Name Date

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS / THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Selection Test B/C

Comprehension

Read each of the following questions. Then choose the letter of the best answer. (6 points each)

- **1.** According to the Gettysburg Address, men gave their lives on the battlefield at Gettysburg to
 - **A.** prove their bravery
 - **B.** save the nation
 - **C.** consecrate the ground
 - **D.** earn their freedom
- 2. Which statement best explains how Lincoln's language affects his message in the following lines from the Gettysburg Address? "But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground."
 - **A.** It imitates a popular style that poets use.
 - **B.** It shows how he changed his mind as he spoke.
 - **C.** It builds forcefulness through repetition.
 - **D.** It allows listeners time to take accurate notes.
- **3.** In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln says, "we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." This statement follows the conventions of a speech by
 - **A.** inspiring support for the Union cause
 - **B.** announcing official government policy
 - **C.** claiming authority as president
 - **D.** addressing an audience of survivors
- **4.** According to the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln believes that the war must be fought to
 - **A.** protect the new cemetery
 - **B.** bring a new birth of freedom
 - **C.** honor the fallen soldiers
 - **D.** establish a new government

- **5.** What is one effect that the Emancipation Proclamation had on the Union army?
 - A. Nearly 200,000 African Americans joined the Union army.
 - **B.** Congress used the Union army to maintain freedom in elections.
 - **C.** The Union army had to stop an armed rebellion after 1863.
 - **D.** The Union army helped free people find suitable employment.
- **6.** According to the Emancipation Proclamation, who would recognize and maintain the slaves' freedom?
 - **A.** the government and army
 - **B.** those states in rebellion
 - C. the City of Washington
 - **D.** all citizens of the United States
- 7. Lincoln puts the power of his office behind the Emancipation Proclamation by
 - **A.** asserting that his command is warranted by the Constitution
 - **B.** citing his authority as President and Commander in Chief
 - **C.** defining his leadership of the Executive Government
 - **D.** pointing to the strength of the country's Army and Navy
- **8.** What is one thing Lincoln hopes the Emancipation Proclamation will do?
 - **A.** free slaves in all states
 - **B.** suppress armed rebellion
 - **C.** encourage people to vote
 - **D.** create a stronger work force

SELECTION TEST B/C, CONTINUED

- **9.** Which idea does Lincoln express in both the Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation **Proclamation?**
 - A. The Civil War must end.
 - **B.** Slaves will be freed.
 - **C.** We must honor the dead.
 - **D.** The Constitution is our guide.

- **10.** The power of the Gettysburg Address comes from its emotional appeal while the power of the Emancipation Proclamation comes from its
 - **A.** complex sentences
 - **B.** authoritative tone
 - **C.** predictable patterns
 - **D.** moving message

Written Response

Short Response On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions based on your knowledge of the selections. (10 points each)

- **11.** What does Lincoln mean in the Gettysburg Address when he says, "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here"?
- **12.** In the Emancipation Proclamation, how does Lincoln explain who is in rebellion and why does he do so in this manner?

Extended Response Answer one of the following questions based on your knowledge of the selections. Write one or two paragraphs on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- **13.** Explain how Lincoln approached ending the Civil War both practically and idealistically in the Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation Proclamation. Provide details from the selections to support your response.
- 14. Challenge Evaluate Lincoln's use of personal pronouns in the Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation Proclamation. Explain why Lincoln most likely chose these pronouns and how his choice may have affected his audiences. Provide details from the selections to support your response.