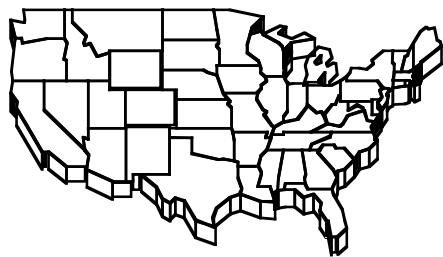


Use the following map to respond to items #1 & #2



1. Which state on the map above was on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil War?
A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
2. In which of the states did the first shouts of the Civil War first occur?
A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
3. By the 1840's, division between the North and South were deep and wide-spread. Which of the following men spoke in Congress to serve the interest of the South, including slavery and states rights?
A Henry Clay
B Daniel Webster
C John C. Calhoun
D Stephan Douglas

4. Which of the following events occurred last?
A Emancipation Proclamation
B Dred Scott Decision
C Shots at Ft. Sumter
D Battle of Appomattox

Use the following passage to respond to item #5

There goes another soldiers. I can see his bare feet through his worn shoes. His shirt hangs in strings. His hair is messed up. His face is drawn. He cries out, "I am sick, my feet are sore, my legs lame, my body itchy. My clothes are worn out. I am worn out by hunger and cold. I am going fast. Soon I shall die. My only reward will be the marker. "Poor Jud is dead!"

-diary of an American soldier

5. The above passage is an example of
A A will
B A primary source
C A secondary source
D A work of fiction
6. During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln was
A U.S. Senator from Illinois
B Commander of the Union Army
C President of the Confederacy
D President of the United States

7. Which of the following slave owning states chose to stay in the Union?
 A Kentucky
 B Alabama
 C Arkansas
 D Mississippi
8. The South faced all of the following problems during the war EXCEPT
 A Food shortages
 B Inflation
 C Poor military leadership
 D Weapons shortages
9. Lincoln had trouble finding good generals for the Union army mainly because
 A West Point was in the South
 B Most army officers were part-time volunteers
 C Few officers were young enough to lead in wartime
 D Many of the army's best officers joined the Confederacy
10. The Confederacy won all of the following battles EXCEPT
 A Shilob
 B Chancellorsville
 C Bull Run
 D Fredericksburg
11. The purposes of the Underground Railroad was to
 A Carry goods from the east to the West
 B Carry tourists from the North to the South
 C Help slaves escape from the South into the North and Canada
 D Allow abolitionists to escape from angry crowds of slavery supporters
12. The period following the Civil War is called
 A Emancipation
 B Manifest Destiny
 C Constitution
 D Reconstruction
13. What happened to blacks in the South at the end of the period following the Civil War?
 A They were kept in slavery
 B Each family was given 10 acres of land
 C They were given complete freedom and rights
 D State laws were passed to keep them from being truly free
14. After the Civil War, Republicans in Congress believed the South should be
 A Punished for starting the Civil War
 B Permitted to make its own decisions
 C Forced to restrict the rights of freed slaves
 D Allowed to rebuild without interference
- Use the following passage to respond to item #15.*
- "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."*
15. Who spoke the words in the box above?
 A Benjamin Franklin
 B John C. Calhoun
 C Robert E. Lee
 D Abraham Lincoln

Directions for taking the English section of the English-History SOL Success Test: In this part of the test, you will read two passages from an historical novel and one set of directions for doing a tombstone rubbing. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. The first passage is an excerpt from *Red Cap* by G. Clifton Wisler.

- 1 Off and on since leaving home I'd suffered a shudder or two of the loneliness. Now, with Christmas coming and the first snow flurries of winter haunting the mountains, I began to get downright homesick.
- 2 [Captain Jayroe decided that I needed a furlough.] "Somebody put time in on you son. You've had education and manners. Tell them why you signed on. I've got a feeling they'll understand, although I don't know what madness sends a boy out to freeze himself in these godforsaken mountains. If nothing else, tell them nobody's put a bullet in your hide yet.
- 3 "I'm going to share some truth with you, Powell. That devil Lee just slaughtered ten thousand of our men at Fredericksburg. To hear tell, the long lines of blue kept coming up those hills in perfect order for the rebels to cut down. *Courage. Glory.* Those words hold a hollow tone when you stare at a mountainside of dead friends.
- 4 "It'll be hard, the writing," I told him.
- 5 "I've had to write a few letters that were a whole lot harder," he said, resting a hand on my shoulder. "Better they should get a friendly one from you first, don't you suppose?"
- 6 "Think the rebe'll get me, Cap?"
- 7 "Some mighty sharp shots among those bushwhackers, Powell. They can even hit small targets."

Pretest and Posttest

16. Where and when does this passage take place?
- A Fredericksburg, August
 - B Mountains, November
 - C Northern camp, February
 - D Southern camp, April
17. How does the author obtain his readers' sympathy for Powell?
- A By showing how excited Powell is about being a soldier in the war
 - B By implying that Captain Jayroe does not admire kids who run off to war
 - C By suggesting that marching off to war as a glorious adventure
 - D By indicating that Powell is homesick but is reluctant to write to his family
18. When Captain Jayroe says, "Somebody put time in on you, son..." he means that ____
- A Rebs may sooner or later shoot Powell, so he must prepare for battle.
 - B Someone served time in a prison camp with Powell.
 - C Powell's family spent time educating him and teaching him manners.
 - D Pwell is a hot-headed young soldier who needs to serve his time in the ranks.
19. What clues in this passage tell you that the war being fought is the Civil War?
- A The war was fought during the winter.
 - B The captain refers to Robert E. Lee.
 - C Powell shows how he is opposed to slavery.
 - D Captain Jayroe talks about guns and bullets.
20. What would be the best title for this passage?
- A "Powell Goes Home"
 - B "Jayroe Sends Powell Marching"
 - C "War Means Glory"
 - D "Internal Conflicts of a Soldier"

Pretest and Posttest

21. A simile is used when Wisler compares the prisoners to ____
- A Cows
 - B Silver coins
 - C Copper pennies
 - D Stacks of candy
22. The narrator outsmarts the guard by ____
- A Coughing so that the guard thought he suffered from smallpox.
 - B Stuffing the coins in his ears.
 - C Finding fluid on his lungs.
 - D Smuggling in candy.
23. Which statement is the best summary of this passage?
- A Being a prisoner of war is not too harsh.
 - B Doctors help save lives by prescribing a teaspoon of sugar to help the medicine go down.
 - C Young soldier uses big brains in order to keep himself warm.
 - D Prison guards are mean.
24. The primary mood of the last paragraph is ____
- A Exciting
 - B Pessimistic
 - C Frightening
 - D Optimistic
25. If you wanted to do research on a battle fought during the war discussed in this novel, you should go to which primary source?
- A Encyclopedia
 - B Journal/diary
 - C Biography
 - D Literary analysis

Directions: Read the following selection and answer the questions that follow.

Rubbing Up Against History

- 1 A lot of history can be learned by walking through an old cemetery and studying the markings found on tombstones. Unfortunately, the markings are gradually wearing away and may become illegible. It will be a shame if we can no longer read them because many tell important stories about the lives of people buried beneath them. In Hollywood Cemetery, for example, the history buff can locate the gravesites of Jefferson Davis, J. E. B. Stuart, and over 1,800 other Confederate soldiers. Rather than writing or drawing everything you discover at this historic landmark, you should try doing a rubbing in order to help preserve history. Before you take rubbings from any tombstone, however, be sure to gain permission from the caretaker of the cemetery. Then you are ready to follow these simple directions:
- 2 Supplies
 - A stiff scrub brush
 - Large sheets of fairly thin paper
 - Masking tape
 - Several jumbo black crayons with their wrappers removed
 - Paper clips
 - A clean cotton cloth or facial tissues
 - A bucket to carry supplies (optional)
 - A frame or tube
- 3

Step 1: Ask for a diagram of the plots at the cemetery.

Step 2: Find a tombstone that has interesting carved designs and lettering.

Step 3: Clean off any dirt on the tombstone with your stiff brush.

Step 4: Cover the design with a sheet of thin paper. Tape the paper onto the tombstone with masking tape.

Step 5: Using the side of the crayon, color across the paper with long sweeping strokes. Rub in only one direction. Do not get any crayon marks on the tombstone.

Step 6: Remove the tape and paper from the surface of the tombstone. Roll the rubbings and secure with two paper clips. Place the rolled rubbing in the bucket.

Step 7: At home, buff the design using a clean cotton piece of cloth. This will give it a polished shine and prevent large wax deposits from rubbing onto something else.

Step 8: Mount your rubbing in a frame or roll it in a tube for safekeeping

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>26. What is the most important first step to take when rubbing up against history?
A Stroll among the gravesites
B Gain permission to do a rubbing
C Get a plot diagram of the cemetery
D Read about the Civil War</p> <p>27. It is important to use a stiff scrub brush because ____
A The tombstone needs to be clean.
B The tombstone needs to be smooth.
C You want to rub the entire surface.
D You do not want the paper to shift.</p> <p>28. It is important to use masking tape because ____
A It prevents coloring outside the lines.
B The entire tombstone needs to be wrapped in tape.
C The paper should not move while you rub.
D The raised letters and designs need to be covered.</p> | <p>29. Which step describes how you should use the crayons?
A Step 1
B Step 3
C Step 5
D Step 7</p> <p>30. What is the most important reason to get tombstone rubbings?
A To enjoy a day learning about Hollywood Cemetery.
B To be able to show your friends what you have done.
C To receive extra credit in your social studies class.
D To preserve the history of tombstones' markings</p> |
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