**Mrs. Berger Civil War Unit-Lesson 2 Traditional Test Key**

**Part I: Multiple Choice**

1. A
2. B

**Part II: Multiple Choice**

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. B

**Part III: Short Answer**

1. Must include:

Guidelines-create an Amendment to the Constitution that excludes a certain thing or group of people.

How it related (must include one of the following):

Excludes certain groups, just as slave laws did not include all slaves or neglected rights of slaves that were given to the white people.

Emancipation Proclamation did not include all slaves.

The slaves included in the Emancipation Proclamation were not given all the same rights as free white persons.

1. Must include 3 from each of the following lists:

**DID:**

* Change the status of slaves in designated areas of the south from “slave” or “free” persons.
* Help promote change for slaves.
* Allow freed persons to participate in certain armed services
* Have many critics.”

 **DID NOT:**

* Make slavery illegal.
* Free all slaves.
* Declare war.
* Change the view of slaves in the south.

**Part IV: Matching**

1. F-Jefferson Davis
2. D-Abraham Lincoln
3. I-brought awareness to slave problems
4. B-Southern Slaves
5. J-Declare War
6. K-the Civil War
7. A-the Confederacy
8. C-Critics
9. E-Unclear
10. G-Slaves and Free Persons

**Part V: True and False**

1. F\_\_Slaves were granted equal rights, just as white men, under the Emancipation Proclamation.

“Not” granted equal rights; “could join armed services”

1. F\_\_\_The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the North.

“South”

1. T\_\_\_Abraham Lincoln’s motives for writing the Emancipation Proclamation are uncertain.
2. T\_\_\_Critics argued that the Emancipation Proclamation would give slaves too much freedom and cause rebellion.
3. F\_\_\_The only critics of the Emancipation were from the Confederacy.

Underline “only” and add at the end “and the North.”

1. T\_\_\_Jefferson Davis’s critique is significant because he was the President of the Confederacy.
2. T\_\_\_Critics argued that the Emancipation Proclamation would make the situation with the slaves worse.

**Part VI: Essay**

Must have:

(Intro)

(Body)

Lincoln’s motives for writing the Emancipation Proclamation are unclear. However, it is written in a way that is rather ambiguous. It intentionally excludes certain groups of slaves and does not provide the freed slaves with completely equal rights compared to the free white men. One of Jefferson’s main critiques in the personal letter he wrote to his son is that Lincoln’s issuing would cause slave revolts (would accept other critiques as well). Davis thus is concluding that because Lincoln’s proclamation is freeing some slaves, others will likely revolt because they think they should have those same rights. This is just one of Jefferson’s points. A few assumptions that could be made from the Emancipation is that Lincoln was wanting a war. He could not declare a civil war at that point because the disruption between North and South was not great enough. So, in order to have enough chaos to declare war, Lincoln issued the Proclamation in order to cause discontent between the North and South, thus solving the problem of slavery once and for all.

(Conclusion)