End of 4th Term Study Guide

1. Who was John Brown and how did he become a cause of the Civil War?

Abolitionist who attempted to raid Harpers Ferry in order to arm slaves andl lead a revolt

1. Who was Frederick Douglass?

Former Slave who traveled throughout the North specking about the evils of slavery

1. What was the compromise made when California wanted to become a free state?

The Compromise of 1850

1. What was the Fugitive Slave Act?

Made Northerners assist in the capture of fugitive slaves from the South

1. Who was Harriet Tubman?

The most famous conductor on the “underground railroad”

1. What is the definition of popular sovereignty?

The people of the territory decide whether a territory is free or slave

1. Why did Kansas get called “Bleeding Kansas”?

Mob violence in Kansas over the issue of slavery

1. Why was expansion of the West such a problem between North and South before the Civil War?

Almost every time the United States expanded in the 1800’s, the issue of slavery divided the nation

1. How did *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* become a cause of the Civil War?

The book *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* told about the horrors of slavery in the South and was a best seller that caused people to demand the end of slavery

1. What was the Dred Scott decision and why did that make those opposed to slavery mad?

Dred Scott was considered property because he was a slave, se he was denied freedom

1. What religious group made up the early abolitionists? This same group fought for women’s rights as well.

Quakers

1. What was the “underground railroad”?

a network of homes and trails that assisted runaway slaves

1. What social reforms did Dorothea Dix make in America?

Dorothea Dix went undercover to expose the terrible conditions of America’s prisons and the treatment of the mentally ill

1. What impact did Lincoln’s election as the President have on the South?

It was the last straw that caused the secession of the first seven southern states

1. What was the first state to secede from the Union?

South Carolina

1. What does secession mean?

The formal withdrawal or separation from the federation or group of states; breaking away

1. List the Confederate States of America.

South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina

1. Where did the Civil War begin?

Fort Sumter, SC

1. Who was the general first invited by Abraham Lincoln to lead the Northern troops, but he decided to lead the Southern troops because he did not want to fight against his home state of Virginia. He was also against slavery.

Robert E. Lee

1. What happened at the first major battle of the Civil War—the Battle of Bull Run?

Spectators came with picnics to watch the battle and blocked the bath of retreating Union troops

1. What were three advantages the North had over the South at the beginning of the war?

A larger population, more manufacturing, and a stronger Navy

1. What advantages did the South have over the North at the beginning of the Civil War?

Better military leaders, slaves that could do manual labor, knowledge of the land they were fighting on

1. What were three Unions strategies to win the war?

Blockade the coast, Control the Mississippi, Capture the Southern Capital, Richmond

1. What were the names of the first ironclad ships that were used to fight in the Civil War?

Monitor and Merrimack

1. Who was the Northern general that trained his men but was overly cautious to fight and take them into battle?

George McClellan

1. What was ironic about the meaning of the work “Shiloh” for the Battle of Shiloh where so many soldiers died?

It ironically meant the “place of peace”

1. What battle was the single bloodiest day of the Civil War?

Antietam

1. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?

Freed slaves in the states that seceded (not in the border states)

1. During the Civil War, what was the idea of a “good death”?

The idea of passing away at home surrounded by family and friends

1. What battle was the “turning point” in the Civil War?

The Battle of Gettysburg

1. What was the name of the Union leader who held the far end of the Union troops from being flanked at Little Round Top at Gettysburg?

Joshua Chamberlain

1. What was the bold move ordered during the Battle of Gettysburg requiring the Confederate troops to launch a direct infantry assault on the Union center on their high ground at Cemetery Ridge?

Pickett’s Charge

1. What battle victory helped the Union control most of the Mississippi River and occurred at the same time as the Battle of Gettysburg?

Siege of Vicksburg

1. At what event did Abraham Lincoln give his short and inspirational speech now known as the Gettysburg Address?

The dedication of a cemetery in Gettysburg for the soldiers who died there

1. Why were most of the battles in Virginia?

Because the capitals of both the North and the South were in that area

1. What are some reasons why McClellan was unable to capture Richmond?

He took to long to prepare, it was a weak attack and Lee was able to reinforce the city

1. What city did William T. Sherman capture and burn in his march to the sea? What were some of Sherman’s tactics of total war as he marched through the South?

Sherman captured Atlanta and he destroyed many Confederate resources as he marched from Atalanta to the sea

1. What is the definition of “total war”?

A war that has little restrictions when it comes to weapons or methods that are used. Involves even civilians. Sherman used this during his March to the Sea.

* 1. Who was Lincoln’s fighting general who Lee surrendered to in Virginia?

Ulysses S. Grant

1. Where did Lee surrender to Grant to end the Civil War?

Appomattox Courthouse

1. Who was the President of the Confederate States?

Jefferson Davis

1. The Civil War was fought from what years?

1861-1865

1. What color were the Southern uniforms? What was the nickname for a Southern Confederate soldier? What does CSA stand for?

Grey; Rebels, Confederates; Confederate States of America

1. What color were the Northern uniforms? What were nicknames for Northern troops?

Blue; Yankee, Union, Abolitionists

1. Who killed Abraham Lincoln and where did this take place?

John Wilkes Booth in Ford’s Theatre

1. Who was the photographer of the Civil War who took pictures of the aftermath of the Battles? How did he change Americans attitude toward war?

Matthew Brady- he brought the horror of the battlefield to the home front through pictures

1. Who was Clara Barton and what organization did she create?

Clara Barton was the nurse during the Civil War who received no pay and later founded the American Red Cross

1. What was the “Rebel Yell”?

An intimidation tactic used by the Confederate troops during battle

1. Who was Susan B. Anthony and what did she fight for?

A social Reformer that was an unmarried Quaker and traveled the country fighting for women’s suffrage

1. What amendment and what year were women given the right to vote?

19th Amendment - 1920