Study Guide

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

1. Define sectionalism – loyalty to a region of a country
2. Define: secede – to leave
3. Define: compromise – to make a deal
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? Report or return runaway slaves
10. What two states did the Kansas-Nebraska Act create? KS and NB
11. Were these slave or free states? Slave
12. What did the Dred Scott ruling say about slaves? They are property and not citizens
13. Name the president who served from 1857 – 1861. Name his political party. James Buchanan (D)
14. Name the president who served from 1861 – 1865. Name his political party. Abraham Lincoln (R )
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? South Carolina (SC)
18. Name the first state to secede from the Union. SC
19. List the 11 states that seceded from the Union. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee
20. List the 5 Border States during the Civil war. Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware
21. Who was the president of the Confederacy? Jefferson Davis
22. What was the capital of the Confederacy? Richmond, Virginia (VA)
23. Who did Lincoln free in the Emancipation Proclamation? Slaves
24. What year he issue the Emancipation proclamation 1863
25. Which state did the Battle of Gettysburg take place? Pennsylvania (PA)
26. Which year was the Gettysburg Address issued? 1963
27. Who did Abraham Lincoln pay respects to in his speech? Fallen soldiers
28. Abraham Lincoln had some technological advantages over the South. List two and explain how each helped him win the war? Railroad > helped him transport goods and troops throughout the U.S. The Telegraph – helped him communicate with his army and strategize his attacks
29. What chemical was important in the operation of amputations? Bromine
30. Who was the head general of the Union (full name)? Ulysses S. Grant
31. Who was the head general of the Confederacy (full name)? Robert E. Lee
32. What was the name of the Courthouse where the two discussed the terms of surrender for the South? Appomattox Court House
33. What state is the Courthouse in? Virginia
34. Define: radical – someone who has extreme views or beliefs
35. Define: equality – the state of being the same
36. Reconstruction was a time period where the United States to readmit the Confederate States back into the Union.
37. Define: amnesty – a pardon
38. Which amendment did Southern states have to ratify to be readmitted into the Union? What does this amendment say? 13th – Abolishes slavery
39. Abraham Lincoln died during his second term. How did he die? He was shot in the head by John Wilkes Booth in a theater.
40. Name his Democratic vice president who then became president. Andrew Johnson
41. What were black codes? Laws used to restrict African American freedom by confining (to limit) them to low wage jobs.

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

1. What did the 1st Reconstruction Act mandate? – The former Confederate States were going to split into 5 districts and watch by Union troops.
2. What did the 2nd Reconstruction Act mandate? Union troops were going to monitor voting booths and registration in the South
3. What did the 14th Amendment say? All people born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens
4. What did the 15th Amendment say? All people can vote regardless of race or skin color.
5. Define: impeach – to remove from office for a wrong doing.
6. Define: segregate. – to separate, usually by race,
7. Who served as president after Andrew Johnson from 1869 to 1877? Ulysses S. Grant
8. What does the KKK stand for? Ku Klux Klan
9. Why did this terrorist organization scare African Americans? To keep them from voting.
10. The Amnesty Act of 1872 pardoned ex-confederates which allowed them to vote and hold public office.
11. Who won the election of 1876? Rutherford B. Hayes
12. What was his political party? Republican
13. What was the purpose of Jim Crow laws? They were used to segregate white and black people.
14. Give an example of one. White and black people have to use separate bathrooms. White and black people have to sit on different sections of a train. White and black students have to attend different schools.
15. Aside from scaring African Americans from voting, two additional methods were used. List and describe them. Poll taxes – people had to pay a fee to vote & literacy tests – people had to read sections of the Constitution and explain what it meant in order to vote.
16. What did the ruling on Plessy V. Ferguson mandate? The separate but equal doctrine is legal. In other words, segregation is legal as long as black and white people have access to the same facilities.

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. ‘

Compromise of 1850

Kansas - Nebraska Act of 1854

Dred Scott Case

Election of 1860 -

1. Abraham Lincoln delivered two very famous addresses. Summarize what he said in each of them

Emancipation Proclamation

Gettysburg Address

1. Despite the end of the Civil War, African Americans still faced hardships. Discuss two of these struggles.

Violence with the KKK

Jim Crow Laws

Voting Restrictions