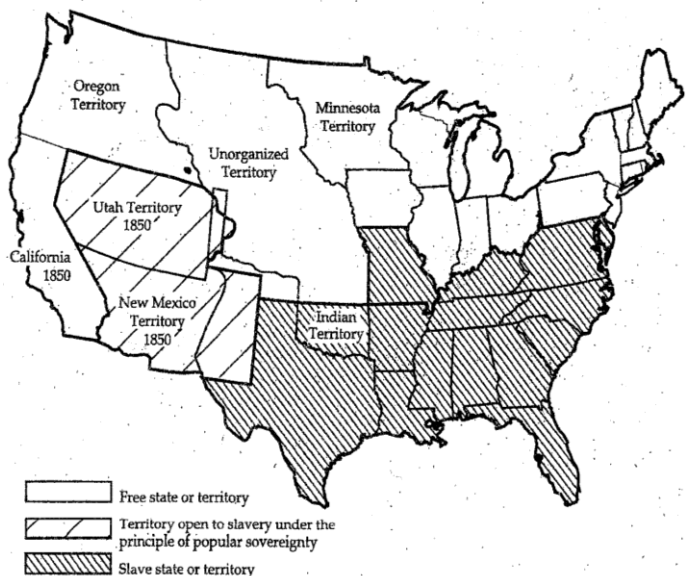


Just the Facts... Civil War & Reconstruction

Key Events Leading to War

Missouri Compromise (1820) Missouri joined the Union as a slave state; Maine joined the Union as a free state. The nation was careful to try and protect the balance of slave and free states.

Compromise of 1850- proposed by Henry Clay
- California joined as a free state - the South got a stronger fugitive slave law - now more free states than slave



Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852) book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe -over 2 million copies sold and changed public opinion of slavery

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) proposed by Stephen Douglas - Louisiana Purchase would be divided into two territories: Kansas and Nebraska - "Popular Sovereignty" would decide if slave or free

Bleeding Kansas (1856) Violence erupted in Kansas as abolitionists and pro-slavery groups clashed.

Lincoln-Douglas debates (1858) Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas were battling each other for a seat in the Senate. Douglas

won the election, but Lincoln became a national figure and a leader of the **Republican Party**.

John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry (1859)
John Brown captured a federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry and planned to lead a slave revolt - He was captured by **Robert E. Lee** and executed - became a martyr for the abolitionists.

Causes of the Civil War

Sectionalism - Belief where one favors the interests of a section over a nation.

States' Rights - The idea that states have the right to nullify (cancel) laws they don't agree with (relates back to the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions and the Nullification Crisis) - the Southern states used this argument as the reason for **secession**.

Slavery - Southern economy was based on agriculture; the cotton gin increased the demand for slaves.

Election of 1860 - Lincoln won the election as a candidate for the newly formed **Republican Party** (formed in opposition to slavery). He was not even on the ballot in southern states.

Confederate States of America South Carolina was the first state of 11 southern states to secede from the Union. The Union had 23 states.

Strategies of the Civil War

Union Strategy: Anaconda Plan

- Naval blockade of southern ports
- Control the Mississippi River
- Capture capitol of Richmond

Confederate Strategy:

Fight a defensive war and hope the Union would eventually give up.

Key People of the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln - President of the U.S. during Civil War; assassinated five days after the war is over

Jefferson Davis - President of the Confederacy; formerly a U.S. senator from Mississippi

Ulysses S. Grant- Commander of the Union forces at the end of the war; becomes 18th president

Robert E. Lee -Commander of the Confederate forces

William Tecumseh Sherman - Commander of the Union forces in the West- most remembered for his destructive **March to the Sea** through the state of Georgia

William Carney - African-American who won the Congressional Medal of Honor

Philip Bazaar - Spanish American who won the Congressional Medal of Honor

Civil War Battles/Events

Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861) The Civil War begins when the Confederacy takes control of a federal fort in South Carolina.

Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862) The single bloodiest day in U.S. history. This battle in Maryland is a draw, but Lincoln decides to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**.

Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1, 1863) Lincoln declares the slaves are free in the rebellious states. No slaves are actually emancipated, but it sets the stage for the passing of the **13th Amendment** which abolishes slavery.

Gettysburg, Pa. (July, 1863) Turning point of the war- Confederacy suffers huge defeat and is no longer on the offensive.

Gettysburg Address - Lincoln honored the men who died at **Gettysburg**. He gives his famous speech "Four score and seven years

ago..." - His speech basically says that he hopes the sacrifice of the men who died will bring a new age of freedom in America.

Vicksburg, MS (July, 1863) The Union gained control of the Mississippi River by executing a siege of this impenetrable fort; thus splitting the Confederacy in two

Appomattox Court House, Va (April, 1865) Lee surrendered to Grant ending the war.

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Lincoln's Assassination - John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln at Ford's theatre on April 14, 1865. Lincoln is the first president killed in office.

Lincoln's 10% Plan - Had Lincoln lived his plan to reunite the Union would be quite generous. If 10% of voters in a state would swear their loyalty to the Union, that state could rejoin.

Andrew Johnson's impeachment-Andrew Johnson was the first president to be impeached. He survived his trial in the Senate by one vote.

Radical Reconstruction - In the mid term elections of 1866, the Republicans get control of Congress. They are now able to enact their plan of Reconstruction.

(1) The South was divided into five military districts.

(2) Southern states could rejoin the Union if they passed the **14th and 15th Amendments**.

Hiram Revels - He became the first African-American elected to Congress.

Important Amendments

13th Amendment: Abolished slavery.

14th Amendment: Granted former slaves citizenship.

15th Amendment: Gave former slaves the right to vote.