

Readiness Knowledge and Skills

Social Studies 8— STAAR Review

Major Era 5

Antebellum Era —
1836-1860

Reform in America

Abolition Movement — The social movement to end slavery. (Leaders: Fredrick Douglas, Sojourner Truth, William L. Garrison)

Public Education — Between 1830-1850, many northern states opened free public schools. (Leaders: Horace Mann)

Labor Reform Movement — Social movement where workers began protesting and strikes to get better wages and working hours.

Women's Rights — This movement sought the equal treatment of women, including the right to vote. (Leaders: Stanton, Anthony)

Temperance Movement — Social movement to stop drinking alcohol.

Abolitionism in the North

Abolitionism— the movement to end slavery

- Northern States had outlawed slavery and they wanted the Southern States to do the same
- The Liberator— an abolitionist newspaper— William Lloyd Garrison
- Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth— both born slaves but had escaped slavery and became leading abolitionist
- Harriett Beecher Stowe— wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which portrayed slavery in the South.
- Harriet Tubman — Former slave and conductor of the Underground Railroad

Sectionalism

Tension between the North and the South as each "section" of the country places its own interests above the country as a whole

- The North relied on factories and manufacturing
- the South relied on plantations (slavery). and farms
- They had different economic interest
- wanted the National Government to side with them on issues.

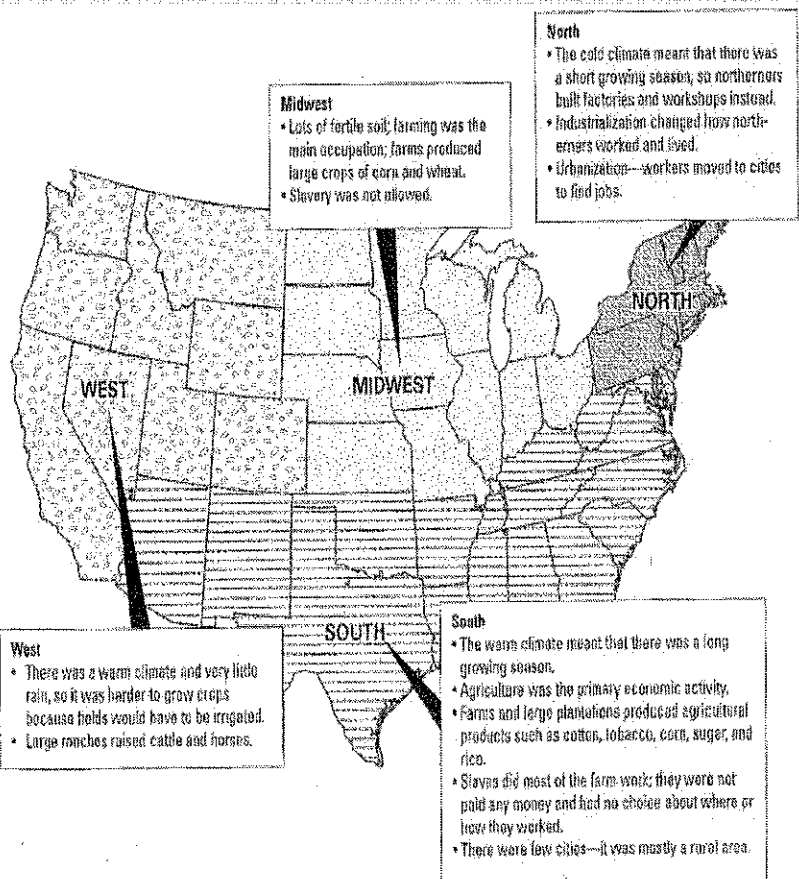
The tariff of Abominations and the Nullification Crisis Increased sectionalism in the country

Bleeding Kansas

Conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery people in Kansas from 1854-1859

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Nebraska Territory was divide into two territories.
- Slavery in each territory was to be decided by popular sovereignty (vote by the people).
- Anti-slavery and Pro-slavery forces rushed into the territories in order to vote.
- A key figure was John Brown who was an extreme abolitionist that murdered slavery supporters.



Reformers

Susan B. Anthony — Leader in women's suffrage (right to vote) movement for 50 years to the effort to attain equal rights for women.

Henry David Thoreau — American essayist, poet, practical philosopher, and transcendentalist. Wrote "Civil Disobedience" (passive resistance) and supported abolitionism.

Sojourner Truth — Former slave who fought for women's rights and abolition of slavery

Elizabeth Cady Stanton — Author of declaration of the rights of women, seeking equal rights for women. Her and Lucretia Mott held the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY.

Horace Mann — Father of Public Education; believed all children had the right to free education.

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Major Era 6

Civil War and Reconstruction

1860-1877

Civil War (1861-1865) — Fighting between the North and South over the issue of slavery. North wins and slaves are granted Freedom, Citizenship, and the right to vote.

People of the Civil War

- **Abraham Lincoln**— President of The United States during the Civil War. (Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address)
- **Jefferson Davis**— President of the Confederate States of America. Inaugural address proclaimed States' Rights.
- **Ulysses S. Grant**— Commanding Union General— won major victories for the Union (Shiloh and Vicksburg)- defeated Lee's troops in Virginia and accepted Lee's surrender at the Appomattox court hose in 1865
- **Robert E. Lee**—Confederate General— commanded the Northern Army of Virginia-respected by Northerners and loved by white southerners— won early victories and invaded the north twice and lost both times (at Antietam and Gettysburg)- surrendered at Appomattox

Secession

- withdrawal of Southern States from the Union
- Southerners did not trust Lincoln and had threatened to secede even before Lincoln won the Election of 1860
- They based their arguments on the ideas of State's Rights
- They argued that they had voluntarily joined the union and therefore had the right to leave
- December 20, 1860— South Carolina becomes the first state to secede
- other southern states soon followed and formed the Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as their President

Battles of the Civil War

Fort Sumter

- first shots of the Civil war
- before supplies could arrive Confederate troops attack the fort and the Civil war begins

Battle of Antietam

- single bloodiest battle of the Civil War

Siege of Vicksburg

- Important Union victory
- Confederates lost control of the Mississippi River
- Vicksburg, Mississippi was the last Confederate stronghold along the Mississippi River

Battle of Gettysburg

- Important Union victory
- the only time the Confederate Army tried to win a battle in Northern Territory
- Pickett's Charge was the turning point in the battle
- Pickett led Confederate soldiers into the middle of Union forces and it was disastrous
- Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address here in honor of the dead Union soldiers stating the Union was worth fighting for, included ideas about liberty and equality.

Appomattox Courthouse

- Lee Surrenders; War is over
- Last battle of the Civil War
- Lincoln Assassinated

Reconstruction

The process of re-admitting Southern States into the Union

- Lasted from 1865-1867
- Andrew Johnson was the President during Reconstruction after Lincoln's death.
- Followed Lincoln's goals for reconstruction and pushed for the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, which prohibited slavery.
- Radical republicans wanted to use the Federal government to impose a new order on the South and grant citizenship rights to former slaves.

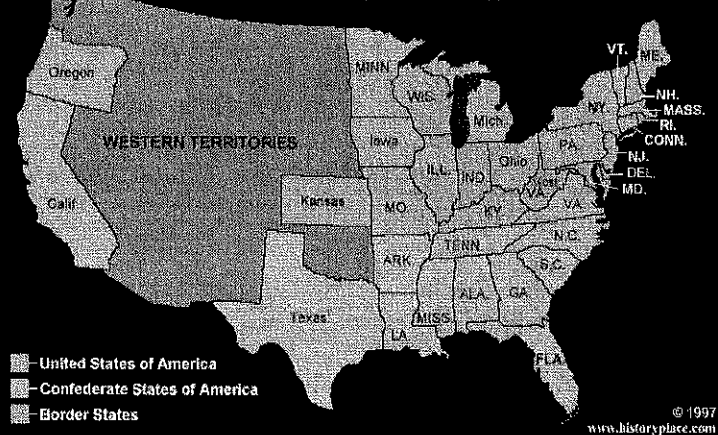
Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution

- 13th Amendment—Freed Slaves in all states
- 14th Amendment — Made all former slaves American Citizens
- 15th Amendment — Allowed all former slaves the right to vote

People of Reconstruction

Hiram Rhodes Revels — American clergyman and educator who became the first black citizen to be elected to the U.S. Senate(1870-1871) during Reconstruction. He performed competently in office, advocating desegregation in the schools and on the railroads.

A Nation Divided 1861-1865



Emancipation

Emancipation Proclamation freed all of the slaves in the Southern States

Issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863— Lincoln did not, however, have the power to free the slaves in the Southern States so in reality it freed very few slaves

More People of the Civil War...

William Carney — 1st African-American awarded the Medal of Honor while serving with the 54th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War. Held the flag at Fort. Wagner.

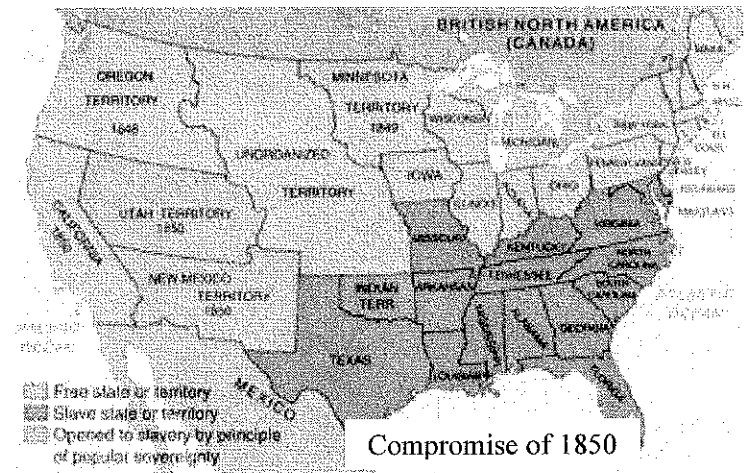
Philip Bazaar — Navy Seaman who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor in the Battle for Fort Fisher of the American Civil War.

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	
Compromise of 1850	
Fugitive Slave Law	
Kansas-Nebraska Act	
Dred Scott v. Sanford	
<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> is published	

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?

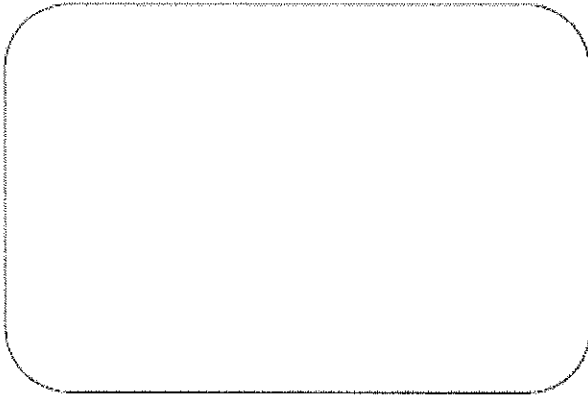


3.

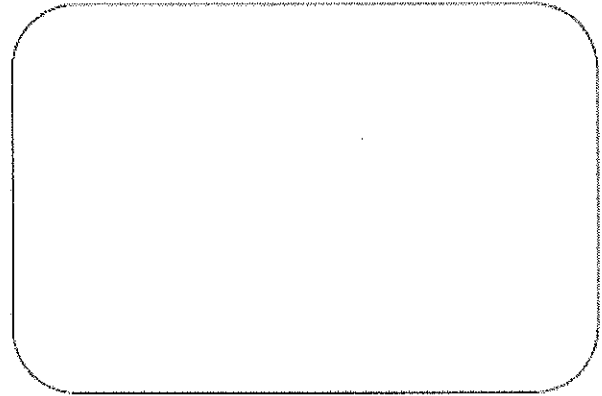
Advantages and Disadvantages

North

South



VS









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

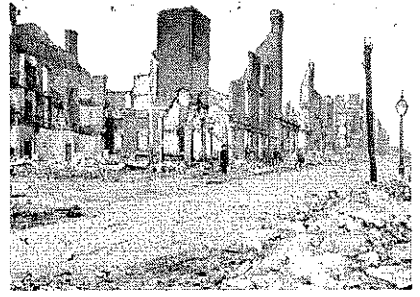
- _____ Ft. Sumter
- _____ Antietam
- _____ Emancipation Proclamation
- _____ Gettysburg
- _____ Gettysburg Address
- _____ Vicksburg
- _____ Appomattox Court House

- 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</p>	 <p>Jefferson Davis</p>
 <p>Ulysses S. Grant</p>	 <p>Robert E. Lee</p>
 <p>William Carney</p>	 <p>Hiram Rhodes Revels</p>

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



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

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

9. Reconstruction Amendments

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