the armies as soldiers and fought
    b) They sailed ships to other countries to get supplies for war
    c) They ran plantations and farms, as well as served as nurses
    d) They ran away or were freed by Union soldiers

14) What did most African American slaves do during the Civil War in South Carolina? (3-4.5)
    a) Most ran away to join the Union side, but were not allowed to fight in the war
    b) Most continued work on plantations during the war
    c) Most joined the Confederacy and fought to protect slavery
    d) Most did not have to participate in war because of the “20 slave” rule
15) After the war, the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were established. What new rights were given to the former African Americans? (3-4.6)
   a) They were allowed to vote and were given money to help start their new lives
   b) Slavery was abolished, they were now citizens, and were allowed to vote
   c) They had the right to own their own slaves to become part of the Elite class
   d) Slavery was abolished and they were now allowed to fight in war, but they could not vote.

16) The main goal of Reconstruction was to ________. (3-4.6)
   a) help the people of the South rebuild their plantations
   b) rebuild the Southern society and government to make life more fair for former slaves
   c) show the South that the North was stronger and better than they were
   d) help the Elite class get the money back that they lost in war

17) What was public education like during this time for all people? (3-4.6)
   a) Blacks and whites were all taught in one school
   b) The whites were the only ones who could go to school
   c) Blacks and whites were separated and treated differently
   d) Blacks were the only ones who could go to school

18) In what ways were the elite and middle class both affected by the Civil War? (3-4.5)
   a) They both lost social status in South Carolina.
   b) They both lost political influence in South Carolina.
   c) They both lost money and suffered property damage.
   d) They both fled north to fight with the Union against the Confederacy.