7th Civil War and Reconstruction

**Road to Civil War**

The admission of Missouri as a slave state was controversial in the Senate because it would upset the balance. MC

Henry Clay’s compromise became known as the Missouri Compromise. MC

As part of the Missouri Compromise, Missouri was admitted as a slave state, and Maine was admitted as a free state. FIB

The Compromise of 1850, which divided controversial steps into five smaller steps including the Fugitive Slave Act, was Henry Clay’s plan. Matching

Stephen A. Douglas proposed letting the people decide about slavery through popular sovereignty. MC

Stephen A. Douglas was the opponent of Abraham Lincoln in the presidential election of 1860. Match

The main topic of the Lincoln Douglas debates was slavery. MC

The Supreme Court decision that divided the country even more was the *Dred Scot* case. MC

Roger B. Taney, Catholic Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, ruled on the *Dred Scot* decision. Matching.

The *Dred Scot* decision stated that because enslaved people were property, Congress could not pass laws that would take them away from their owners. FIB

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 increased the amount of territory open to slaveholding. MC DBQ

Between 1850 and 1854, Oregon territory was divided; part was declared Washington Territory. DBQ

Many enslaved African Americans escaped from the South to freedom with the help of the Underground Railroad. FIB

John Brown was a violent abolitionist, who took part in Bleeding Kansas, and was hanged for his role in the attack on the Harpers Ferry arsenal. Matching

**Civil War**

The main goal of the North at the beginning of the war was to reunite the country. MC

The Confederacy was formed on February, 4, 1861. Matching

The Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, was only about 100 miles from Washington, D.C. MC

During the Civil War, the **NORTH** had an advantage over the South because of its larger army. T/F

Fort Sumter was the first attack of the Civil War. Matching

Manassas, or Bull Run was fought on July 21, 1861. MC DBQ

Based on the map, none of the early battles of the Civil War were fought in North Carolina. MC DBQ

The bloodiest day of the entire Civil War was the Battle of Antietam. MC

The Union hoped to gain control of both the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers in order to split the Confederacy. T/F

African Americans in the North greeted the Emancipation Proclamation joyfully. MC

The turning points map shows more Union victories. DBQ MC

Brandy Station is labeled “indecisive battle on the turning points map. DBQ MC

The Civil War: Battles and Strategies maps display Confederate control gradually decreasing. DBQ MC

Kennesaw Mountain was fought on June 27, 1864. DBQ MC

Appomattox Courthouse is famous because it is the site of Robert E. Lee’s surrender. MC

**Reconstruction**

 After the Civil War, the period of rebuilding the South was called Reconstruction. MC

To all white Southerners, except Confederate leaders, Lincoln offered amnesty. MC

The rival plan proposed by Congress to President Abraham Lincoln’s Reconstruction plan was the Wade-Davis Bill. MC

John Wilkes Booth is accused of assassinating President Abraham Lincoln. MC

To many freed men and women the black codes in the South reestablished slavery in disguise. MC

The Freedmen’s Bureau helped freed African Americans by establishing schools. MC

Northerners who supported the Republicans and moved to the South during Reconstruction were called carpetbaggers. MC

The thirteenth amendment states that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction

The fourteenth amendment states that no one could take away a citizen’s life, liberty, and property “without due process of the law.” MC

The fifteenth amendment grants full citizenship to all individuals born in the United States. MC

Before they could rejoin the Union, Southern states had to ratify the thirteenth amendment. MC

When President Andrew Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act, he was impeached. MC

In the presidential election of 1868, Ulysses S. Grant won the votes of most African Americans in the South. FIB

General Grant did NOT impose very harsh terms on the surrendering Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. T/F

The Federal Government became more powerful than state governments as the result of the Union victory in the Civil War. T/F