

Key

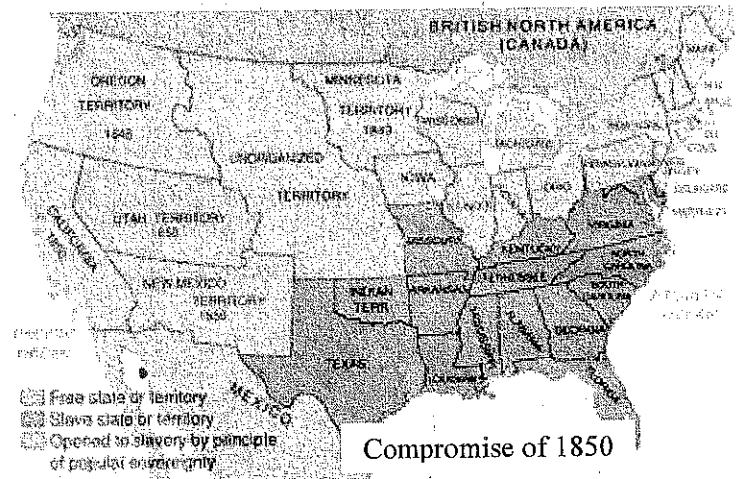
Civil War and Reconstruction Study Guide

1. Complete the table below with the effect of each event leading to the Civil War

Key Events Leading to Civil War	
Event	Effect
Missouri Compromise	Missouri became a slave state and Maine became a free state to protect the balance between free/slave states
Compromise of 1850	Proposed by Henry Clay California became a free state - Now more free states than slave
Fugitive Slave Law	Law that required citizens to help capture runaway slaves
Kansas-Nebraska Act	Popular sovereignty would be used to decide if Kansas/Nebraska would be slave or free
Dred Scott v. Sanford	Court ruled that African Americans could not be American citizens
Uncle Tom's Cabin is published	Book written by Harriet Beecher-Stowe to show evils of slavery

2. According to the Compromise of 1850, which parts of the United States would use popular sovereignty to determine whether the territory would be free or slave?

Land gained by U.S. during the US-Mexican War



3.

Advantages and Disadvantages

North

South

- 90% of the nation's manufacturing
- Larger population
- more railroads
- more money

VS







- Great military leaders
- Fighting on their own land and had knowledge of the terrain

4. Match each Civil War battle or event to the correct description

- D Ft. Sumter
- G Antietam
- C Emancipation Proclamation
- A Gettysburg
- E Gettysburg Address
- B Vicksburg
- F Appomattox Court House

- A. Turning point of the Civil War
- B. Union gains control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy in two
- C. Lincoln declares the slaves are freed in the rebellious states in 1863. No slaves are actually emancipated.
- D. Initiates the Civil War when Confederacy takes control of the fort in South Carolina
- E. Lincoln says that he hopes the sacrifice of the men who died will bring a new age of freedom in America
- F. Lee surrendered to Grant ending the Civil War
- G. Single bloodiest day in U.S. history

5.

Who's Who in the Civil War and Reconstruction?	
 <p>Abraham Lincoln President of the Union</p>	 <p>Jefferson Davis President of the Confederacy</p>
 <p>Ulysses S. Grant Union General</p>	 <p>Robert E. Lee Confederate General</p>
 <p>William Carney 1st African American awarded the Medal of Honor</p>	 <p>Hiram Rhodes Revels First African American US Senator</p>

6. Describe the conditions in South at the beginning of Reconstruction

- Currency had little or no value
- Bank failures & bankrupt businesses
- Destroyed railroads, farms, homes
- High food prices



7. Describe *Black Codes*. Why did many southern states pass these laws during Reconstruction?

Black codes were passed to limit the rights of freed slaves in the South. Black codes prevented freedmen from voting or serving on juries and also resulted in segregation.

8. What was the goal of the Civil Rights Act of 1866?

Declared freedmen to be full citizens with the same civil rights as whites

9. Reconstruction Amendments

	Impact of the amendment	Draw a picture
13 th Amendment	Free	
14 th Amendment	Citizens	
15 th Amendment	Vote	

