



Quiz Answers 1/2

1. According to the “The Declaration of Causes for Secession” written by South Carolina and Mississippi, why did the southern states secede from the Union?

Possible answer: Both states have slightly different reasoning, but both are objecting to the Northern states' stance on slavery. Mississippi and South Carolina believe that it is their right to own slaves and that the Northern states are making it harder (legally and politically) to do so.

2. The “Declaration of Causes for Secession” written by South Carolina in 1860 points out the North's failure to follow what part of the Constitution?

- A. The right to own property (like slaves)
- B. The requirement to return runaway slaves
- C. The power of the government to set tariffs

3. Name one advantage the North had over the South at the start of the war?

(Hint: Think about numbers of soldiers)

- The North had roughly twice as many soldiers – 2,200,000 to +/- 1,000,000
- The North had greater capabilities to manufacture war materials – as evidenced by the fact that only Union soldiers could purchase the armored vest

• Other information *not* in the tour:

	Union	Confederacy
Number of states	23	11
Population	22 million	9 million (including 4 million slaves)
Railroads	20,000 miles of tracks	9,000 miles of tracks
Factories	100,000	20,000
Bank Deposits	81%	19%

4. What invisible killer left more soldiers dead than bullets?

Disease, specifically dysentery. Over 57,000 men died of this disease in the Union Army alone. Dysentery is caused by microscopic bacteria (invisible to the naked eye) that come from fecal matter. Camp latrines were often situated near the same water source that the soldiers were drinking from. Also, so many dirty soldiers living in such close proximity made things worse. Germ theory was not widely accepted by doctors until the late 19th-century.

5. African Americans were allowed to enlist in the Union Army after what huge battle?

- A. Battle of Gettysburg
- B. Battle of Atlanta
- C. Battle of Antietam

The Battle of Antietam was fought September 17, 1862. This was a major turning point in the war for many reasons.

- Lincoln's narrow victory gave him enough confidence to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. In the text of the proclamation there was a provision allowing African Americans to officially enlist in the Union army. By the end of the war, over 200,000 African Americans served (but were paid \$10/month compared with \$13/month for white soldiers)
- General Lee lost a quarter of his army and had to retreat – a major blow to the South
- Because General McClellan did not pursue Lee across the Potomac to end the war, President Lincoln fired him.



Quiz Answers 2/2

6. The Emancipation Proclamation was designed as a war tactic to free the slaves in what states?

The rebelling states (The Confederacy). The proclamation did not free slaves in the so-called "border states." The border states (Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland) were states that were officially loyal to the Union, but also had slaves. Even in the South, many slaves were not freed by the proclamation since the Confederacy felt no obligation to follow orders of another country's president. It did however inspire the idea of freedom for those slaves who knew about it, and when Union troops captured cities in the South, the slaves in those areas were freed. All slaves weren't officially freed until the 13th amendment was added to the Constitution in 1865

7. During the time of the Civil War in Georgia, it was illegal for a slave to . . .

- A. Read and write
- B. Buy supplies at a store
- C. Have children

8. Why was Atlanta a military target for the Union?

By 1864, Atlanta was producing half of the Confederacy's war supplies; it also had several valuable rail lines to ship the supplies out to the soldiers. General Sherman's campaign to capture the city and cut off the rail lines was a part of Lincoln's new "total war" strategy, which included attacking civilian areas if they proved valuable to the war effort. The campaign was a success for the Union. The capture of Atlanta was not pleasant for civilians but resulted in Lincoln's re-election and the near end of the Confederacy and the war itself.

9. Even though General Sherman launched 100,000 bombs into the city of Atlanta, only about 25 civilians were actually killed. Why?

- Upon realizing that General Sherman was coming, most of Atlanta's 22,000 residents fled the city.
- The estimated 2500 people who chose to stay built "bomb-proofs" to protect themselves.

10. Trench warfare was used for the first time during the Civil War. Why did armies resort to this type of fighting instead of standing in rows in an open field?

Because of new inventions like the aerodynamic "minié ball," soldiers had to dig trenches to defend themselves. This war ushered in new, more accurate weapons and a new type of warfare that was more defensive. But fighting in trenches makes progress much slower. It took 120 days of fighting in trenches (digging trenches, fighting, moving a little closer, digging new trenches, etc.) just for General Sherman's troops to reach Atlanta in order to fight the 5 battles there.