

Unit III Exam Review: Sectionalism / Civil War / Reconstruction: 1820 -- 1877

The Big Picture:

By 1861, sectional issues over states' rights, influence over national politics, and slavery erupted in a Civil War between the Union and Confederacy. With a larger population, industrial capacity, and railroad network, the Union army was able to erode the South's greatest strengths, its military leadership and defensive strategy. Key battles turned the tide of the war: Antietam brought an end to "King Cotton diplomacy" and a shift in the Union goal from "preserve the Union" to the emancipation of slaves. Gettysburg marked the beginning of Union success on the battlefield. When the war ended after Appomattox, the U.S. government was divided in how to bring Southern states back into the Union and protect emancipated slaves. President Andrew Johnson's reconstruction plan (1865-1867) proved too lenient and offered little protection for African-Americans and was replaced with a more strict policy developed by Radical Republicans. Despite military districts, new Constitutional amendments, and a Freedman's Bureau, the national government could not sustain Reconstruction attempts against white resistance, Redeemer Democrats, and the KKK. As a result of the "second corrupt bargain," President Hayes ended Reconstruction in 1877.

<u>Last Unit:</u> The Antebellum Era (1800—1860)	<u>Current Unit:</u> Sectionalism / Civil War / Reconstruction (1820 -- 1877)	<u>Next Unit:</u> Western Crossroads (1865—1890)
Key Terms and Phrases -- Identify and explain the significance of:		
<u>Causes</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Consequences</u>
1. Sectionalism 2. Slavery 3. Missouri Compromise 4. War with Mexico / Mexican Cession 5. Compromise of 1850	1. Robert E. Lee 2. Attrition / Total War 3. Southern strategy 4. Union Anaconda plan/strategy 5. 1 st Battle of Bull Run/Manassas 6. Battle of Antietam	1. Reconstruction 2. Lincoln's 10% Plan 3. Radical Republicans 4. Wade-Davis Bill 5. Freedman's Bureau 6. Andrew Johnson

Key Terms and Phrases -- Identify and explain the significance of:

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Consequences</u>
6. Fugitive Slave Act 7. Abolitionist Movement 8. Underground Railroad 9. Uncle Tom's Cabin 10. Kansas-Nebraska Act (Bleeding Kansas) 11. Formation of the Republican Party 12. Lincoln/Douglas Debates 13. <i>Dred Scott</i> Case 14. John Brown 15. Abraham Lincoln and Election of 1860 16. Secession 17. Union/Confederacy 18. Crittenden Compromise 19. Jefferson Davis 20. Fort Sumter 21. Border States 22. Republican Party principles 23. Popular sovereignty 24. Manifest destiny	7. Emancipation Proclamation 8. African American Military Units (54 th Massachusetts Regiment) 9. Ulysses S. Grant 10. Battle of Vicksburg 11. Battle of Gettysburg 12. Gettysburg Address 13. William Tecumseh Sherman 14. Sherman's March to the Sea 15. 13 th Amendment to the Constitution 16. Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse	7. Johnson's Reconstruction Plan 8. Presidential Reconstruction 9. Black Codes 10. Congressional Reconstruction 11. Civil Rights act of 1866 12. African Am. participation in Reconstruction 13. 14 th Amendment to the Constitution 14. Military Reconstruction act of 1867 15. 15 th Amendment to the Constitution 16. Carpetbagger 17. Scalawag 18. Ku Klux Klan 19. End of Reconstruction / Compromise of 1877 20. Sharecropper / Tenant Farming

Essential Questions:

- (Your essay question) Why did the Union win (and why did the Confederacy lose) the Civil War?
- (Potential Short Answer) In what ways were the battles of Antietam, Vicksburg and Gettysburg turning points / significant in the Civil War?

Essential Questions:

2. (Potential Short Answer) What were the major differences between President Johnson's and Radical Republicans' Reconstruction plans and how did these plans impact the nation after the Civil War?
3. (Potential Short Answer) Why were Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman and Robert E. Lee significant military leaders during the CW?
4. (Potential Short Answer) How successful were national attempts to reconstruct the South after the Civil War?
5. (Potential Short Answer) Describe the life of a slave. How do various Americans feel about slavery (Name two)?

Need to know:

1. Which four slave states remained in the Union throughout the war?
2. What is Lincoln suggesting to the South in his 1st Inaugural Address? Gettysburg Address?
3. What were the advantages / disadvantages of the Union?
4. What were the advantages / disadvantages of the Confederacy?
5. What was the "Anaconda Plan"?
6. What was the Southern Strategy to defeat the Union?
7. What two ironclad ships fought to a draw in 1862, signaling the end of wooden naval ships?
8. Why did President Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation" not immediately free any slaves?
9. Which Northern major city faced "draft riots" in 1863? Why?
10. What impact did the Civil War have on the economy of the North? / South?
11. Who was described as the "angel of the battlefield?"
12. What two 1863 Union victories are often called "the turning points of the Civil War?"

Need to know:

13. Why was General Grant called a “butcher” by Northern newspapers?
14. About how many Americans (Union and Confederate) died as a result of the Civil War?
15. How long did President Lincoln have to enjoy the Union victory before he was assassinated?
16. What does Lincoln suggest reconstruction should be like in his 2nd Inaugural Address? Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan of Reconstruction was seen by Radical Republicans as:
17. Name 2 ways the Freedman’s Bureau offered assistance to slaves after the Civil War
18. Why did Andrew Johnson veto the Freedmen’s Bureau and the Civil Rights Act of 1866?
19. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 split the former Confederacy into how many military districts?
20. Why was president Andrew Johnson impeached by Congress?
21. What was the goal of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK)?

Where do I find it?

The American Republic Since 1877 -- Chapter 6 (Sections 1 and 2), Chapter 7 (Sections 1 - 5)

Classroom Notes (Segments 1 - 5)

Former Slave Solomon Northrup Tells His Story, Josiah Henson Recalls the Day his Family was Sold, and the five figures on slavery

