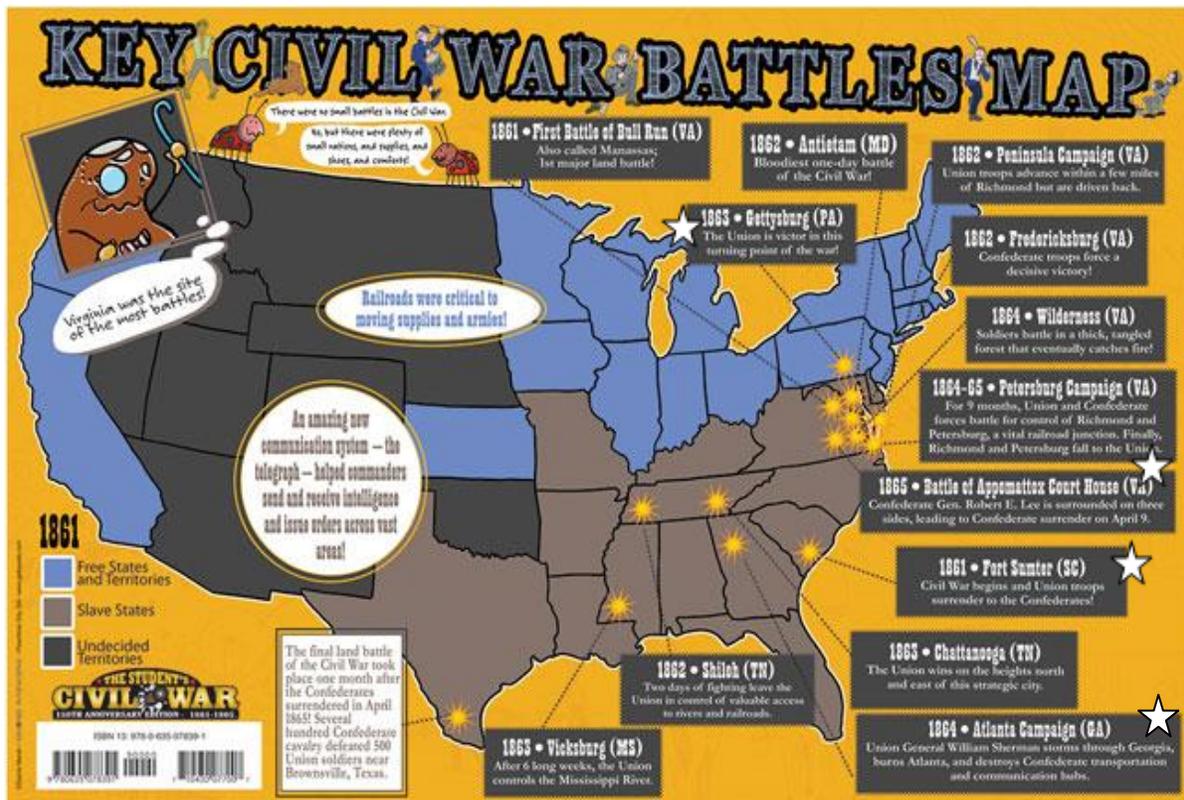


Civil War and Reconstruction Study Guide: Test Date, **September 16th**

- Students must know that "**Confederacy**" means **South**, and "**Union**" means **North**.
- Students must know that the causes of the Civil War were **State's Rights** and **Slavery**.
- Idea behind **State's Rights** is that individual states should have more power in choosing their laws, than the Federal Government does.

Places

1. Fort Sumter, South Carolina - Site of first Civil War battle in 1861. Must be able to locate on a map.
2. Battle of Gettysburg: **TURNING POINT OF THE WAR**, because the South was winning the war until this battle was fought.
Students **MUST** know this battle was fought in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and be able to locate on a map. Also, this battle was fought in the **NORTH**.
3. Atlanta Campaign- Sherman ordered his troops to burn Atlanta, destroy crops, livestock, homes, farms, kill people, destroy railroads, etc. He wanted to make a statement that the Union was going to win the war. Must be able to locate on a map.
4. Sherman's March to the Sea- Sherman and his troops left Atlanta and marched to Savannah, Georgia. They destroyed many farms, burned crops, killed people and livestock. Again, sending a strong message that the Confederacy was going to be defeated. Must be able to locate on a map
5. Appomattox Court House- Lee surrenders to Grant which ended the war. Must be able to locate on a map.



People

1. **Robert E. Lee**- General of the Confederacy (agreed with slavery)
2. **Ulysses S. Grant** - General of the Union (disagreed with slavery)
3. **Harriet Beecher Stowe**- Wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (A novel that told about the cruelty of slavery) (disagreed with slavery)
4. **Jefferson Davis**- President of the Confederacy (agreed with slavery)
5. **Abraham Lincoln**- President of the Union (disagreed with slavery)
6. "**Stonewall Jackson**" Brave Confederate soldier who won many battles despite having half as many soldiers fighting for him as against him.
7. **John Brown**- Abolitionist that led a raid on an armory at Harper's Ferry, trying to get weapons to give to slaves, so they could revolt against their owners.

Union Strengths

1. More soldiers
2. Industries/Factories that produced goods
3. More Railroads for shipping goods (weapons, food, clothing)

Reconstruction refers to the decade after the Civil War ended when the North and the South struggled to rebuild. Several things happened during this time period.

1. Abraham Lincoln created **The Freedmen's Bureau**, an agency that helped former slaves and poor whites. This agency opened over 4,000 schools, opened hospitals, gave away food, clothing, and helped with legal issues. This agency also helped newly freed slaves and poor whites gain ownership of land. The **BIG PROBLEM: Many southern whites thought that the Bureau was organizing blacks against their former masters.**
2. **Sharecropping**: After the Civil War, few African Americans were able to own land, so they often farmed on a white landowner's farm. They would then have to give a large portion of their crop to the landowner.
3. **Jim Crow Laws**: These laws kept African Americans **separate** from whites, and treated them unfairly by claiming they were keeping things equal.
4. **13th Amendment**: Declared slavery illegal.
5. **14th Amendment**: Anyone born in the USA is automatically a citizen of the U.S. (Equal rights regardless of race)
6. **15th Amendment**: Stated that all men (including former slaves) had the right to vote. (However, they had to pay a **poll tax** and had to be able to **read and write**. This prevented many newly freed slaves from voting. (Women cannot vote until the 19th Amendment was passed).
7. Purpose of Amendments being passed: Changes the law and improves the quality of life for American citizens.