

The Civil War and Reconstruction Study Guide

By: Stephanie Petersen

The Civil War was a war in the United States fought between the Northern states and Southern states from 1861-1865.



The Northern states (**Free states**) were against slavery, and the Southern States (**Slave States**) were for slavery. In 1860, 11 Southern states separated (**seceded**) from the United States and formed their own country called **The Confederate States of America**.

Comparing the North and the South

North	South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Free States (no slaves) ● Federal Government should use tax money to help people and their needs (food, roads, buildings) ● Lots of factories, paid workers ● Manufacturing ● Abolitionists like Harriet Tubman who worked against slavery ● Lots of railroads, canals, ships ● Lots of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Slave states (slaves) ● States' Rights (state government should decide what to do and how to spend tax money, and not Federal government) ● Farms, plantations (slave workers) ● Main crops cotton, tobacco, rice ● Very few railroads ● Small population ● Very few cities, mostly farms

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Lots of cities | |
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- **Harriett Beecher Stowe** wrote a book about slavery called Uncle Tom's Cabin that angered Northerners
- **John Brown** was an abolitionist who led a raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He wanted to give weapons to slaves and kill white slave owners. The raid failed and John Brown was hanged for treason.

War

- 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The South was afraid he would end slavery, so they seceded (left).
- Lincoln wanted to keep the United States together, so he sent troops to fight the South. The Civil War started in 1861.

Important Battles

- **Fort Sumter** in Charleston Harbor was the 1st battle. It started the Civil War(South won)



- **Battle of Bull Run** was the first major land battle (South won)



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- **Battle of Gettysburg** was the “Turning Point” of the war. The North won the battle and most of the battles afterward.



- **Battle of Atlanta** was the first step in Sherman’s March to the Sea. Atlanta was one of the South’s major transportation and industrial centers.



- **Sherman’s March to the Sea** was the 300 mile march of Sherman’s Army destroying everything that could help the Southern troops. They wanted to convince the confederates to give up by terrifying them. It started in Atlanta, Georgia and ended in Savannah, Georgia.

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- **Appomattox Court House** was the last battle before Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant ending the Civil War (North won)



Two Countries

North (Union)	South(Confederacy)
Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States	Jefferson Davis was President of the Confederate States of America
Washington D.C. is the Capital of the United States	Richmond, Virginia was the Capital of the Confederate States
Ulysses S. Grant was the Commander of the Union Army	Robert E. Lee was the Commander of the Confederate Army

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<p>William T. Sherman was the General who marched from Atlanta to Savannah destroying everything in his path</p> <p>The North's war strategy was called the Anaconda Plan; surround the south and suffocate them like a snake(no food, supplies) until they gave up</p>	<p>Stonewall Jackson was a general who got his nickname during the Battle of Bull Run</p> <p>The South's war strategy was fight if attacked, and wait until the North got tired of fighting.</p>
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What Happened to the North and South after the War Ended

North	South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many young men died ● Most of Northern life remained the way it was before the war. (Most of the fighting happened in the South) ● Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a Southerner unhappy with how the war ended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many young men died ● Lands, farms, and plantations were destroyed ● Animals killed ● Railroads, bridges, and cities were destroyed ● Confederate money was worthless ● Freed slaves were homeless and jobless

(How to Rebuild the South after the Civil War)

Lincoln's 10% Plan	President Johnson's Plan	Congress Plan
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<p>Forgive any Southern who takes a loyalty oath to the United States except military leaders</p> <p>When 10% of the population takes the oath, their state can re-enter the United States.</p>	<p>Forgive any Southern who takes a loyalty oath to the United States except military leaders, and people who owned property worth over \$20,000.</p> <p>Accept the 13th Amendment</p> <p>Each state can write a new state constitution, and form new government</p> <p>New governments created Black Codes. Laws to limit ex-slave's rights</p>	<p>Divide the South into 5 military zones. Each with a military governor to make sure new laws were followed</p> <p>Accept 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments</p> <p>Black men allowed to vote and hold office</p> <p>Each state can write a new state constitution, and form new government</p> <p>Established Freedmen's Bureau (Office)</p> <p>Got rid of Black Codes</p>
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Reconstruction Amendments

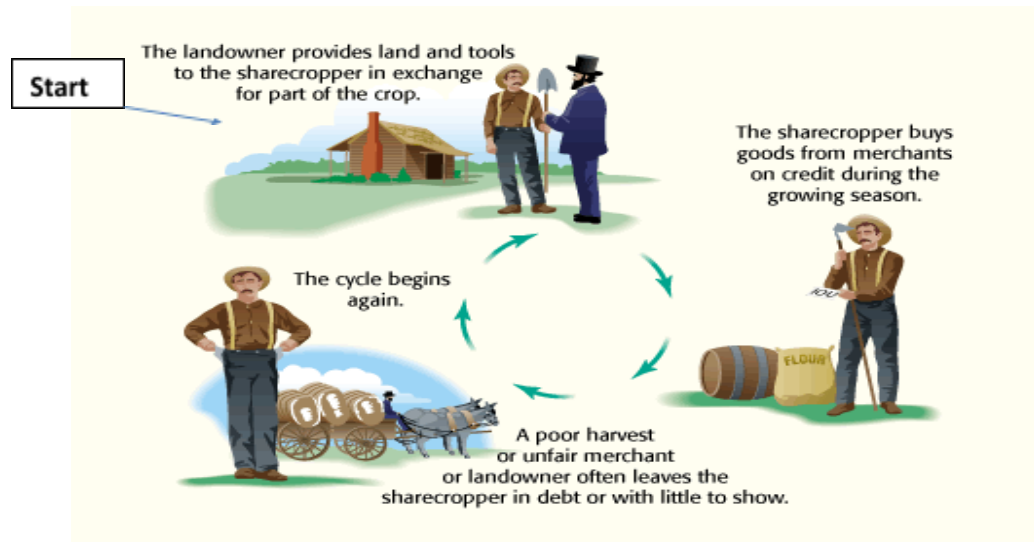
- **13th Amendment**- ended slavery everywhere in the United States
- **14th Amendment** –made all freedmen citizens of the United states, and gave them equal rights with white men
- **15th Amendment**- gave the right to vote to all men

- **Freedmen's Bureau** (office) - program created by Congress to help freed slaves and poor white people with schools, education, jobs, food, clothing, and houses.
- **Sharecropping**- freed slaves and poor white people rented land from landowners. The rent was half their crops. Sharecropping kept these people poor because they had keep borrowing money and never

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made enough to pay the money back



- **KKK** (Ku Klux Klan) - angry Southerners formed a secret society that wore white sheets. They went around terrorizing freed slaves, and people who helped them
- **Jim Crow Laws**- When Reconstruction ended, President Hayes pulled the army out of the South. Southern Governments quickly created new laws called Jim Crow to take away all the rights freed men gained. Blacks were not allowed to eat in the same restaurants, go to the same schools, vote, and go to the same hospitals...