

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Unit 4: Civil War and Reconstruction

Page Numbers – Textbook (p. 228-316) Coach (p. 86-109) CRCT Prep (70-93)

### I. Antebellum Georgia

1. **Compromise of 1850** Agreement between northern and southern states; admitted California as a free state and New Mexico and Utah could vote on slavery.
2. **Republican** New political party that opposed slavery; created prior to the Civil War
3. **States' Rights** One of the major causes of the American Civil War; belief that the interests of a state take precedence over the national government.
4. **Slaves** Forced labor; provided most of the labor in the south during Antebellum
5. **Abolitionist** People who worked/fought to get rid of slavery
6. **Nullification** Legal theory that states had the right to invalidate (not follow) any law they believed to be unconstitutional
7. **Dred Scott** Slave whose case went to the U.S. Supreme Court; argued that he was free because he had lived in a free state; U.S. Supreme Court decided in favor of the owner ruling that slaves were property
8. **Abraham Lincoln** American President during the Civil War; elected President in 1860
9. **Industry or Factories** Main way that the people in the North made money (Def.: Manufacturing activity whose purpose is to create, or make, something useful)
10. **Cotton** Main agricultural (farming) product produced in the South; the economy of the south was based on this product

### II. The Civil War

11. **Union Blockade of GA's Coast** Northern war strategy; close off southern ports to keep the south from exporting and importing goods
12. **Emancipation Proclamation** Document issued by Abraham Lincoln that declared the freedom for all slaves in states that were still in rebellion against the Union if they did not surrender; took effect on January 1, 1863
13. **Antietam** Civil War battle near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862; bloodiest single day battle of the American Civil War
14. **Robert E. Lee** Main Confederate general (Commander of the Confederate Army); led the Army of Northern Virginia in the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam; surrendered to the Union at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865

15. **William Tecumseh Sherman** Union general that led the March to the Sea and the burning of Atlanta
16. **Andersonville** Confederate Civil War prison where thousands of Union soldiers died from dehydration, starvation, and/or disease
17. **Chickamauga** Civil War battle where the Union wins control of an important railroad center near Chattanooga, Tennessee
18. **Gettysburg** Civil War battle; three day battle (July 1 to July 3, 1863); Union won while suffering 23,000 casualties; Confederacy suffered 28,000 casualties

### ***III. Reconstruction***

19. **Freedmen's Bureau** Colleges, such as Morehouse College, began through the work of this organization which was created to help freed slaves after the Civil War
20. **13th Amendment** Constitutional amendment that abolished slavery
21. **Henry McNeal Turner** One of the first black men to win election to Georgia's General Assembly in the election of 1867
22. **Reconstruction** Period of time, after the Civil War, when the South was required to undergo political, social, and economic change in order to reenter the United States
23. **14th Amendment** Constitutional amendment that granted citizenship to freedmen; required freedmen to be given "equal protection under the law"
24. **Ku Klux Klan** Secret organization that was created after the Civil War; terrorized blacks to try and keep them from voting
25. **15th Amendment** Constitutional amendment that gave all males the right to vote regardless of race/ethnicity