



NEW REPUBLIC
Emancipators

GAME DAY SEPTEMBER 18 2018

OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

STUDY GUIDE

SSUSH6 Analyze the challenges faced by the first five presidents and how they responded.

a. *Examine the presidency of Washington, including the precedents he set.*

67. Why is Washington chosen as president?
68. Why does Washington choose neutrality when it comes to dealing with France?
69. What warning does Washington give us during his farewell speech?
70. Give examples of Washington setting “precedent”.

b. *Explain the presidency of John Adams including the Sedition Act and its influence on the election of 1800.*

71. Why does Adams issue the Alien and Sedition Acts?
72. What amendment comes out of the Election of 1800? What is it?
73. Who defeats Adams in the Election of 1800?
74. What is Marbury vs. Madison? What does it “create” / do?

c. *Explore Jefferson’s expansion of presidential power including the purchase and exploration of the Louisiana Territory.*

75. Who was Louisiana bought from?
76. How much was LA Purchase?
77. In what way was this purchase hypocritical of Jefferson’s “limited government” policies?

d. *Explain James Madison’s presidency in relation to the War of 1812 and the war’s significance in the development of a national identity.*

78. What role does Madison play in the War of 1812?
79. Who are War Hawks?
80. Define impressment:
81. How / why did General Andrew Jackson become a national hero?

e. *Explain James Monroe’s presidency in relation to the Monroe Doctrine.*

82. What is the “Era of Good Feelings”?
83. What is significant about the Monroe Doctrine? What did it “do”?

SSUSH7 Investigate political, economic, and social developments during the Age of Jackson

a. *Explain Jacksonian Democracy, including expanding suffrage, the Nullification Crisis and states’ rights, and the Indian Removal Act.*

84. Why is it called “Jacksonian Democracy”?
85. Define spoils system:
86. How did suffrage expand in the Jackson years?
87. What state was involved in the Nullification Crisis?
88. What was the Tariff of Abominations and what role did John C. Calhoun play in it?
89. Define Nullification:
90. What was the Force Bill?

b. *Explain how the North, South, and West were linked through industrial and economic expansion including Henry Clay and the American System.*

91. What was the purpose of the American System?
92. What crop/good replaces tobacco as the number 1 cash crop?

c. *Explain the influence of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements, including temperance, public education, and women’s effort to gain suffrage.*

93. Define Second Great Awakening:
94. Define temperance:
95. Explain why taxes is public education?
96. In what ways did women push for suffrage during this time?

d. *Explain how the significance of slavery grew in American politics including slave rebellion and the rise of abolition.*

97. In what ways has slavery engrained itself into American politics and society?
98. Describe the event of Nat Turner’s Rebellion.

SSUSH8 Explore the relationship between slavery, growing north-south divisions, and westward expansion that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.

a. Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory.

- 99. Why was there a need for the Missouri Compromise?
- 100. What did the Missouri Compromise do?

b. Examine James K. Polk's presidency in the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny including the Texas annexation and Oregon.

- 101. What is an expansionist?
- 102. By gaining Texas, the Mexican Cession, and Oregon, how was Manifest Destiny achieved?

c. Analyze the impact of the Mexican War on growing sectionalism.

- 103. Why was the Mexican War fought?
- 104. What was gained by winning the Mexican War?
- 105. Define sectionalism:

d. Explain how the Compromise of 1850 arose out of territorial expansion and population growth.

- 106. Why was there a need for a new compromise (Compromise of 1850)?
- 107. What is the Compromise of 1850?
- 108. What was the Fugitive Slave Act?

e. Evaluate the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Scott v. Sanford, John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, and the election of 1860 as events leading to the Civil War.

- 109. What was the purpose of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- 110. Define popular sovereignty:
- 111. Give details of the significance of Scott vs. Sanford.
- 112. What are the details of the Raid on Harper's Ferry led by John Brown?
- 113. Who won the Election of 1860?
- 114. In what way did the Election of 1860 spark the Civil War?

SSUSH9 Evaluate key events, issues, and individuals related to the Civil War

a. Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.

- 115. List the advantages the North had leading into the war.
- 116. List the advantages the South had leading into the war.

b. Discuss Lincoln's purpose in using emergency powers to suspend habeas corpus, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and delivering the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.

- 117. Define habeas corpus:
- 118. What was the idea behind Lincoln suspending habeas corpus?
- 119. What was the Emancipation Proclamation and Why did Lincoln do it?
- 120. What message did the Gettysburg Address send?
- 121. What was important about Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Address?

c. Examine the influences of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.

- define or give detail about the following people:

- 122. Ulysses S. Grant:
- 123. Robert E. Lee:
- 124. Stonewall Jackson:
- 125. William T. Sherman:
- 126. Jefferson Davis:

d. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Atlanta, as well as the impact of geography on these battles.

- below give the significance of each battle.

- 127. Fort Sumter:

- 128. Antietam:
- 129. Vicksburg:
- 130. Gettysburg:
- 131. Atlanta:

SSUSH10 Identify, legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

a. Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Congressional Reconstruction, including the significance of Lincoln's assassination and Johnson's impeachment.

- 132. What are the details of the Presidential Reconstruction Plan?
- 133. What are the details of the Congressional Reconstruction Plan?
- 134. Who assassinated President Lincoln?
- 135. Under what charges was President Andrew Johnson impeached?
- 136. What is a Radical Republican?

b. Investigate the efforts of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedmen's Bureau) to support poor whites, former slaves, and American Indians.

- 137. What was the Bureau of Refugees?
- 138. define Freedmen:
- 139. What was the role of the Freedmen's Bureau?

c. Describe the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.

- 140. 13th Amendment:
- 141. 14th Amendment:
- 142. 15th Amendment:

d. Explain the Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.

- 143. What was the purpose of Black Codes?
- 144. What are some examples of Black Codes?
- 145. Ku Klux Klan – Who formed it? What was their purpose? What political party did the KKK operate under?

e. Analyze how the Presidential Election of 1876 marked the end of Reconstruction.

- 146. Who won the Election of 1876?
- 147. Why was this election a controversy?
- 148. What was the Compromise of 1877?
- 149. In what way did the Compromise of 1877 “end Reconstruction”?

NEW NATION

Ohio Valley

- Battle of Fallen Timbers
 - Little Turtle: _____
 - _____ Confederacy: NA tribes join together to defend against Americans
 - 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne
 - Sent by _____ to put down the resistance
 - Forced NA's to accept terms in Treaty of _____
 - Most land of the Ohio territory handed over to US by the NA's.

French Revolution

- 1789
- Treaty of 1778 created bond between France and US (Revolution)

Neutrality

- US claims neutrality in the conflict
- Too weak to get involved

Avoiding War with Britain and Spain

- Chief Justice _____
- Sent to London to negotiate
- Jay's Treaty 1794

Pickney's Treaty

- Pickney's Treaty
 - w/ Spain
 - Feared English-American alliance
 - US free shipping rights to _____ and Miss. River
 - Northern border of N. _____

Washington's farewell speech

President John Adams

- Washington's VP, 2nd President of US
- XYZ Affair
 - French relations and view of betrayal
 - 1796, France began seizing US merchant ships
 - Sent delegates to Paris to negotiate peace
 - Unnamed French _____ (XY and Z) offered to meet and bribe the US with \$25,000
 - Broke off by Adams
 - Formed the US _____ in response

Alien and Sedition Acts

- Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Authorized the President to arrest and deport immigrants seen as “undesirable” or criticized govt. action
 - Sedition:

Election of 1800

- Battle of D-Reps and Federalists
- Adams: suspended army expansion and new diplomats to France for peace
- Federalists (_____) undermined Adams and loses election to Jefferson.
- Jefferson and running mate _____ (vp) tied
- Constitution does not provide structure for electing separately it had to go to House of Reps to be decided.
- 1801, _____ controlled congress voted in Jefferson.
- 1804, Constitution amended (12th) to allow separate ballots
 - Offended by Hamilton's criticisms, _____ shot and killed him in a duel.

New Nation: Foreign Policy

Ohio Valley

- Battle of Fallen Timbers
 - NW Territory, _____
 - Little Turtle: _____
 - Miami Confederacy: NA tribes join together to defend against Americans
 - 1794, Gen. _____
 - Sent by Washington to put down the resistance
 - Forced NA's to accept terms in Treaty of _____
 - Most land of the Ohio territory handed over to US by the NA's.

French Revolution

- 1789
- Treaty of 1778 _____
- By 1793, French government brutally began to execute dissenters.
- Democratic-Republicans _____ the revolt, but Federalists _____
 - to bloody and anarchist

Neutrality

- US claims neutrality in the conflict
- To _____ to get involved
- Britain and France at war
- Fear of bankrupting the federal government
- Washington wanted to remain _____

Avoiding War with Spain and Britain

- Chief Justice _____
- Sent to London to negotiate
- Jay's Treaty 1794
 -
 -
 -
 -
- Pickney's Treaty
 - w/ _____
 - Feared English-American alliance
 -
 -

Washington's Farewell Speech

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President John Adams

- Washington's VP, 2nd President of US
 - XYZ Affair
 - French relations and view of betrayal
 - 1796, France began seizing US merchant ships
 - Sent delegates to Paris to negotiate peace
 - Unnamed French _____ (XY and Z) offered to meet and bribe the US with \$ _____
 - Broke off by Adams
- Formed the _____

- Alien and Sedition Acts

Jeffersonian Democracy

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- Thomas Jefferson thought that the Sedition Act violated a person's right to _____ He wasn't alone. Virginia and Kentucky also thought so, and

passed the **Virginia and Kentucky resolutions**. This said that they (the _____) had the right to declare a Federal Law ‘null and _____’ if it went against the _____.

Jefferson and Adams

- After 4 years, Adams and Jefferson ran for the Presidency again. This time, Jefferson _____.
- Before leaving office, Adams placed a bunch of his “_____” in positions as judges.
- They were known as the _____. When Jefferson got in and found out about this, he told his Secretary of State, _____, not to deliver the appointment letters.

Marbury vs. Madison

- One “judge-to-be”, _____, took this matter to the Supreme Court. (**Marbury vs. Madison**) Marbury wanted the Supreme Court Justice, _____, to order Jefferson and Madison to give him his position as judge. Marbury explained that the Supreme Court could do this because the _____ gave the Supreme Court the power.
- John Marshall explained that the Judiciary Act was _____, and therefore he (Marshall) did not have the right to tell the President any such thing. Marbury _____ and did not get his judge appointment. This was a **HUGE** victory for the _____, because Marshall established “_____”: the right of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

Jefferson’s Government

- Encouraged Congress to abandon the Alien and Sedition Acts

Expansion under Jefferson

- The _____ established a process for territory to be settled and become states. In 1803, Jefferson sent an ambassador to France to buy _____. Before the deal was over, he had purchased all French land in the US. This **DOUBLED** the size of the US. This is known as the _____.

Lewis and Clark

- Sent by Jefferson to explore and chart / report on the new territory
- Controversial because it was hypocritical of Jefferson’s _____
- Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led the _____
- Explored the _____ sq. mile region
- Led by _____ and her husband

More Foreign Troubles

- Barbary War

- British Impressments

Jefferson's Embargo Backfires

- The British *Leopard* boarded one of our ships, The USS _____ . Jefferson wanted to send a message that this was wrong but did not want an all-out war with Britain. He decided on an _____, or trade restriction.
- The trade restriction hurt Britain very little, but hurt merchants and traders in New England A LOT. So, what was supposed to punish Britain really punished _____.

War of 1812

Native American Conflict

- Many feel British are behind the NA attacks on American settlements
- Tenskwatawa led by _____, raid villages that were expanding. Fighting to preserve culture
- Indiana Terr. Gov. William Henry Harrison defeats the Indians at Battle of _____

Causes

- War hawks

British Invade

- Battles on the _____
- Adm. Oliver _____ defeats British on Lake Erie
- Harrison retakes Ft. _____

- British launch land assault on Washington DC
- Britain had been fighting Napoleon in Europe, France released British in America and British used that force in US
- British blockade of coast
- Take parts of _____ and invade from _____

Washington DC

Ft. McHenry

Treaty of Ghent

Battle of New Orleans

- Occurred _____ treaty was signed but before it reached America
- _____ British v. _____ Americans
- _____ British casualties, _____ for America
- Results

Industry and Transportation

I. James Monroe

- Became _____ President
- “_____” began... little political strife
- Monroe Doctrine, 1823 – Told European nations not to interfere in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere
- _____ developed the “_____”
 - North and South would work together
 - North would turn out _____ goods
 - South would turn out _____ goods

II. The Missouri Compromise, 1820

- A. A debate occurred regarding the statehood of Missouri
- B. _____ was at stake
- C. Missouri was not covered by the _____
- D. An extra slave _____ would mean _____ power for the South
- E. Missouri Compromise
 - 1. Missouri would be admitted as a _____
 - 2. _____ would be cut from old Massachusetts, thus keeping balance
 - 3. All new western lands north of _____ would be free (north of Missouri's southern border)

III. A Growing Nation

- A. Population Boom
 - 1. Population exploded between 1780 and 1830
 - 2. Immigration and slave trade contributed _____ to boom
 - 3. _____ of boom because of an increase in _____
- B. Pioneers moved out West
- C. America acquired Florida
 - 1. _____ (1795) compelled Spain to control Native Americans in Florida
 - 2. _____ raided settlers in _____
 - 3. _____, dealing with rebellions in South America, did nothing
 - 4. America accused Spain of _____ Pinckney's Treaty
 - 5. _____ sent in to deal with Seminoles
 - 6. Spain decided Florida is lost and figures they should try to get something for the land they know is already lost
 - 7. _____ – Spain ceded Florida to the United States

IV. The Industrial Revolution

- A. Samuel Slater –
- B. Noah Webster -
- C. Eli Whitney
 - 1. Advocated _____ parts to increase profit and production
 - 2. Invents Cotton Gin
 - a. Cotton profits skyrocketed making cotton “_____”
 - b. _____ slave labor became needed _____
- D. Transportation
 - 1. Erie Canal (1825) built
 - a.
 - b.
 - 2. Cumberland Road built
 - a. First “_____”
 - b.
 - 3. Robert Fulton used _____ steam engine to power _____

V. Social Life

- A. Farming became even _____ in the South, while the North began to develop _____ for production
- B. Second Great Awakening (early 1800's)
 - 1. Was an _____ Movement
 - 2. Began in _____ and _____
 - 3. Protestants
 - a. Believed _____
 - b. Believed _____
 - c. Believed _____
 - 4. _____ experience rapid growth

THE JACKSON YEARS

- I. The Election of 1824
 - A. Andrew Jackson, _____ and _____ run for Presidency
 - B. Jackson received the _____ popular votes, but not a majority of _____ votes
 - C. The _____ must decide the next President
 - D. _____ convinced them to vote for _____
 - E. _____ became the 6th President
 - F. Adams appointed _____ his Secretary of State
- II. The Election of 1828
 - E. New political party formed
 - 1. Called the _____ Party
 - 2. Organized by _____
 - F. Jackson _____
 - G. Jackson began Patronage with the “_____” in which he gave jobs to his supporters and family
 - H. Jackson dealt with the “_____”
 - 4. Removed Indians to western lands despite Supreme Court’s ruling that it was unconstitutional
 - 5. _____ – Native Americans forced on an 800-mile journey that began in _____ and ended in _____
- III. Conflict in the Jackson Years
 - F. _____ Tariff raised in 1828 (before Jackson)
 - 1. South (_____) called it the “_____”
 - 2. South forced to buy _____ goods rather than cheaper ones from Europe
 - 3. John C. Calhoun felt that states had the right to _____ a law within their borders
 - 4. South Carolina threatened to _____
 - 5. Congress Passes the _____ Bill
 - a. Allowed the government to use the _____ and _____ against South Carolina
 - b. South Carolina kept the tariff but _____ the Force Bill
 - G. Jackson and the Bank
 - 1. Jackson waged _____ on, and defeated, the _____
 - 2. The _____ Party was formed – _____
 - 3. Many believed Jackson had abused his _____ as president

Religion and Reform

- IV. Transcendentalism
 - G. Believed spiritual discovery and insight could lead to _____
 - H. Urged self reliance and acting on one’s _____ beliefs

- I. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - 1.
 - 2.
- J. Henry David Thoreau
 - 1.
 - 2.

- V. Temperance
 - I. Encouraged _____ –
 - J. Movement would eventually lead to _____ in the 1920s

- VI. Education
 - H. Horace Mann pushed for free _____, to be paid for by taxes
 - I. _____ education stressed in schools
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.

- VII. Prisons
 - A. All age groups and variance of criminal housed in the _____ facility
 - B. _____ fought for appropriate treatment of the mentally ill

- VIII. Nativist Movement
 - A.
 - B.

- IX. Abolitionist Movement
 - A. Movement to end _____
 - B. _____ published *The* _____ an abolitionist newspaper
 - C. Frederick Douglass
 - 1. Most influential African _____
 - 2. Escaped as a _____ ... later _____ his own freedom
 - 3. Published the _____, an abolitionist newspaper
 - D. Harriet Tubman
 - 1. Worked as part of the “ _____ ”
 - 2. Was called “ _____ ” for rescuing over _____ slaves

- X. Woman’s Rights
 - A.
 - B. _____ inspired women to build a strong American society
 - C. _____ organized the first convention to discuss women’s rights

MANIFEST DESTINY

➤ Manifest Destiny, a term coined by a newspaper reporter, was the “Obvious Fate” that the United States should stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

- XI. Texas
 - K. Stephen Austin
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - L. Santa Anna

- 1.
- 2.

M. The Alamo, December 1835

2. Settlers rebelled against

3. _____ settlers fought for _____ days against _____ Mexicans

4.

N. Independence

3. Rebels declared independence on _____

4. _____ regrouped men

5. Santa Anna defeated April 21st, at _____

O. Sam Houston elected first President of the _____

XII. Oregon Country

K. Stretched from northern _____ to southern _____

L. Many Americans traveled there along the _____

M. James Polk

1.

2. Won the Presidency with the help of the _____ (1844)

D. U.S. _____ Oregon (south of the _____ parallel) in 1846

XIII. War with Mexico

J. _____ annexed Texas in February of 1845

K. Mexico considered it an act of _____

L. A skirmish broke out between Mexico and the U.S. – Americans killed

M. Congress declared war on _____, May 13th, 1846

N.

6. Mexico gave up claim to _____ once and for all

7. Rio Grande River established as southern border of _____

8. Mexico lost _____ and _____ (including land that is now _____, _____ and _____)

9. U.S. paid Mexico \$_____ million

XIV. Other Territories

C. California

1. Declared independence from Mexico in June, 1846

2. Gold discovered on John Sutter's land in 1848

D. 1849 California Gold Rush –Gadsen Purchase (1853)

1. Purchased from Mexico

2. Needed to complete the _____

XV. Final Checklist

A. 1763 –

B. 1786 –

C. 1803 –

D. 1804 –

E. 1845 –

F. 1846 –

G. 1848 –

H. 1849 –

I. 1853 –

MANIFEST DESTINY ACHIEVED!!!!

Headed Towards Division

Sectionalism

Differences between North and South

North

South

Slavery (Key Issue)

- Views
 - North believed slavery _____ rights
 - South believed plantations were large, happy families
 - 1820- Missouri Compromise
 - 1833 – Congress lowered “_____”

New Lands

- California
 - Henry Clay proposed compromise of _____
 - John C. Calhoun _____ it
 - North would have more power with additional _____ states
 - Believed government had no right to deny the liberty of slave owning
 - Fugitive Slave Act:

- Compromise of 1850 passed... California would be a free state

Kansas – Nebraska Act

- Stephen Douglas wanted Kansas and Nebraska to become states for trade purposes
- According to the Missouri Compromise, Kansas and Nebraska would be _____ states
- Stephen Douglas wanted to become _____... needed the South’s help
- Douglas proposed the Kansas and Nebraska Act
- Established the idea of _____
- Would allow states to determine whether to be slave or not

- North hated the idea.... Thought Stephen Douglas was a sell-out
- Violence
- “Bleeding Kansas”
 - Pro-slavery southerners looted offices and homes of _____
 - _____ struck back by killing 5 men in a series of night raids
 - Raids and counter-raids continued throughout the summer of 1856
 - “Bleeding Sumner”
 - Charles Sumner insulted Senator Andrew Butler in Congress
 - Butler’s nephew, Preston Brooks, caned Sumner in Congress
 - John Brown, part II
 - John Brown lead a raid on a _____ arsenal
 - _____ sent in to deal with the situation
 - John Brown was captured and _____
 - Dred Scott
 - Scott, a slave, argued that since he and his wife had once lived in _____ states, they should be free
 - The Supreme Court declared that slaves were _____ citizens and could not sue in court
 - The Supreme Court also ruled that slaves were _____ and Congress could not deprive a man of his property without due process
 - The Republican Party
 - Demanded a repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska Act
 - _____ Slavery
 - Favored _____ – The policy of favoring native born Americans over immigrants
 - Lincoln-Douglas Debates
 - Douglas believed _____ rules
 - Lincoln believed the majority cannot deprive the minority of their rights

War Breaks Out

Slavery Impacts Expansion

- Wilmot Proviso

John C. Calhoun (SC)

Election of 1848

- Free-Soil Party emerges
- “national platform of _____”
- “free _____, free _____, and free _____”
 - Martin Van Buren as candidate

- Whig _____ (Mexican War hero) wins the election

Compromise of 1850

- California statehood (1/2 north 1/2 south)
- John C. Calhoun threatens _____
- Henry Clay creates compromise
 -
 -
 - Fugitive Slave Act

Underground Railroad

- Series of " _____ " or safe houses along a route " _____ " to lead slaves to freedom
- Led by " _____ " or assistants.
 - Harriet Tubman: Hundreds of slaves to freedom, became an outlaw.
 - Harriet Beecher Stowe's _____ wins a lot of sympathy from white readers to slaves

Nat Turner's Rebellion

- Runaway slave Nat Turner has a vision that he is to lead his people out of bondage by way of violence
- Returns to south helping others to escape and join his ranks
- Raids _____ plantations killing all associated with owners/masters (families and all)
- Caught on the 5th attempt, _____

- Things like Kansas-Nebraska Act, bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott decision, Bleeding Sumner, Harper's Ferry, and countless other slavery issues bring about hostilities that center around _____.

Election of 1860

- " _____ " emerge as a political presence (nativists, always claim "I know nothing" we pressed on their organization)
- _____ Party is born in _____, under leadership of Horace Greely
- _____ emerges as a political force through the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, turns Republican
- Fury in the North emerges over the Fugitive Slave Act and Dred Scott
- Sen. (Miss.) _____ pushes Congress to restrict Federal control of _____
- Democrats are split between _____ (south) and _____ (north)
- New Republican Party chooses Abraham Lincoln or favorite William Seward
- Lincoln wins
 - ____% of popular vote
 - ____% of electoral vote
 - 4 candidates
 -
 -
 -
 -

- Lincoln receives ____ southern electoral votes, yet still becomes President.

Secession

- Outraged by the lack of electoral votes the southern states begin to leave the union in protest.
- Dec. 20, 1860 : _____
- _____ leaves next
- Other states follow
 - Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia leaves after Ft. Sumter is attacked
- Feb. 1861 the Confederate States of American (CSA) is formed

Ft. Sumter (April 1861)

- Southern militias _____ forts
- CSA ships firing on supply ships to Sumter
- CSA demanded surrender, fire was exchanged
- Lincoln refused to give the order to _____, wanted _____ to make the decision of war. _____ secedes the next day

Civil War

2 Plans

- The North and the "ANACONDA PLAN"
 - Developed by General _____ (Hero of the Mexican War)
 - Choke the Confederacy –
 - Used troops and gunboats to gain control of the _____ River, thus cutting the Confederacy in _____
 -
 -
- The South and the "WAR OF ATTRITION"
 - Prepare and _____
 - Wear them down slowly
 - Stopped producing cotton so _____ and _____ would jump in on the side of the South
 - Plan did not work – France and Britain got cotton from _____

Commanders

-
-
-

-
-
-

1st Battle of Bull Run / Manassas

- First Battle of Bull Run (_____)
- _____ army unprepared and poorly organized
-

Shiloh

-
- North captured all but _____ ports on the Mississippi

Antietam

- _____ victory
- Bloodiest single day: _____ casualties

Chancellorsville

- _____ victory
- _____ shot in the arm

Gettysburg

- _____ sought to defeat Union on _____ soil
- Battle lasted _____ days
- _____ victory
-
- Gettysburg Address
 - Lincoln explained meaning of Civil War
 - _____ meaning of the United States
 - Promised a “_____” of freedom

Vicksburg

- Grant attacked
- Promoted a _____
- Surround enemy
- _____ enemy until they surrender
- _____ victory

Atlanta

- “_____” campaign
- Sherman laid siege to _____
- When the Confederates retreated, Sherman _____ Atlanta
- Sherman continued to _____, destroying
-
-

-
-
- Continued destruction into South Carolina

Appomattox

- _____ victory
- Lee surrendered to _____ at the Appomattox courthouse

Other Issues

- Technology... weapons made more _____ and accurate

Andersonville

- Notorious prison camp in Georgia
- Built for _____ men
- Held _____ men on _____ acres
- 100+ men died each day

Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln _____ making the abolition of slaves a Union goal
- He _____ slavery, but did not think he had the _____ authority to end it
- Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to end slavery and make southerners have to work rather than fight
- The Emancipation Proclamation officially made the abolition of slavery a Union _____ (No longer interested in just _____ Union)
- 13th Amendment passed (December, 1865)
 - Passed by _____ and Congress

Reconstruction

➤ Reconstruction:

I. Two Plans

A. Abraham Lincoln – The _____ Plan

1. Offered to _____ any _____ who took an oath to the Union
2. _____ pardons to Confederate _____ personnel and _____ officials
3. Permitted states to form state governments after _____ of the _____ swore an allegiance to the _____
4. States could then hold _____ and participate fully in the Union

B. Andrew Johnson – Presidential Reconstruction (_____)

1. _____ southerners who swore an allegiance to the Union
2. Permitted states to hold a _____ (without Lincoln's 10%)

3. States were _____ to void secession, _____ slavery and ratify the _____ Amendment (to end slavery)
4. States could then hold elections and participate fully in the _____.

II. New Life for Blacks

A. Freedoms

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

B. Freedman's Bureau

1. Gave food, clothing and medicine to _____
2. Set up _____ for freed slaves

C. Established _____ for freed slaves

D. "Black Codes"

1. Established by white state governments
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

III. Congressional Reconstruction

A. Radical Republicans

1. _____ on South
2. Wanted to _____ South... treat as conquered territory

B. Congress passed the Reconstruction Act

1. Placed South under _____
2. Ordered the South to hold elections for Constitutional Conventions and allow _____ to vote
3. Temporarily barred Southerners who supported Confederacy from _____
4. South had to guarantee _____ to all citizens
5. Southern states had to ratify the _____.
6. Any state not in Union by _____ had to also ratify the _____ Amendment

C. It passed because Republicans held a _____ in the Congress

IV. President v. Congress

A. Johnson fired Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton

- 1.
- 2.

B. Congress impeached Johnson

1. Congress said firing “unconstitutional” – broke the _____
 2. Johnson escaped by _____ vote!
 3. Aftermath
- A. Ulysses S. Grant
- 1.
 - 2.
- B. Rutherford B. Hayes
- 1.
 - 2.
- C. Blanche K. Bruce became first black man in the _____
- D. “Undesirables” in the South
1. Carpetbaggers –
 2. Scalawags –
 3. The South blamed Reconstruction for _____, _____ and _____

End of Reconstruction

The Grant Administration

- 15th Amendment: _____
- Elected mostly by the “new” _____
- Due to loop holes, the 14th and 15th Amendments could be avoided by placing restrictions.
- High level jobs in govt. to friends etc. (spoils system – radical republicans)
- His VP _____ investigated for scheming RR companies
- Ran against new “_____” in 1872 and defeated Horace Greeley
- Looked the other way when top ranking politicians were involved in scandals
- Allowed “Political Bosses” (_____) to take control in major cities

Creation of the Ku Klux Klan

- Formed in Tennessee in _____
- 6 Former Confederates (1 being _____)
- Terror organization burning homes, churches, and _____ establishments
- Injuring and even killing _____ and their _____ supporters

Enforcement Acts

- Aka _____ Acts
- 1870-71
- Federal offense to interfere with a citizen's right to vote
- Congress sought the opinion and observations of black Americans in forming this act
- Racial tension and violence was taking place in _____ as well as the _____.
- 1871-72, Hundreds of Klansmen were _____ (brought to court)

Election of 1876 / Compromise of 1877

- _____ (R) vs. Sam _____ (D)
- Radical Republicans have lost their grip on power.
- Hayes: _____
- Tilden: _____
- Votes: Tilden received _____% and carried southern votes. Republicans claim a miscount and want a recount. Once these votes were recounted in _____ southern states it swung the election back to Hayes by _____ electoral vote.
- Democrats protested the vote
- Congress formed a committee of 5 _____ (southern dominated) and 5 _____ (Democrat dominated), 5 _____
- _____ came out as winner
 - Many believe a deal was struck to have another Republican President in return the Republicans would end Reconstruction and give control back to white Democrats