**Civil War Study Guide**

**Test Date – March 26, 2018**

**Famous Suffrage Women Activist -** Susan B Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton – leaders in the women’s suffrage movement whose work was important in women gaining the right to vote. They were also abolitionists.

Fa**mous Abolitionist**

1. William Garrison – founded a newspaper (The Liberator) which called to end slavery at once
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe – wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin about cruelty to slaves. Her book sold over 300,000 copies in one year, and pointed out slavery was not just the South’s problem, but the nation’s problem
3. Frederick Douglass – shared his own experiences of a slave and his journey to freedom
4. John Brown – abolitionist who attacked an army post to start a slave rebellion at Harper’s Ferry. He was caught and hanged.
5. Sojourner Truth – first black woman to speak out against slavery
6. Harriet Tubman – escaped slavery to become a leading abolitionist, conductor on the Underground Railroad helping slaves escape to the North, and helped the Union Army during the war

**Causes of the Civil War**

1. Tariffs – Taxes were placed on imports and the South refused to pay. The North didn’t need as many imports. This was the first major split between the North and South.
2. Slavery – The South needed slaves to run plantations. The North had factories and didn’t need slaves.
3. Election of 1860 – Lincoln wanted to end slavery and he had been elected president.
4. States’ Rights – The South wanted each state to make their own decision regarding slavery.
5. Secession – Southern states seceded (break away) from the Union who wanted a strong federal government. The Confederacy was formed.

**Missouri Compromise** - Until 1819, there was an equal number of free and slave states. Then Missouri wanted to join the Union as a slave sate. This would upset the balance. Henry Clay came up with the **Missouri Compromise** admitted Missouri to the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Also in the Missouri Compromise, a line was drawn on the map of all Louisiana Purchase land into “free” territory or “slave” territory.

**Compromise of 1850 -** In 1850, when California wanted to enter the Union as a “free” state, the balance of power was again threatened. Henry Clay again works out the **Compromise of 1850.**  Under this compromise, California would enter as a Free State, but New Mexico and Utah would decide for themselves whether to allow slavery.

**Fugitive Slave Act/Law** - The **Fugitive Slave Act** was also part of the Compromise of 1850. This law required all Americans to turn in people who had escaped slavery. Henry Clay was known as the **Great Compromiser.**

**Kansas-Nebraska Act -** Congress passed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. It changed the rules of the Missouri Compromise and allowed those territories of Kansas and Nebraska the right to decide if they wanted slavery or not. The Kansas-Nebraska Act further divided the states over disagreements of trade and slavery.

**Dred Scott** was an enslaved man who took his fight for freedom up through the federal court system to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled against Dred Scott. The Court said that enslaved people were property and had no rights as American citizens.

**Election of 1860 -** In the Presidential election of 1860, slavery was the important issue. Republican Abraham Lincoln won the election. The south feared that Lincoln would abolish slavery; so they began to secede, break away, from the Union. South Carolina voted to secede from or leave the Union of the United States. The states that left the Union formed their own national government called the Confederate States of America or the **Confederacy.** Jefferson Davis, a United States senator from Mississippi, was elected President of the Confederacy.

**States that seceded (leave) from the Union - Name at least** **four states** that seceded from the Union to form the Confederacy. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

**Border states -** Most people in the North supported the Union, but the people in the Border States were torn between the two sides. Border states that permitted slavery, but they did not secede. Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri.

**Confederacy -** After Southern states formed the Confederacy; they took over federal or government owned property in their states.

**Fort Sumter –**Fort Sumter in South Carolina was being held by the Union when the Confederacy attacked it on April 12, 1861. Confederates attacked the fort before the Union supplies arrived and the Union surrendered. With the attack on Fort Sumter, the **Civil War has started.**

**First Battle of Bull Run –** Stonewall Jackson under the Confederate Army resisted Union attacks so the Union retreated.

**Second Battle of Bull Run –** Confederate troops had 20,000 less men, but still defeated the Union.

**Battle of Antietam -** After the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln explained he had decided to **emancipate,** or free, at least some of the South’s enslaved people. President Abraham Lincoln signed the **Emancipation Proclamation**.

**Emancipation Proclamation -** This document declared that all enslaved people still fighting against the Union were free. The Emancipation Proclamation, which Lincoln issued, said that all slaves living in those parts of the South that were still fighting against the Union would be free. The proclamation did not give all enslaved people instant freedom. The order was meant only for the states that had left the Union, not for the Border States or for areas that had already been won back to the Union.

**Battle of Gettysburg -** The Battle of Gettysburg was the **turning point** of the war. The Union victory turned the war in favor of the North.

**Gettysburg Address –** President Lincoln delivered a two minute speech dedicating the battlefield as a national cemetery and asked Americans to try to win the war for the soldiers who lost their lives.

**Sherman’s March to the Sea –** After destroying Atlanta’s warehouses, Sherman leads his men to destroy everything in their path as they march to the coast.

**Appomattox Courthouse in VA –** Lee (Southern General) surrendered to Grant (Northern General)

**African Americans in Union Army -** About 180,000 African Americans served in the Union army during the Civil War. These soldiers faced prejudice from people in both the North and South. They were not paid as much as white soldiers and had poor equipment and fewer supplies. One of the best-know African American regiments was the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, led by Robert Gould Shaw.

**Assassination of President Lincoln -** President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, murdered, by John Wilkes Booth at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D. C.

**Reconstruction –** rebuilding the United States after the war

**North vs South**

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|  | **North** | **South** |
| **Troops** | Union (Yankees) | Confederate (Rebels) |
| **President** | Abraham Lincoln | Jefferson Davis – the first and only Confederate president |
| **Generals** | Ulysses S. Grant | Robert E. Lee |
| **Advantages** | * More people
* Greater resources (industries/weapons)
* Better transportation (railroads)
 | * Skilled soldiers
* Best trained officers
* Familiar with territory (fighting was in the South)
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**Vocabulary**

**abolitionist** --- a person who worked to end slavery

**sectionalism** --- regional loyalty to a section or region

**retreat** ----to fall back from a battle

**casualty** --- a person who has been killed or wounded in a war

**assassinate** --- murdered a leader by sudden or secret attack

**abolish** --- to do away with

**civil war** is a war between people in the same country.

**secede –** withdraw formally from membership in a federal union, alliance, or political or religious organization

**Underground Railroad –** series of safe routes, houses, and people that helped runaway slaves reach freedom

**conductors –** leaders who led slaves to safety