Study Guide

Directions – answer the following questions. Use notes, textbooks, or any resources necessary.

1. Define sectionalism
2. Define: secede
3. Define: compromise
4. The Compromise of 1850 gave the north and south each concessions. Circle the correct region that got the concession
5. A strong fugitive slave act (North/South)
6. Slave trade is banned in Washington DC. (North/South)
7. Slavery is not banned in D.C. (North/South)
8. California is admitted as a state (North/South)
9. What did the Fugitive Slave Act require northerners to do?
10. What two states did the Kansas-Nebraska Act create?
11. Were these slave or free states?
12. What did the Dred Scott ruling say about slaves?
13. Name the president who served from 1857 – 1861. Name his political party.
14. Name the president who served from 1861 – 1865. Name his political party.
15. The South was also called the (Union/Confederacy)
16. The North was also called the (Union/Confederacy)
17. The Battle of Fort Sumter took place near the coast of which state?
18. Name the first state to secede from the Union.
19. List the 11 states that seceded from the Union.
20. List the 5 border states during the Civil war.
21. Who was the president of the Confederacy?
22. What was the capital of the Confederacy?
23. Who did Lincoln free in the Emancipation Proclamation?
24. What year he issue the Emancipation proclamation
25. Which state did the Battle of Gettysburg take place?
26. Which year was the Gettysburg Address issued?
27. Who did Abraham Lincoln pay respects to in his speech?
28. Abraham Lincoln had some technological advantages over the South. List two and explain how each helped him win the war?
29. What chemical was important in the operation of amputations?
30. Who was the head general of the Union (full name)?
31. Who was the head general of the Confederacy (full name)?
32. What was the name of the Courthouse where the two discussed the terms of surrender for the South?
33. What state is the Courthouse in?
34. Define: radical
35. Define: equality
36. Reconstruction was a time period where the United States to readmit the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back into the Union.
37. Define: amnesty
38. Which amendment did Southern states have to ratify to be readmitted into the Union? What does this amendment say?
39. Abraham Lincoln died during his second term. How did he die?
40. Name his Democratic vice president who then became president.
41. What were black codes?

The following questions are on laws that we passed during Radical Reconstruction:

1. What did the 1st Reconstruction Act mandate?
2. What did the 2nd Reconstruction Act mandate?
3. What did the 14th Amendment say?
4. What did the 15th Amendment say?
5. Define: impeach
6. Define: segregate.
7. Who served as president after Andrew Johnson from 1869 to 1877?
8. What does the KKK stand for?
9. Why did this terrorist organization scare African Americans?
10. The Amnesty Act of 1872 pardoned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which allowed them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and hold public office.
11. Who won the election of 1876?
12. What was his political party?
13. What was the purpose of Jim Crow laws?
14. Give an example of one.
15. Aside from scaring African Americans from voting, two additional methods were used. List and describe them.
16. What did the ruling on Plessy V. Ferguson mandate?

Short answer – responses should be a paragraph or two each. You will need to answer two out of the three on the exam. You can do 2 or 3.

1. Describe two events to created tension between the North and South before the Civil War.
2. Abraham Lincoln delivered two very famous addresses. Summarize what he said in each of them
3. Despite the end of the Civil War, African Americans still faced hardships. Discuss two of these struggles.