

Review Sheet – Exam
The US Civil War and Reconstruction

Causes to the Civil War:

1. the slavery issue
 - a. The Compromise of 1850 – 1. CA becomes a free state; 2. Slave trade is banned in D.C.; 3. Stricter fugitive slave law
 - b. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) – allowed the people in each new state to vote on whether or not they wanted slavery
 - c. The Dred Scott case (1857) – Supreme Court decision said that slaves were property and did not have rights
2. State's rights issue – Could the states ignore Federal laws that they disagreed with? South wanted to ignore laws that hurt their way of life (slavery).
3. Election of 1860 – Abe Lincoln was elected President – South was so angry, many of the states decided to secede [break away] from the Union
4. Immediate Cause: Attack on Ft. Sumter (April 12, 1861) – South attacks the North – war begins

Advantages and Disadvantages of the North and South (CHART)

- What were the major advantages of the North? – they had more money, resources (weapons, etc.) and people
- What impact did many people believe these advantages would have on the war? – the war would be short and that the Union [North] would win
- What advantages did the South have? – knew the land, had better leadership (Generals) and only had to fight a defensive war
- How did those advantages impact the war? – the war lasted about 4 years with lots of men killed on both sides

Major Battles –

What was the first major battle between the North and South? What was the outcome and what impact did it have on the war? – Battle of Bull Run; the South won and proved that the war would not be over quickly

What was the single bloodiest day in American military history? – September 17, 1862 – Antietam, MD (22,000 casualties)

Where were 2 of the worst POW camps located during the Civil War? – Confederate Prison Camp in Andersonville, GA; Union Prison Camp in Elmira, NY

Who was Clara Barton and what contribution did she make to the health and welfare of troops? – she helped as a nurse during the war and later created the American Red Cross

What impact did the Emancipation Proclamation have on slaves in the South? The North? The border states? – Slaves in rebelling states were made free; the North was now fighting with purpose (war to free the slaves); slaves in border states were not freed (until the 13th Amendment)

Where did General Robert E. Lee surrender to General US Grant on April 9, 1865? – at Appomattox Court House in Virginia

What were the major results of the Civil War? – the Federal gov't gained power over the states; secession was no longer an option; the Union was restored; Reconstruction began

How did Abraham Lincoln's goals change from the beginning to the end of the Civil War? – he went from trying to keep the Union together, to fighting to end slavery

Reconstruction –

- What was the major difference between Lincoln and Johnson's Presidential plans and the plans of the Radical Republicans? – Lincoln and Johnson wanted leniency (wanted to let the South back into the Union as quickly and easily as possible. The Radical Republicans wanted to punish the South and to give aid to the newly freed African Americans.
- What was the motivation behind President Johnson's impeachment? – The struggle over who would control Reconstruction – Radical Republicans kept overriding President Johnson's vetoes
- What is the difference between sharecroppers and tenant farmers? – Tenant farmers paid rent in the form of crops to a landowner; sharecroppers were bound to the land and were forced to hand over crops in return for being able to live on the land
- Why did the American people lose faith in the Federal government during Grant's administration? – The government was corrupt – Whiskey Ring and the Credit Mobilier scandals – people didn't trust the government.
- Identify each of the Reconstruction Amendments:
 - 13th Amendment – slavery ended all across the country
 - 14th Amendment – gave equal rights to all citizens
 - 15th Amendment – gave the right to vote to all men, regardless of color, race or previous servitude
- What event signaled the end of Reconstruction? Why? – The 1876 Election – Republicans were given the White House in return for the removal of Federal troops in the South (Southern state gov'ts could now do whatever they wanted – especially to the African Americans – Jim Crow Laws, segregation, etc.)