

Study Guide: Civil War and Reconstruction: chs 10, 11, 12

Underlying Causes of the War

What TWO issues are considered the main causes of the war?

Let's make a deal

As states entered the Union from 1819 to the 1850s, the matter of keeping FREE states balanced with SLAVE states in Congress became critical. There were three key laws aimed at keeping the peace. Below are the three laws. Beneath them are pieces of information that are associated with one of the laws.

A. Missouri Compromise

- _____ admitted California as "free"
- _____ allowed "popular sovereignty"
- _____ resulted in bloody fighting
- _____ banned slavery in a large chunk of the LA Purchase

B. Compromise of 1850

- _____ banned the slave trade in D.C.
- _____ pushed by Stephen Douglas
- _____ enacted a tougher fugitive slave law
- _____ admitted Maine as free

C. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

- _____ repeals Missouri Compromise
- _____ land won from Mexico in war opened to idea of slavery
- _____ inspired Stowe to write
- _____ admitted Missouri as slave

The Path to War

Put the following in correct chronological order, with 1 being the earliest; 7 being the latest

- _____ Dred Scott decision says blacks can never be citizens; it infuriates abolitionists, thrills South
- _____ Republican Party formed to oppose spread of slavery
- _____ Election of Abraham Lincoln—over three opponents—leads seven states to secede
- _____ Northerner Harriet Beecher Stowe writes "Uncle Tom's Cabin," puts human face on slavery
- _____ "Bleeding Kansas" proves Americans are willing to shoot, kill each other over slavery
- _____ Lincoln-Douglas debates put slavery in the spotlight as a political issue
- _____ John Brown's unsuccessful raid at Harper's Ferry "proves" ill will of North to Southerners

As the War Begins

Write an N or an S beside the following terms to indicate whether it was a Northern advantage or a Southern advantage

- _____ better military leaders
- _____ better political leaders
- _____ transportation system
- _____ more people
- _____ fighting for homeland
- _____ more manmade resources
- _____ more natural resources
- _____ fighting for lifestyle

ABOLITIONISTS

Match the people in column I with one item in column II

I

1. William Lloyd Garrison
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe
3. Frederick Douglass
4. Harriet Tubman
5. John Brown
6. Nat Turner & Gabriel Prosser

II

- M. Published "The Liberator"
- N. Published "The North Star"
- O. wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
- P. revolts scared Southerners
- Q. conductor on Underground RR
- R. led raid on Harper's Ferry

USA? CSA? Or Border?

- _____ California
- _____ Virginia
- _____ Maryland
- _____ South Carolina
- _____ Texas
- _____ Tennessee
- _____ Pennsylvania
- _____ Alabama
- _____ Missouri
- _____ District of Columbia

For each short descriptive item below, write the letter of the correct answer. Some letters may be used more than once and some may not be used

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. Jefferson Davis

C. Robert E Lee

D. Ulysses S. Grant

E. Fort Sumter

F. Emancipation Proclamation

G. 13th Amendment

H. Battle of Antietam

I. Battle of Gettysburg

J. Gettysburg Address

K. Appomattox

L. Stephen Douglas

M. John Wilkes Booth

N. 14th Amendment

O. Stonewall Jackson

P. 15th Amendment

Q. Andrew Johnson

R. Radical Republicans

_____ bloodiest day of the war

_____ turning point of the war for North

_____ triggers the actual fighting

_____ gives "house divided" speech

_____ Virginian who leads Confederate army

_____ conducted 1858 debates that put spotlight on slavery

_____ president of the Confederacy

_____ symbolic document aimed to keep Europe out of war, freed no slave immediately

_____ 3-day battle that results in 50,000+ casualties

_____ speech that focused on equality, promised government "of..., by... and for the people"

_____ his election causes South to secede

_____ successful Union Army leader

_____ guarantees due process, equal protection

_____ planned Reconstruction "with malice toward none, with charity for all"

_____ site of Confederate surrender

_____ shoots president at Ford's theater

_____ guarantees freedom of all slaves

_____ major proponent of "popular sovereignty"

_____ first U.S. president impeached

_____ guarantees black men suffrage

_____ Maryland battle that spurs Lincoln to announce Emancipation Proclamation

_____ Virginian who did not believe in secession

_____ good general, lousy president

Short Answer

1. Which part(s) of the nation emerge from war with good economies, industry?

2. What is the R-word used to describe the period from 1865 to 1877?

3. What is the relief agency created to help newly liberated slaves (and poor whites) adjust to the postwar South?

4. What was the relief agency's most important long-term achievement?

5. What law, passed in 1865, banned slavery in America?

6. Name the president and the congressional group that fought to control Reconstruction.

7. Of those two, who won?

8. Who—the president or the congressional group—wanted to punish the South and protect African-American rights?

9. This derogatory term was used to describe Southerners who supported the Republicans.

10. This derogatory term was used to describe Northerners who flocked South to have some part in Reconstruction.

11. This white supremacy group—founded by former CSA soldiers—aimed to keep blacks from voting, participating in newly rebuilt South.

12. In the devastated Southern economy, this type of farming meant poor people could borrow money from the rich and try to pay them back with a portion of their harvests.

13. Name the amendment that guaranteed African-Americans citizenship and all citizens "due process" and "equal protection."

14. This two-word phrase describe the laws that Southern states passed to limit African-American rights.

15. This two-word phrase—which sounds like a person's name—describes the legally segregated society that developed after Reconstruction.

16. What "deal" ends Reconstruction? What are its two key points?