

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

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
(and the GA Platform) 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**
OR Fort Sumter 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